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Co-determination in Western Germany

New Rental Housing Characteristics in 9 Areas

Aircraft Agreements and Collective Bargaining

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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Monthly Labor Review

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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This Issue in Brief...

MITBESTIMMUNG is a rather long German word—almost as long as its English translation, which is co-determination. Specifically, it refers to **CO-DETERMINATION IN WESTERN GERMANY** (p. 649). Co-determination itself is a somewhat nondescriptive English word meaning labor participation in managerial decisions. A recent West German statute provides for such participation in the mining and steel industries, and it is the aim of the free German labor movement to broaden the industrial scope of the law. Whether co-determination is in reality a sort of back-door socialism, or a form of syndicalism, or a manifestation of industrial democracy is a matter which has been and still is a subject for vigorous debate, both inside Germany and elsewhere. The lead article in this issue objectively discusses co-determination in terms of its roots, its operation, its significance, and its prospects.

In the United States, except for some of the top echelons of trade-union leadership, there is hardly more than a polite interest in co-determination in the ranks of labor. There is no domestic disposition to experiment with it. During World War II, even the operation of joint labor-management production committees on a voluntary basis never won widespread and enthusiastic acceptance. Traditionally, the American worker has relied on collective bargaining rather than legislation to determine labor-management boundaries. This approach obtains in both new industries and old. A classic example of what has developed in the latter is found in **COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND AGREEMENTS IN THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY** (p. 664). In this study of 26 plants in which labor-management contracts exist more than 200,000 workers are covered. The agreements typically apply to seniority, rates of pay,

job evaluation (with union review), premium pay, vacations with pay (this for all workers covered), paid holidays (at least six), sick leave with pay (three out of four get some). Also generally provided are various benefit plans, including health and life insurance and retirement, variously financed. Most of the contracts have clauses covering work hazards. About half the workers covered are under provisions setting up standing labor-management committees as part of the grievance procedure. The Machinists (AFL) had contracts covering nearly two-thirds of the workers; the UAW-CIO had most of the remainder.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS of increased production in the aircraft industry (employment has risen about 100,000 in a year) is increased **MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS IN THE MACHINE-TOOL INDUSTRY** (p. 672). It is estimated that 36,000 more men will be added by late 1952. These will include 5,000 skilled machine operators, 1,100 foremen, 400 tool and die makers, and 500 mechanical engineers.

Rental housing is a vital factor in a situation of expanding production and the mobility of manpower. The study of **NEW RENTAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN 9 AREAS** (p. 657) reflects the Nation-wide tendency to build for sale rather than for rent. Less than 2 percent of recently built single-family houses were for rent. And considering all kinds of new rental units in the nine cities, between the last half of 1949 and the first quarter of 1951, units renting for \$90 a month and over rose from 42 to 48 percent of the totals completed in the respective periods.

Although the American labor movement, as indicated above, does not seek a managerial role via legislation, it was active in the busy year spent by State legislatures passing other types of **STATE LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1951** (p. 682) and in effecting **LEGISLATIVE CHANGES IN STATE MINIMUM-WAGE LAWS** (p. 687). Most of the changes involved workmen's compensation. Other amendments of significance were relaxations of laws (mainly affecting hours of work for women and minors) during the period of military preparedness.

Labor Month in Review

EMERGENCY BOARDS created to study cases affecting railroad workers and the carriers, and the start of bargaining sessions for new contracts between the CIO Steelworkers and major steel producers were the chief labor-management developments of the month. Instructions to Communist agents to infiltrate unions and instigate wildcat strikes met with prompt countermeasures and warnings by leaders of American labor.

Railway Emergency Boards

Representatives of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.)—appearing before the Presidential Emergency Board appointed to investigate the long-standing dispute between the union and the Nation's carriers—refused to present their case to the Board after alleging that two of the three board members did not come to the hearing with open minds. The Board proceeded to hear the arguments of the carrier's representatives after the Firemen's spokesmen had withdrawn. The Emergency Board had been named by President Truman after the union had issued a strike notice last month. The union seeks a 40-hour week for yard-service employees with no loss in pay, an "adequate" wage increase, and certain rules changes.

The Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), who have not yet had an emergency board during the current 40-hour-wages movement, requested that one be named without posting a strike notice.

The Pullman conductors were voting on the report of their board, which had recommended a wage increase of \$37.95 a month in contrast to the \$90 they had requested; rejection was urged by Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) officials in submitting this report to local chairmen.

The union-shop dispute between 17 nonoperating unions and some 400 railroads was presented to still another Emergency Board which started hearings in Chicago. Management representa-

tives forced its appointment by walking out on Mediation Board efforts to settle this issue.

Steel Negotiations

"Substantial" wage increases headed the list of 22 "improvements" laid before the management of U. S. Steel Corp. and other producers in the basic steel industry by the CIO Steelworkers as a preliminary to negotiations which opened during the month. Contracts covering some 600,000 steelworkers expire December 31.

Both union and management spokesmen debated their case in public well ahead of actual negotiations. Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corp., declared: "For every cent that the basic wage is now boosted, . . . we must add \$20 million to the price of the products we sell."

While the union argued that the steel industry should agree to higher wages, union spokesmen alleged that WSB limitations precluded a "satisfactory" wage adjustment. "We're not going to pierce the Wage Stabilization Board formula. We're not going to bend it," Joseph Molony, the union's chief negotiator with Bethlehem Steel declared. "We're going to break it." Two top officials of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service went to Pittsburgh as negotiations between U. S. Steel and the union approached a stalemate and talk of strike preparations were heard.

A study prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the average plant worker in basic steel earns \$1.79 hourly (excluding overtime premium pay but including shift differentials).

Wage Stabilization Policies

The Wage Stabilization Board unanimously adopted an "equal pay for equal work" resolution to foster maximum defense production and to promote sound working relations. The Board recommended to ESA Director Putnam that health and welfare plans, up to certain standards, be exempted from wage stabilization regulations. Consideration continued on three policy issues on which no decision had been reached: A wage stabilization policy to compensate for increases in productivity (annual-improvement factors); the place of pension plans in the stabilization program; and policy dealing with pay of workers on commission.

Wage rates can be raised to correct intraplant inequities, WSB ruled, but in no case can an

individual employee's wage be raised more than 10 cents an hour for this purpose.

A resolution adopted by the Board provides for installation of new incentive wage plans or amendment of incentive plans already operating. To be approved, a plan must offer incentive-rated workers 15 percent above the day or hourly rate for a job. Labor members of WSB did not support this resolution.

Application of the WSB cost-of-living and other wage and salary stabilization regulations to railroad and airline employees was announced by the Railroad and Airline Wage Board. The Salary Stabilization Board ruled that salaries of supervisory and management personnel can be increased in relation to wage adjustments approved by WSB for production workers.

The flexibility of existing WSB regulations was demonstrated in the approval given to the recently negotiated contracts of the CIO Rubber Workers and the "Big 4" rubber companies. A 13-cent-an-hour increase was approved by application of Regulations 6 (6 cents), 8 (6 cents), and 13 (1 cent).

Infiltration and Sabotage

The leadership of the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions openly proclaimed a policy of infiltrating trade-unions throughout the world in order to sabotage western rearmament. Benoit Frachon, a French member of the WFTU executive committee, laid down this "line" before 200 affiliated union leaders in the Russian zone of Berlin. Communist agents were instructed to work themselves into strategic unions where they are to agitate for wildcat strikes.

M. Frachon praised a series of strikes in the free world as helpful to the WFTU struggle against rearmament. He cited the recent East Coast longshore strike as a good example from the Communist viewpoint; his statement was denied promptly by J. J. Sampson, New York insurgent waterfront leader, who asserted that his men have frequently refused to load ships with cargo destined for points behind the Iron Curtain.

Shortly after the WFTU endorsement of wildcat strikes, John L. Lewis issued a sharp order to Mine Workers' locals barring use of the wildcat tactic. William Green warned AFL unionists against Communist infiltration as well as "Red" efforts to involve unions in "phony campaigns."

James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers renewed his charges that Communist influence was still strong in the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) which holds contracts in many plants in the vital electrical manufacturing industry. The AFL Seafarers and Teamsters joined hands in an effort to remove the influence of Harry Bridges' Longshore and Warehousemen from the West Coast, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Communist influence is still strong in several American unions, according to Senator Humphrey's Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee, which published the text of findings that resulted in expulsion of 11 unions charged with Communist domination from the CIO. Hearings on continued Communist influence in the labor movement were announced.

Senator McCarran's Subcommittee on Internal Security reported that a Communist-dominated independent union of Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers, having contractual relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad and members employed by 10 other lines, is a potential Communist courier system. Contacts maintained by leaders of the group with centers of Communist influence in New York and California were cited.

Meanwhile the Communists' grip on another segment of American labor appeared to be slipping. Anguished protests appeared in the "Daily Worker" after a group of party-line officers of the Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers (Ind.) were removed from their posts. In addition, leaders of District 65, New York department store stronghold of DPOWA, for the first time, took issue with Communist policy within the union.

Economic Briefs

The consumers' price index for October 15 reached 187.4 (1935-39=100), 10.1 percent above June 1950 (pre-Korea) and 6.7 percent above October 1950. The 0.4-percent increase during the month, which raised the old series index to 187.8 brought escalated wage increases to over a million automobile workers.

The number of employees in industry, commerce, and government stood at a record high for the season, 46.8 million. Reductions in consumer-goods manufacture reduced employment of production workers 150,000 below the October 1950 figure.

Co-determination in Western Germany

The Provisions of the Law on Labor Participation in Management in the Steel and Mining Industries and the Inherent Problems and Prospects

OSCAR WEIGERT*

ADOPTION in Western Germany of a federal law establishing a partnership (legally called "co-determination") between labor and management in mining and iron and steel producing enterprises¹ has met with unusual interest, both abroad and in the United States. This interest is caused by the fundamental nature of the issues involved, and also by the fact that the law put labor's program for a "new economic order" into effect in at least one significant economic sector. Protests were raised against the enactment by some European governments and by representatives of American business; these protests were countered by the Free Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The West German trade-unions continue to press their demand for co-determination on an industrial and Nation-wide level in other branches of the economy. Success or failure of this sweeping program may largely depend upon the experience gained in the implementation of the coal and steel law which is now under way.

It is therefore useful to review the antecedents of this law, to examine closely its essential provisions, to analyze labor's general program of a "new economic order" and the arguments of its advocates and opponents, and to indicate some of the economic and social problems likely to arise in the course of this movement.

Antecedents of the New Legislation

The new law is a lineal descendant of a broad scheme of "economic democracy," embodied 30 years ago in the Weimar Constitution, under which "wage earners and white-collar workers should cooperate on equal terms with entrepreneurs in the entire economic development of the productive forces." Students of this era attribute the general failure of its purpose both to the unwillingness of German industry to accept labor as a partner in economic controls and to the trade-unions' lack of aggressiveness and trained personnel.² Whatever was achieved disappeared in the political and economic holocaust under the Nazi regime.

Programs of labor participation in the management field were revived early in the new West German democracy. They appeared first in state constitutions and in state laws on works councils, somewhat after the Weimar pattern, but with a tendency toward a stronger council share in decisions.³ However, the ultimate aim of the unions was sighted on a target of broader dimensions than that of the early twenties.

From the beginning of its existence the new German trade-union movement put much of its emphasis upon "economic democracy." Although strongly anti-Communist and under continuous attack from Communists within and outside West Germany, the movement seeks fundamental

changes in the economic system that would be acceptable to its Socialist, Christian, and politically neutral members. Its official spokesmen have frankly stated that the trade-unions will be satisfied with nothing less than a socio-economic system under which labor in the economic process would be "not only a cost factor, but a human being; not a subject, but an equal."⁴

In their first public demonstration, the general work stoppage of November 12, 1948, the unions called for "democratization of the economy and full co-determination of the trade-unions in all organs of economic control." Co-determination was one of the four "basic demands" announced a year later by the founding convention of the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB). In May 1950, the DGB published a draft of a bill for the "creation of a new order in the German economy": a program of labor-management partnership in the operation of individual enterprises in all branches of the economy, and in economic controls on the district, "Land," and national level, through bipartite "economic chambers" and "economic councils."

The union's drive for a "new economic order" was supported by the Social Democratic Party, the labor elements in the Christian Democratic Party (the leading party in the government coalition), and by influential church groups such as the German Catholic Convention (*Deutscher Katholikentag*) and the Congress of the German Protestant Church.⁵

German management, following the collapse of the imperial regime in 1918, had largely by force of circumstance agreed to cooperate with the unions "for the solution of all economic and social problems . . ." Yet both parties became disillusioned with the practical results of the program upon which they had embarked. The Agreement of November 1918 had become virtually inoperative by 1923.

A quarter of a century later, the representatives for German management indicated their regret for the failure of the program and their desire under the new democracy to give it another try. During the first half of 1950, negotiations conducted with the blessing of the federal government seemed near final agreement but in the end broke down.

Thus, by default, the matter was brought into Parliament in the autumn of 1950. Discussion on several bills calling for co-determination in varying degrees of completeness were interrupted by the legislation on coal and steel. Subsequently, a bill involving co-determination for the railroads, although not to the degree requested by the trade-unions, was passed by the Lower House but failed of passage in the Upper House. During autumn 1951, labor's whole program of "a new order" was the subject of continuous discussion between government and trade-union leaders.

Co-determination in Coal and Steel

At the end of 1950, it became apparent that the "deconcentration and reorganization" of the West German coal and steel industries were approaching completion and that these industries might be subjected to new controls by the Schuman Plan.⁶ At the beginning of the Occupation, the British authorities had given the steel workers and miners in the Ruhr an important part in managerial decisions. Labor wanted to maintain this role, and, as far as mining was concerned, expand it when the powers, which had been vested in the Allied authorities since 1945, were transferred to the German government or to inter-European agencies. The DGB's sustained drive for federal legislation on co-determination for all industry had not yet been successful. The unions, therefore, for the time being concentrated their efforts on demanding immediate federal legislation providing co-determination in coal and steel.

Labor's drive took dramatic forms early in 1951 when industry-wide strikes were authorized for February 1 by the metal workers' and miners' unions. The DGB and its other affiliates promised full cooperation. A few days before the date set for the strike, an agreement was reached between managerial experts appointed by the federal chancellor and the DGB and the two unions immediately concerned.⁷ Its main terms were incorporated by the administration in a bill which passed the Parliament, after extensive and frequently stormy discussions in the Lower House, and with substantial amendments, based on a compromise between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats. The law goes into effect at varying dates

up to December 31, 1951, for different types of corporations.

The General Character of the Law

In accordance with labor's demands and with the tenor of the coal and steel agreement, the law for these two industries largely follows the pattern of labor participation originally established by the British Occupation authorities for the 24 corporations which, under Allied control, have administered the steel-producing plants of the Ruhr since 1946.⁵ This pattern has been extended by the new law to the mining industry (where labor participation had been less extensive) and to some closely allied industries, such as coking and briquetting. As a rule, only corporations with at least 1,000 employees are covered. Labor's proposals for the coverage of smaller enterprises in coal and steel—a matter of principle rather than of practical importance—found no majority support in the Parliament.

Labor's influence upon management under the co-determination bill will be channelled through two institutions, prescribed by German law for joint stock companies and similar corporations: the *Aufsichtsrat* (supervisory board)⁶ and the *Vorstand* (board of managers). The new law carries no provisions defining special authority and functions for these two bodies. The board of managers is responsible for the operation of the enterprise, subject to constant control by the supervisory board and to an annual review at the stockholders' meeting. The supervisory board is conceived by the law primarily as an organ of control. The company's bylaws may, however, prescribe that "special categories of business operations need the consent of the board," and the board itself may establish this condition. In carrying out its controlling functions, for which no limits are set in the law, the board may formulate policies which the board of managers will in general have to accept. Most important in this connection is the fact that members of the board of managers are not only appointed by the supervisory board but can be removed at any time for an important cause. Under the new law, the stockholders retain their right to elect the supervisory board, although their freedom of choice is

greatly curtailed in the election of the labor members and an "additional" impartial member.

Nothing is said in the law about the influence which its provisions have upon rights of co-determination given to the works councils (elected bodies representing the personnel, organized or nonorganized, of all German production units, including steel plants and coal mines) under other statutes and collective agreements. Among these are the right to send representatives purely for information into meetings of supervisory boards or to participate in the management's decisions on personnel and welfare matters. German jurists assume that these rights will be preserved so far as they are not contradictory to the new law.

Composition of the Supervisory Board

The main body of the co-determination law deals with the composition of the supervisory board. The law tries to reconcile the demand for influential labor participation with the protection of the stockholders and the requirements of efficient management. The board consists of two groups of equal size (normally five members each), representing the stockholders and workers, plus an "additional" member, popularly called "the eleventh man." This "additional" member must have no economic ties with the enterprise, nor be active in it as an employer or employee, nor may he represent an employers' or labor organization. The same conditions apply also to one of the five members of each group. While these "additional" members within the two groups are selected in the same way as the other members of their groups, the one by the shareholders, the other by labor, the "eleventh man" is chosen in a bipartite procedure in most cases.

All members of the supervisory board have, according to an explicit provision of the law, equal rights and duties (whose definition is left to the corporation law), and they are legally "not bound by mandate or instruction." Yet the labor members of the board are recognized by the law as mandatories of the organizations by which they were nominated; they can be recalled only on the request of these organizations. Thus, they have to combine two loyalties, one to the enterprise, the other to the people whom they represent.

Nomination of the Labor Group

In regulating the membership of the labor group and ordering the procedure for its nomination, the law dealt with issues which had been extensively debated in connection with earlier bipartite negotiations on a universal co-determination bill. Should "outsiders"—particularly representatives of the trade-unions and their confederations—or only persons employed by the enterprise be admitted to the supervisory board? Should nominations be made by the works councils, as the statutory bodies representing all employees, by the industrial trade-unions, or by the DGB? How can nonqualified or subversive labor representatives be eliminated? How much freedom to reject a nomination or to make a proposal of its own should be left to the stockholders' meeting? These questions were settled in the final reading of the bill by a compromise which provided that:

(1) Two of the labor representatives—one a manual and the other a white-collar worker—must be employed by the enterprise. Both must be nominated by the works councils after consultation with the trade-unions and their confederations represented in the enterprise. The trade-union confederation may object to these choices "if there is reason to suspect that a nominee cannot be expected to cooperate in full responsibility with the other members of the board for the welfare of the enterprise and of the national economy." The federal Minister of Labor has the final decision in case of a veto.

(2) Two other labor representatives, who may or may not be employees of the enterprise, are nominated by the trade-union confederation after consultation with the trade-unions and the works councils. The fifth "additional" member of the labor group is nominated in the same way and cannot be an employee of the enterprise.

(3) Although the stockholders' meeting can only elect labor members nominated according to these rules, it may refuse to elect them; in this case a compromise between a majority in the meeting and the nominating labor organizations is required.

The Supervisory Board's Impartial Member

Throughout all the discussions on labor co-determination, one of the primary questions has been how to handle the stalemates inevitable to

bipartite groups of equal size. The device used in various "Land" laws on works councils and in the several co-determination bills is to refer the decision in such cases to a semijudicial body outside the enterprise. This device has been rejected with particular emphasis by management. The steel and coal bill tries to achieve the same objective by providing for the election of an eleventh and impartial member who in effect can resolve evenly contested issues.

How to select this "eleventh man" has been the most disputed issue in parliamentary discussions. The final, very complicated compromise tries to assure a solution by a bipartite agreement but allows the stockholders a substantial amount of discretion. While obliged by the law to elect a person proposed by a qualified majority of the supervisory board, they cannot be compelled to do so; if no valid proposal is made, the stockholders' meeting is free to choose. In spite of the influence which the stockholders' meeting has in the choice of the "eleventh man" it cannot remove him; that is left to a local court which can act only for an important cause and on the request of at least three members of the supervisory board.

The "Labor Director"

In accordance with the pattern established by the British in the coal and steel industries, the law for all industries does not prescribe any formal representation of labor on the board of managers. Instead, it provides that in every enterprise this board must include a "labor director" (*Arbeitsdirektor*) as a member in full standing, without defining his functions in detail. Labor's special relationship to the "labor director" is recognized by the provision that his appointment and removal can be vetoed by the majority of the labor group in the supervisory board. Personnel management and the cultivation of satisfactory industrial relations within the enterprise have, on the whole, received less attention in Germany than in this country. The inclusion of labor specialists on the managerial boards of the steel-producing enterprises under Allied control has been praised as a valuable innovation by West German labor. Speakers for management have disapproved legal intervention in this matter but have recognized the need to improve the status and influence of personnel directors in major enterprises.

Practical Application of Co-determination

While the law on co-determination in coal and steel has not yet moved into the stage of practical experience, its implementation is under way, at least in the steel industry, and has already raised some serious problems.¹⁰ In accordance with Allied Law 27, new steel corporations have been formed since July 1951; the assets of former Ruhr concerns are being transferred to these companies. Under the co-determination law, the members of the bipartite supervisory boards for these corporations should have been selected within 2 months after their formation.¹¹ No stockholders meetings have been called, however, because the stocks have not yet been transferred to their future owners. In the interim, managers, frequently former employees of the liquidated concerns, were appointed as trustees. The DGB has complained about a tendency of these trustees to choose persons close to the managerial side as the impartial "eleventh man" and in this way to "sabotage" the balance between stockholders and labor.

At the same time, the unions have protested against an Allied decision—with which the German federal administration concurred—to compensate the stockholders of the former concerns by issuing them shares of the new companies. Although the High Commission in announcing this move emphasized that the definite decision on ownership will remain with the West German government, the unions insist that this decision is being prejudiced by the Allied action, and that this action may compel them to request the immediate nationalization of coal and steel.

How grave a view the DGB takes of these developments is indicated by a resolution of its executive board on July 24, 1951. The board threatened that the DGB would suspend its collaboration in all German bodies dealing with problems of economic policy if the co-determination law in the coal and steel industries was not carried out according to its intent and if the shares of the new corporations were handed out to the former stockholders. These issues, together with other demands presented in the board's resolutions, were the subject of negotiations between the federal government and trade-unions during the autumn of 1951.

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Program for a "New Economic Order"

The pattern of labor participation established in coal and steel by the British authorities and used in the new legislation had been incorporated in the DGB proposals for a "new economic order" and in the draft of a bill published in May 1950 by the trade-unions.¹² This bill, however, covered a much broader field than that of the new coal and steel enactment. It was shaped largely after the model of the Weimar Constitution and provided for labor co-determination in individual enterprises in all branches of the economy and, in addition, for labor representation on equal footing with management, in a whole hierarchy of joint economic councils, ranging from the local to the national level. The unions insist that these proposals form an indivisible scheme, to be considered as the "nucleus of a new social order characterized by absolute equality for capital and labor." They maintain that only comprehensive and coordinated action on enterprise, regional, and national levels can create what the Weimar Republic was not able to create—a genuine "economic democracy." From this point of view, the new coal and steel law also is only part of a broad legislative program.

From January to July 1950, labor's proposals for a "new economic order" were the subject of discussions in which representatives of the DGB, the leading organizations of industry and trade, and, in their final phase, the federal Chancellor and members of his cabinet participated. These discussions were not successful in producing a joint proposal for federal legislation and were discontinued in July 1950.¹³

The speakers for industry, after some hesitation, accepted most of the unions' proposals for joint economic chambers and councils, with reservations as to details. They warned, however, against assigning to such bodies any activities which "might destroy the unity of the body politic and finally this body itself." After the negotiations had failed, the unions expressed the opinion that the agreement reached on joint advisory bodies was not approved by the employers' organizations and that actually only the formation of a Nationwide joint economic council had been conceded.

Only limited agreement could be reached between industry and labor in matters concerning co-determination in individual enterprises in all

branches of the economy. Outstanding among the remaining points to be resolved were the following:

(1) The speakers for industry accepted labor representation with full voting rights on supervisory boards, but in no case exceeding one-third of the total membership. Their acceptance of this point provided that labor members were to be proposed by the works councils and be employees of the enterprise; and that the shareholders' meeting was to have the final say in their selection.

(2) Management spokesmen also accepted a labor proposal for the formation of joint production committees within each enterprise; equal numbers of delegates of management and of the works councils, all to be employed within the enterprise, form these committees. However, they could not, as proposed by the DGB, interfere with managerial decisions. They would be limited to receiving information about important developments in the enterprise regularly and to consultations.

(3) No agreement could be reached on the unions' demand that any executive having labor relations, personnel, or welfare duties could not hold his position if objections against him were raised by the majority of labor members on supervisory boards.

Management's and Labor's Arguments

In their objections to co-determination most industrialists have contended that extensive labor participation as proposed by the DGB cannot be reconciled with what they considered the "Western concept of ownership." Co-determination would mean transferring half of the ownership rights to labor, while "Western ideologies" require preserving the full legal status of the legitimate owners, subject only to those restrictions which are needed to prevent misuses. The speakers for industry further referred to the danger of managerial activities being crippled by co-determination. They maintained that labor itself would suffer from the decline of productivity following ill-advised interference by joint production committees or one-sided decisions by supervisory boards. They contended that industrial enterprises cannot be "parliamentarized." With special emphasis, the speakers for industry opposed the proposal that some labor representatives (for enterprises of a

certain size) should be nominated by the trade-union confederation and include persons not employed by the particular enterprise. Their argument against such procedure was that decisions vital to a concern would depend upon persons not interested in its welfare, and that an unprecedented amount of power would reside in a small number of trade-union leaders and officials, opening the way for a shift from a competitive to an entirely controlled economy.

In replying to these arguments, speakers for the DGB asserted that they did not want to act against the principle of private ownership, but only to "influence its economic functions." Their primary aim was to overcome German industry's feudal tradition (*Herrschaftsanspruch*), which had led to its coalition with Nationalists and Nazis, and to establish genuine equality between capital and labor. The unions recognized the importance of the managerial functions and did not want to disturb them. Labor had, however, as much right to co-determination as the stockholders, most of whom had less insight into the operation of the enterprise, and were less affected by its results than the workers. The unions also argued that in many German corporations the members of the supervisory board represent outside interests rather than small stockholders. Particularly in the basic industries, corporations had been mostly controlled (according to the unions) by a relatively small number of bankers and other holders of large numbers of shares, so that participation of labor would break down existing monopolies rather than create a new one. In this connection, the unions referred to the closing provision in the DGB bill, stating that without exception all members of supervisory boards and production committees, as well as the members of the various economic councils, would "represent the national economic interest and not be bound by mandates or instructions but only by their conscience."

Government Proposals

After it became apparent that management and labor could not agree on the coverage and type of co-determination in individual enterprises, proposals for the solution of this problem were included in a bill on "plant constitution" (*Betriebs-*

verfassung) which the federal cabinet submitted in the autumn of 1950 to the Parliament.¹³ The administration promised, at that time, other bills dealing with joint economic chambers and councils. These bills have not as yet been published. The government's plant constitution bill is generally patterned after the Works Council Act of 1920. However, its labor participation sections have no counterpart in the Weimar legislation. There are similarities between the plant constitution bill and the DGB proposals, although the powers given by the former to the labor members of supervisory boards and joint production committees are in many ways more limited than proposed by the DGB.

The Government draft differs from the DGB proposal particularly in the following points:

(1) Labor representation on supervisory boards of corporations is limited to one-third instead of one-half of the membership. However, in the joint production committees for all major enterprises, labor is to be represented equally with management. The labor members of both bodies must all be employees of the enterprise and are to be nominated by the works council.

(2) Labor participation in economic matters is limited to few decisions of fundamental character, such as changes in the production program or substantial reductions of the labor force, and to what the bill calls "technical work problems" (measures for the improvement of working methods and labor efficiency).

(3) The essence of labor participation under the bill is information and consultation. If the labor members of a joint production committee disagree with one of the fundamental managerial decisions listed, they may appeal to a bipartite arbitration board. Management, however, would remain free to carry out its decisions even if the majority of the arbitration board sides with labor. A similar procedure applies if management and works councils disagree on "technical work problems." The only sanction provided by the bill is restrictions on any lay-offs which would be caused by managerial action.

While the government bill on plant constitution has been strongly criticized by the DGB, it has been approved by management, with reservations as to details. The Upper House of Parliament

which first dealt with the bill, proposed, among other changes, to give binding powers to the decisions of the arbitration boards instead of the indirect sanctions which the bill provides. It also recommended allowing a higher percentage of labor representation on the supervisory boards than the ratio proposed by the government.¹⁴ The discussion in the Lower House also covered drafts submitted by the major political parties, including one of the Social Democratic Party which was identical with the DGB bill.

In its resolution of July 24, 1951, in which the DGB executive board protested against the type of implementation accorded to the coal and steel law, the board also demanded (1) labor participation of the same character as prescribed for coal and steel in the sequestered chemical enterprises which originally formed the IG Farben trust; (2) reconsideration of a bill not satisfactory to labor which was adopted in July 1951 by the Lower House and provided a degree of co-determination in the government-owned railroad system; (3) speedy adoption of the DGB proposals "for a new economic order" in their totality. The DGB demands were strongly supported by a letter which the second West German national trade-union center, the West German White Collar Workers' Union (DAG), addressed to the West German Chancellor.¹⁵

Problems and Prospects

Throughout all the years during which the trade-unions were striving to realize their program of "a new economic order," a lively debate has gone on, within West Germany and outside, to classify the philosophy of this program, to interpret its objectives, and to evaluate its potential consequences. The co-determination program has been labeled a "syndicalist revolution" and the establishment of a corporate state within the political state. It has been attacked, on the one hand, as "disguised Marxism" and, on the other hand, as a treacherous attempt to sell out labor's genuine interests to German and foreign capital. There now seems to be agreement among independent observers that the ideology behind the program combines many diversified elements and that no single label can apply.

Analysis of the coal and steel enactment reveals a variety of objectives which the West German trade-unions try to reconcile. Their primary aim is a decisive share for labor in economic decisions in individual enterprises and on all levels of the national economy. In realizing this aim, the trade-unions want, however, to preserve the principle of private ownership (with the exception of a few key industries which they would prefer to see nationalized) and to maintain the effectiveness of managerial operations.

No experience is yet available to indicate whether it is actually possible to combine these various objectives. The results of the British arrangements in the steel industry had led to "important benefits" for this industry, according to an official British statement, and the workers have made "a very reasonable and moderate use of the rights they have received," according to a report by the West German Chancellor. It must not be overlooked, however, that there are fundamental differences. Under past conditions in the steel industry, all board members and the representatives of ownership interests were appointed

by the Occupation authorities; in the future, members of the various boards in coal and steel will be proposed and chosen in accordance with the new law and the stockholders—whatever they are—will be able to press their own interests through the medium of the stockholders' meeting.

An attempt to evaluate the potential consequences of the recent law, or of any other parts of the trade-union program that may be enacted, seems to be premature under these conditions. Two statements of general character can, however, be made safely:

(1) General conditions in Western Germany, such as the degree of economic prosperity, the stability of political conditions, and the atmosphere prevailing in industrial relations, will be of decisive importance for the success or failure of the trade-union program.

(2) If West German labor actually receives a substantial degree of partnership in managerial decisions, this new arrangement will modify not only the operational processes of industry, but industrial relations as well, and the character of West German trade-unionism itself.

*Of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions.

¹ *Gesetz ueber die Mitbestimmung der Arbeitnehmer in den Aufsichtsräten und Vorständen der Unternehmer des Bergbaus und der Eisen- und Stahl erzeugenden Industrie* of May 21, 1951. For a detailed analysis see Karl Fitting in *Bundesarbeitsblatt*, Bonn, 1951, p. 203 ff.

² For a detailed analysis of this "experiment in industrial democracy," see *Labor Relations in Republican Germany*, by Nathan Reich. New York, 1938.

³ See *Labor Legislation in Western Germany under the Occupation* (*In Monthly Labor Review*, December 1950, p. 668).

⁴ Statement by Erich Buehrig, member of the DGB Executive Board, at the June 1951 convention.

⁵ The minutes of the Catholic meeting were published in Paderborn in 1949. An address of Pope Pius XII on June 3, 1950, dealing with economic co-determination has been widely discussed; see Quentin Lauer, S. J. (*In Social Order*, January 1951, p. 11).

⁶ For a discussion of the Protestant point of view, see *Recht und Gerechtigkeit in der Mitbestimmung* by Eberhard Mueller. Stuttgart, 1950.

⁷ These processes have their legal basis in Law 27 of the Allied High Commission of May 16, 1950. The Schuman Plan was signed in Paris on April 18, 1951, but still needs ratification by the various national parliaments.

⁸ For the terms of this agreement and also for details of the preceding negotiations, see *Notes on Labor Abroad*. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1951, p. 11.

⁹ For British and Allied policies concerning the West German steel industry, see *Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element)*, May 1950, p. 20.

¹⁰ The term "Aufsichtsrat" is frequently translated as "board of directors." However, this translation may be misleading because of substantial differences in the statutory functions of such boards in Germany and the United States.

¹¹ Statements included in this section are based upon Allied High Commission press releases and upon reports in the German press, particularly the DGB paper, *Welt der Arbeit*.

¹² See *Gesetzvorschlag des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes*, publication of the DGB executive committee, Düsseldorf, May 1950.

¹³ The bipartite discussions are reviewed in *Der Arbeitgeber*, August 1, 1950, p. 16, and in the DGB monthly, *Die Quelle*, July 1950.

¹⁴ Document No. 1546 of the German *Bundestag* (Lower House); First Election Period, October 31, 1950.

¹⁵ For the amendments proposed by the Upper House, see Document No. 1546, Appendix 2. *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Der Techniker*, Hamburg, September 10, 1951.

New Rental Housing Characteristics in Nine Areas

KATHRYN R. MURPHY*

THE RENTAL MARKET accounted for only about one out of every five privately financed dwelling units completed in nine large metropolitan areas in the fall and winter of 1950-51, according to studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Most of these were in multifamily structures. Families wishing to live in new single-family houses had little choice but to buy, since less than 2 percent of such homes were built to rent.

The tendency to build for sale rather than for rent in these large urban areas is in line with the general trend toward greater home ownership in recent years. In the United States as a whole, the proportion of dwelling units occupied by renters dropped from 56 to 45 percent between 1940 and 1950. Even in New York and Chicago, where rental units bulk larger in the total housing

supply than elsewhere, a noticeable shift toward owner-occupancy prevailed during the decade.

To encourage construction of privately financed rental housing, the authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure mortgages on rental housing was extended by the Housing Act of 1948. More dwelling units were started in multifamily structures (which contain the major share of rental units) in both 1949 and 1950 than in any years except 1925-28.

To determine the type of rental accommodations being constructed and the income level and other characteristics of the tenants, the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveyed housing completed in large metropolitan areas in the last half of 1949,² the last quarter of 1950, and the first quarter of 1951. The nine areas for which information on rental housing was obtained for all three periods of the Bureau's sales and rental price survey³ accounted for approximately 45 percent of the national total of privately financed rental housing started in 1950.

The importance of rental housing in the total residential building program varied markedly among the nine areas. Atlanta, New York, and Washington maintained high proportions of rental units completed in all three periods surveyed (table 1). At least 3 out of every 10 units completed in these areas were for the rental market. In sharp contrast, the volume of rental housing completed was very small in Chicago and Detroit, especially in the fall and winter of 1950-51.

TABLE 1.—Proportion of new nonfarm dwelling units completed¹ for the rental market, October 1950 through March 1951, nine metropolitan areas

Metropolitan area	New nonfarm dwelling units completed						
	January—March 1951			October—December 1950			
	All units	Rental units ²		All units	Rental units ²		
		Number	Percent of all units completed		Number	Percent of all units completed	Percent unrented on Mar. 1, 1951
Atlanta	2,115	1,185	56	5	2,930	1,630	56
Chicago	4,835	215	4	1	6,465	520	8
Dallas	2,345	465	20	40	3,130	445	14
Detroit	7,450	80	1	(*)	9,135	505	5
Los Angeles	16,425	2,830	17	13	27,455	4,295	16
New York	18,355	6,715	35	1	20,175	4,475	30
Pittsburgh	740	560	49	(*)	1,605	340	21
San Francisco	4,240	790	19	20	4,280	465	11
Washington, D. C.	2,820	1,080	38	5	5,340	1,615	30
Nine areas combined	59,905	13,720	23	7	85,085	17,235	20

¹ Does not include public or cooperative housing. Data not exactly comparable to these as not available for 1949.

² Estimates for rental housing completed include units in all types of struc-

tures in Atlanta and Los Angeles, but exclude units in 2-4 family structures in other areas.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 2.—Percent distribution of dwelling units completed in selected periods, 1949-51, by monthly contract rent, 9 metropolitan areas¹

Monthly contract rent ²	First quarter 1951	Last quarter 1950	Last half 1949	First quarter 1951	Last quarter 1950	Last half 1949	First quarter 1951	Last quarter 1950	Last half 1949
Atlanta									
Under \$50	12	37	21	(1)	9	(1)	10	16	1
\$50 to \$59	21	46	48	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	10
\$60 to \$69	48	13	15	(1)	(1)	3	3	12	10
\$70 to \$79	16	2	2	1	4	12	4	(1)	10
\$80 to \$89	(1)	(1)	10	5	5	46	7	4	4
\$90 to \$99	(1)	(1)	4	7	18	23	3	4	42
\$100 to \$109	(1)	(1)	1	7	17	9	{ 23	17	{ 16
\$110 to \$119	1	(1)	(1)	29	36	{ 32	32	21	{ 1
\$120 to \$129	1	(1)	(1)	31	9	{ 1	8	13	{ 7
\$130 to \$139	(1)	(1)	(1)	14	6	{ (1)	1	1	{ (1)
\$140 and over	1	(1)	(1)	6	(1)	6	7	9	(1)
% Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Units rented	1,120	1,585	1,240	210	470	1,490	258	340	1,270
Average rent	\$64	\$53	\$59	\$117	\$102	\$92	\$99	\$95	\$110
Chicago									
Dallas									
Under \$50	12	37	21	(1)	9	(1)	10	16	1
\$50 to \$59	21	46	48	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	10
\$60 to \$69	48	13	15	(1)	(1)	3	3	12	10
\$70 to \$79	16	2	2	1	4	12	4	(1)	10
\$80 to \$89	(1)	(1)	10	5	5	46	7	4	4
\$90 to \$99	(1)	(1)	4	7	18	23	3	4	42
\$100 to \$109	(1)	(1)	1	7	17	9	{ 23	17	{ 16
\$110 to \$119	1	(1)	(1)	29	36	{ 32	32	21	{ 1
\$120 to \$129	1	(1)	(1)	31	9	{ 1	8	13	{ 7
\$130 to \$139	(1)	(1)	(1)	14	6	{ (1)	1	1	{ (1)
\$140 and over	1	(1)	(1)	6	(1)	6	7	9	(1)
% Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Units rented	1,120	1,585	1,240	210	470	1,490	258	340	1,270
Average rent	\$64	\$53	\$59	\$117	\$102	\$92	\$99	\$95	\$110
Detroit									
Los Angeles									
New York									
Under \$50	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	4	1	(1)	2	(1)
\$50 to \$59	(1)	(1)	12	6	10	11	1	(1)	3
\$60 to \$69	(1)	1	(1)	15	33	22	1	3	3
\$70 to \$79	58	16	22	17	33	13	12	10	10
\$80 to \$89	1	26	25	20	19	21	21	21	15
\$90 to \$99	27	28	9	6	4	16	24	25	25
\$100 to \$109	(1)	3	14	2	4	7	{ 15	10	{ 26
\$110 to \$119	(1)	4	14	2	4	7	{ 15	12	{ 26
\$120 to \$129	(1)	(1)	5	{ 1	{ 1	2	{ 1	{ 1	{ 8
\$130 to \$139	(1)	(1)	3	3	2	18	9	13	13
\$140 and over	(1)	(1)	3	3	2	18	9	13	13
% Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Units rented	805	780	2,490	3,355	6,660	6,615	7,275	7,350	7,350
Average rent	\$64	\$53	\$59	\$75	\$77	\$115	\$107	\$110	\$110
Pittsburgh									
San Francisco									
Washington, D. C.									
Under \$50	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	1	1	(1)	(1)
\$50 to \$59	(1)	(1)	1	2	(1)	4	9	(1)	3
\$60 to \$69	(1)	5	8	26	17	14	13	1	1
\$70 to \$79	(1)	5	16	7	22	18	15	23	23
\$80 to \$89	17	5	6	29	7	17	42	39	39
\$90 to \$99	9	21	14	39	12	23	23	1	29
\$100 to \$109	29	52	10	14	3	{ 1	{ (1)	2	7
\$110 to \$119	29	52	56	4	3	26	6	6	7
\$120 to \$129	1	(1)	3	2	1	{ (1)	4	18	1
\$130 to \$139	16	(1)	3	2	1	{ (1)	3	3	1
\$140 and over	9	(1)	4	12	3	{ (1)	3	6	(1)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Units rented	380	315	540	630	430	1,150	1,030	1,510	4,190
Average rent	\$110	\$100	\$100	\$99	\$99	\$99	\$86	\$90	\$87

¹ Does not include public or cooperative housing. Estimates for 1949 include units in all types of structures in all areas; estimates for 1950 and 1951 include units in all types of structures in Atlanta and Los Angeles, but exclude units in 2- and 3-family structures in other areas.

² Contract rent is defined as the amount the tenant pays per month, which may or may not include the cost of facilities and services.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁴ Distributions may not add to 100 because of rounding.

⁵ One project of furnished apartments accounts for 52 percent of all rental units completed in Dallas in this period.

⁶ Data for 1951 not shown because of small number of units completed.

Interarea Variations in Rent

In most of the areas surveyed, the average rents for new units rose between 1949-51. The nine metropolitan areas, however, showed sub-

stantial differences in rental scales for new housing, and the pattern of interarea differences was similar in all three periods surveyed (table 2). Atlanta and Los Angeles had consistently the lowest average rents for new units of any of the nine areas. The Atlanta average for the three periods ranged from \$53 to \$64; for the Los Angeles area, between \$75 and \$83. In each of the remaining areas the average monthly rent for new units exceeded \$80 in all periods surveyed. Chicago, New York, and Pittsburgh were at the top of the rental scale. In the latter two areas the average rent did not fall below \$100 in any period.

Almost no units renting for under \$60 were completed in the selected periods of 1949-51 in any of the nine areas except Atlanta, Dallas, and Los Angeles. About 7 out of every 10 units completed in Atlanta in 1949 and 1950 rented for less than \$60. Only about a third of those completed in 1951 were in this low-rent range, but in all three periods most of the new housing in Atlanta rented for less than \$80 a month. Rents for at least three out of every five units completed in the Los Angeles area were in the middle-rent range of \$60 up to \$90. The remainder was about equally divided between low- and high-rent units in 1949 and 1950, with a shift to more high-rent units in 1951. While Dallas had some low-rent housing, built mostly for Negro occupancy, the rental construction in that area was predominantly for tenants who could pay \$100 or more a month for rent.

The new construction in San Francisco, New York, Detroit, and Washington provided substantial numbers of units renting for less than \$90, but in Pittsburgh and Chicago, especially in 1950-51, \$90 a month was virtually the minimum rent for new housing.

Changes in the rental scales for the nine areas combined between 1949 and 1951 are summarized below.

	Percentage distribution of units completed in		
	First quarter 1951	Last quarter 1950	Last half 1949
Monthly contract rent:			
Less than \$60	7	13	8
\$60 to \$89	45	44	50
\$90 to \$109	21	23	28
\$110 and over	27	20	14

In part these distributions reflect the relative volume of housing completed in characteristically high- or low-rent areas in each survey period. However, they bring into focus also the over-all significance of patterns noted in several areas. For example, they show the consistently small volume of new units which rented for less than \$60 per month. Except in 1950, when a large number of low-rent units were completed in Atlanta, only about 1 in every 12 or 13 units completed could be rented for less than \$60. Construction above the \$60 level tended to shift toward increasing proportions of high-rent units. Smaller proportions of units renting for \$60 to \$90 were finished in 1950 and 1951 than in 1949, and there was a similar decline in units with rents of \$90 to \$110. Offsetting this was an increase in apartments renting for \$110 or more from 14 percent of the total in 1949 to 27 percent in 1951. Some of this increase in the percentage of high-rent units is attributable to the greater fraction of all new units located in the New York area in 1951 than in earlier survey periods, but the shift toward more "luxury" apartments was not confined to New York.

In the majority of areas the average monthly rent for housing completed in 1949-51 was more than double that for all rented housing.⁴ Substantial numbers of the existing units were built more than 30 years ago. Some were substandard accommodations. In contrast, many of the new units were in luxury-type buildings with air-conditioning and elevators, and all the new building had been undertaken during a period of high construction costs. New units were also unaffected by controls which had determined rent levels for existing housing.

The differential between rents for new and existing housing was narrowest in Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Washington, this last area having the highest average for rented housing as a whole of any of the nine metropolitan areas surveyed.

In most areas the new units were rented promptly in each survey period.⁵ Over 90 percent of the units completed in the final quarter of 1950 had been rented by March 1, 1951, in all areas except Dallas and Los Angeles (table 1). Nearly a fourth of the new rental units in Dallas were vacant, and over 80 percent of these vacancies were units renting at \$100 a month or more.

Average Rents for New Units, 1949-51



The vacancy rate rose to 40 percent for rental units completed in Dallas in the first quarter of 1951. The vacancy rate for units completed in the Los Angeles area late in 1950 was almost as high as in Dallas. However, the Los Angeles vacancies were predominantly in the \$60-to-\$100 range, and many were in one project of almost 800 units which had been completed late in December. For units completed in Los Angeles in the following quarter the vacancy rate was down to 13 percent.

Factors Influencing Rental Scales

Interarea differences in rental scales for new housing reflect in part local practice with respect to providing equipment⁶ such as stoves and refrigerators and including the cost of utilities in the rent. Consequently, contract rent more nearly approximates total cost of shelter in some areas than in others.

In the low-rent areas of Atlanta and Los Angeles, water was the only utility customarily

TABLE 3.—*Characteristics of new rental housing completed¹ in selected periods, 1949-50, 9 metropolitan areas*

Item	Last qtr. 1950	Last half 1949																
	Atlanta	Chicago	Dallas	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Pittsburgh	San Fran- cisco	Washington, D. C.									
Average size of household (number of persons)																		
Percentage distribution ² of units by number of rooms:	3.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.0	3.1
1 and 1½ rooms.....	(9)	5	1	(9)	5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	3	3	(9)	1	(9)	(9)	1	(9)	
2 and 2½ rooms.....	11	11	9	3	1	3	6	(9)	11	6	10	10	(9)	4	2	3	46	1
3 and 3½ rooms.....	45	16	39	19	15	12	22	29	59	34	41	35	36	35	25	34	41	
4 and 4½ rooms.....	36	48	47	7	29	22	66	51	33	32	35	27	31	47	49	29	15	
5 and 5½ rooms.....	5	18	4	52	38	64	19	27	6	23	3	5	32	17	6	34	5	
6 or more rooms.....	1	(9)	(9)	18	13	(9)	1	(9)	(9)	1	1	(9)	1	8	9	(9)	13	
All units.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Percent of units having specified utilities provided in rent:																		
Electricity.....	2	1	31	15	43	66	6	(9)	10	6	16	9	58	77	(9)	36	80	88
Gas (or other cooking fuel).....	4	1	51	14	45	65	6	(9)	12	7	16	13	75	77	(9)	37	80	97
Heat.....	6	1	70	22	45	66	9	12	12	7	100	100	96	88	14	36	87	97
Hot water.....	6	6	66	23	53	64	10	14	16	11	99	100	100	88	25	30	88	97
Water.....	97	84	83	97	60	64	100	82	92	97	99	100	100	94	66	54	97	100
Percent of units having specified equipment provided in rent:																		
Bathroom.....	85	74	74	90	28	55	94	73	20	24	99	98	96	81	43	47	99	100
Cooking stove.....	86	75	74	91	28	55	94	75	20	24	99	98	96	88	43	54	100	100
Furniture.....	1	1	1	1	14	52	6	(9)	8	8	1	(9)	20	1	(9)	2	1	1
Garage.....	1	3	(9)	1	42	24	(9)	7	100	70	(9)	3	(9)	8	71	83	3	(9)
Elevator.....	(9)	(9)	70	8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	41	46	31	9	16	(9)	70	(9)	38
Air-conditioning.....	(9)	(9)	20	(9)	13	(9)	2	(9)	73	(9)	2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)

¹ Does not include public or cooperative housing. Estimates for 1949 include units in all types of structures in all areas; estimates for 1950 include units in all types of structures in Atlanta and Los Angeles but exclude units in 2-4 families in other areas. Data not tabulated for 1951 because of lack of funds.

² Distributions may not add to 100 because of rounding.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

included in the contract rent (table 3). Rent for the great majority of units completed in these areas in 1949 and 1950⁷ did not cover the cost of heat or hot water. A refrigerator and stove for cooking were generally provided in Atlanta but in only about a fourth of the units completed in Los Angeles.

In New York, Pittsburgh, and Washington, on the other hand, it was almost the universal practice for heat, hot water, a refrigerator, and stove to be provided in the rent for new units. Gas and electricity were also provided in most units in Pittsburgh and Washington.

Interarea differences in rental scales for new housing also reflect variations in the quality, location, and type of accommodations completed in specified periods in each area. Information obtained on selected features of the recently completed units suggests that the rise since 1949 in average rents for new units in most areas surveyed reflected higher proportions of "deluxe" apartments completed in the later periods surveyed rather than rising rents for comparable accommodations. Shifts in rental scales are most pronounced when the distribution for an entire area

is dominated by the completion of one or two projects containing several hundred units.

In Washington, for example, rents averaged about \$10 a month more for units completed in 1950 than in either 1949 or 1951. Garden-type apartments predominated in 1949, when no elevator apartments were completed. Because of two large elevator-apartment projects, 70 percent of all new rental units included in the 1950 survey were in the "luxury" type of buildings usually associated with elevator service. Elevator service was less general in the units surveyed in 1951, when the average rent dropped back to about the 1949 average.

Fluctuations in the low-rent area of Atlanta also illustrate the influence of large projects on the area picture. The housing completed late in 1950, when the average monthly rent was \$53, included a Negro housing project⁸ of over 400 units renting for \$45 to \$55. In the following quarter, a project of over 600 units, with air-conditioning and elevators and renting for \$67.50 to \$77.50 a month, was completed, and the average rent for the area rose to \$64.

The shifting proportions of "luxury" units com-

pleted in each period also tend to cloud the relationship which would be expected between size of unit and rents for an area. Ordinarily, within a single project or group of similar projects, the rental scale rises with the size of the unit. However, in an area in which large numbers of apartments with such "extras" as elevator and switchboard service are completed, the area summary will show the apparent contradiction that the smaller units commanded higher rents than the larger ones. The 1950 figures for New York illustrate this point: The average rent for units with less than two rooms was \$13 higher than that for two-room units and within \$3 of being as high as the average for three-room units.

Rent in Relation to Family Income

Generally, rents and tenants' income levels are closely correlated. High rents automatically eliminate most low-income families as possible tenants. Each of the surveys, however, included families who lived in high-rent quarters but reported low incomes. Some of these were retired people with savings and investments on which they could draw but which would not be counted as income.⁹ Other low-income families may have had little choice but to occupy, at least temporarily, units with rents out of line with their incomes. In general, families in the lower income brackets spent a larger proportion of their incomes for rent than did the higher income families.¹⁰

The parallel relationship between rent and income is indicated by the steady ratio which rent maintained to income in all three survey periods in those areas with a substantial volume of new rental housing (table 4). In Los Angeles and Washington, for example, the ratio of average rent to average income was consistently about 22 percent, irrespective of changes in the average rents in the three periods. In New York the rent-income ratio in the three surveys varied between 21 and 24 percent. In Atlanta the range was between 20 and 24 percent, the higher ratio being for the last quarter of 1950, when a large Negro housing development was completed and almost three-fifths of all families surveyed reported incomes below \$3,000.

At least 8 out of every 10 families living in the new rental units in Atlanta reported incomes of less than \$5,000, with as many with incomes below \$3,000 as in the middle-income group of \$3,000 to \$5,000. In Los Angeles the concentration was in the middle-income groups, with the remainder about evenly distributed between low and high incomes except in 1951 when there were more tenants in the \$5,000-and-over group.

In each of the other seven areas the proportions of families with incomes of below \$3,000 was well under 20 percent in each survey period. In New York and Dallas, families with incomes of over \$5,000 consistently outnumbered those in the middle-income brackets. In each of the other five areas, some survey periods showed more renters in the middle-income than in the high-income levels.

Status of Veterans as Renters

The proportion of new rental units occupied by families headed by World War II veterans declined in each successive survey period from 52 percent of the total in 1949, to 47 percent in 1950, and 41 percent in 1951. The percentages of units completed in the first quarter of 1951 which were rented by veterans varied from 36 percent in New York to 60 percent in Washington, with veterans in the minority in all areas except San Francisco and Washington (table 4). Rents for units occupied by veterans tended to be somewhat lower, on the average, than for those occupied by other families in all areas except Atlanta and Dallas.

Veterans continued in 1951 to purchase the majority of new houses sold in metropolitan areas.¹¹ It seems likely that largely because of the availability of sales housing under liberal financing terms, veterans would prefer to buy homes rather than to rent the higher-priced units which formed an increasingly large share of the new rental housing being completed in most areas.

Size of Household

The tendency observed in the 1949 survey for small families to rent the new units was confirmed by the 1950 survey.⁷ Except in Atlanta and Dallas

TABLE 4.—*Income and other characteristics of families renting dwelling units completed¹ in selected periods, 1949-51, 9 metropolitan areas*

Item	First qtr. 1951	Last qtr. 1950	Last half 1949	First qtr. 1951	Last qtr. 1950	Last half 1949	First qtr. 1951	Last qtr. 1950	Last half 1949
	Atlanta			Chicago			Dallas		
Percentage of units rented by households headed by World War II veterans									
Average monthly rent, all families	38	56	63	48	70	64	35	55	44
Veterans, World War II	34	53	59	51	62	62	39	55	49
All others	65	54	59	117	100	90	112	97	89
Ratio of rent to income ²	.22	.24	.20	.23	.25	.16	.23	.21	.19
Percentage distribution³ by annual income:									
Under \$2,000	14	36	12	(1)	1	(1)	10	2	2
\$2,000 to \$2,999	22	22	29	2	(1)	(1)	7	9	7
\$3,000 to \$3,999	29	20	24	6	26	3	7	12	12
\$4,000 to \$4,999	14	6	17	19	26	11	16	16	14
\$5,000 to \$5,999	6	4	6	28	18	24	22	22	22
\$6,000 to \$7,499	3	1	5	8	7	23	16	14	13
\$7,500 to \$9,999	3	1	2	20	4	18	2	13	10
\$10,000 and over	3	(1)	1	(1)	3	11	17	8	8
Income unknown	6	9	5	7	15	10	4	5	1
All families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage of units rented by households headed by World War II veterans									
Average monthly rent, all families	(9)	67	53	40	31	48	36	53	40
Veterans, World War II	(9)	883	887	883	875	877	115	107	110
All others	(9)	82	83	81	70	73	103	96	97
Ratio of rent to income ²	(9)	85	91	84	76	81	121	117	119
Percentage distribution³ by annual income:									
Under \$2,000	(9)	1	2	3	15	8	1	2	1
\$2,000 to \$2,999	(9)	5	12	7	15	15	4	5	6
\$3,000 to \$3,999	(9)	18	18	23	20	29	10	11	19
\$4,000 to \$4,999	(9)	19	32	18	14	19	18	20	21
\$5,000 to \$5,999	(9)	20	21	18	15	13	22	21	20
\$6,000 to \$7,499	(9)	15	8	9	6	8	11	12	12
\$7,500 to \$9,999	(9)	9	2	5	5	5	15	8	6
\$10,000 and over	(9)	6	4	3	2	3	14	11	11
Income unknown	(9)	7	1	14	8	1	6	10	6
All families	(9)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage of units rented by households headed by World War II veterans									
Average monthly rent, all families	43	58	41	51	46	45	60	46	74
Veterans, World War II	\$110	\$100	\$100	\$99	\$89	\$90	\$86	\$96	\$87
All others	106	98	97	90	83	90	86	92	87
Ratio of rent to income ²	114	105	102	107	94	88	86	99	86
Percentage distribution³ by annual income:									
Under \$2,000	1	1	5	1	(1)	4	2	1	(1)
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1	7	11	12	7	11	15	12	3
\$3,000 to \$3,999	24	19	8	18	11	22	16	13	20
\$4,000 to \$4,999	17	12	28	10	27	25	28	17	37
\$5,000 to \$5,999	26	30	13	19	13	10	20	18	21
\$6,000 to \$7,499	9	9	8	12	20	13	8	11	14
\$7,500 to \$9,999	3	2	5	6	3	5	5	8	4
\$10,000 and over	4	2	2	6	1	8	2	15	(1)
Income unknown	14	18	22	16	18	6	3	5	(1)
All families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Does not include public or cooperative housing. Estimates for 1949 include units in all types of structures in all areas; estimates for 1950 and 1951 include units in all types of structures in Atlanta and Los Angeles but exclude units in 2-4 family structures in other areas.

² The ratio of rent to income is based on the average rent paid by families having annual income of less than \$10,000 and the average income for this group.

³ Distributions may not add to 100 because of rounding.

⁴ Family income represents total money income and does not cover total assets. It includes income of husband and wife from all sources (i.e., wages,

salaries, commissions, net receipts from self-employment or from keeping roomers and boarders, regular contributions by other members of the family, net income from savings and investments, pensions, retirement benefits).

Income data should be used with caution because of the relatively high error in response and the large number of families not reporting incomes in some areas.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁶ Data for 1951 not shown because of small number of units completed.

the average household occupying the new rental housing was smaller than the average for all households in the area as shown by the 1950 Census. This is not surprising, as very few of the new units contained more than two bedrooms.

The relation between the size of unit and the number of occupants is well illustrated in the Washington area. A large number of "efficiency" (no bedroom) apartments were completed in 1950 and very few of the larger units had more than one bedroom. This reduced the proportion of units with four or more rooms from about 60 percent in 1949 to 20 percent in 1950. The corresponding drop in the average number of persons occupying the new units was from 3.1 to 2.0.

*Of the Division of Construction Statistics.

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics survey covering units completed during the first quarter of 1951 was done with funds provided by the Housing and Home Finance Agency as part of their housing research program.

² See Family Income and New Rental Housing, Monthly Labor Review, July 1951, pp. 5-12.

³ Because the surveys were based on a sample of the rental units completed in each area, the results are subject to sampling variability. Generally, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. Small percentages are subject to larger relative errors than larger percentages. In addition, the estimates (particularly of family income) are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting.

A detailed statement of sampling variability covering the 1949 results is available upon request. Sampling variability has not been computed for the 1950 and 1951 data because of budget reductions.

⁴ The data for all rented housing were obtained from the 1950 Census of

There was a general trend toward smaller units between 1949 and 1950. This trend has occurred in spite of increasing need for larger apartments, as shown by the rise in recent years in 3- and 4-child families, according to reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics. The proportion of rented units with five or more rooms was lower in structures completed in the last quarter of 1950 than in the last half of 1949 in all areas except Pittsburgh (table 3). In Los Angeles, for example, only 6 percent of the 1950 units had five or more rooms as compared with 24 percent in 1949. In Atlanta the drop was from 18 to 6 percent; in San Francisco from 43 to 14 percent, and in Washington from 14 to 5 percent.

Housing, Preliminary Reports on Housing Characteristics in Stated Metropolitan Areas. (Series HC-3) and from the dwelling unit surveys conducted by the BLS as part of its program for revising the Consumers' Price Index.

⁴ See Construction, April 1951, p. 24 for details on length of time between completion and rental.

⁵ Most units were rented unfurnished, but one large project of furnished apartments accounted for 52 percent of all rental units completed in Dallas in the last half of 1949.

⁶ This information was not tabulated for 1951.

⁷ The proportion of new rental units occupied by nonwhite households was tabulated only for the last quarter of 1950. The percentages are as follows: Atlanta, 54; Dallas and Washington, 19; Chicago and Los Angeles, 9; and the remaining areas, 5 percent or less.

⁸ See footnote ⁴ to table 4 for definition of income.

⁹ For tables relating rent to income for each income class in the areas included in each of the three surveys, see Construction, May 1951, p. 17; June 1951, p. 25; and August 1951, pp. 48-49.

¹⁰ See Construction, August 1951, p. 40-41.

Collective Bargaining and Agreements in the Aircraft Industry

ANNA BERGOWITZ*

A COMPARATIVELY NEW INDUSTRY—aircraft¹—has increasingly become one of the most essential arms of our national defense. At the same time it is progressing as an important producer of civilian transportation equipment. Prior to World War II, when the industry was relatively small, planes were largely built according to individual specifications, and required considerable versatility of labor, largely skilled.

During World War II, standardized models and mass production became a necessity. With the increasing military demands immediately after Pearl Harbor, output soared and the industry developed into one of the Nation's major industries.

Prior to the war in 1939, the industry employed fewer than 35,000 production and related workers (exclusive of workers employed in plants primarily engaged in producing aircraft engines and parts, aircraft propellers and parts, and other aircraft parts and equipment). By 1943, an all-time peak of 685,000 workers was reached. Two-fifths of the working force were women, generally employed on such jobs as light welding and riveting, and assembling. With the cessation of fighting, production dropped precipitously, averaging about 356,000 in 1945. Two years later employment, continuing its downward trend, reached a low level of about 111,000 workers.

Mobilization of the aircraft industry for defense again got under way following the outbreak of war in Korea. Plant operations were expanded and employment began to rise, but at a much slower pace than at the outbreak of World War II. The average number of production workers rose from

about 122,000 early in 1950 to 151,000 in October, and 170,000 in December; the yearly average was 136,000.

As the need for attracting workers to the industry became more and more pressing, virtually every collective-bargaining agreement was voluntarily reopened before its scheduled expiration date, primarily for reconsideration of wage rates.

An analysis of 26 collective bargaining agreements, representing all known organized plants in the industry, was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.² These agreements, analyzed during the winter of 1950-51, continued in effect at least through May 1951.³ Three-fifths of the agreements were of 2-year duration or less, the others running from 3 to 5 years. Coverage under these contracts steadily increased from 136,000 production and related workers in October 1950 to 205,700 in July 1951.

Two unions—the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers (CIO)—have succeeded in organizing nearly 90 percent of the production workers in the industry. In October of 1950, the 12 IAM agreements in the sample accounted for approximately 87,800 workers (or 64.4 percent); the UAW's thirteen agreements for 47,900 workers (or 35.3 percent) and one independent union for about 500 workers. By July 1951, workers represented by both unions had increased to about 136,000 for the IAM and 60,000 for the UAW.

The assembly of aircraft is concentrated largely on the west coast, where about half the workers in the study are employed. About 20 percent are located in Texas, and 15 percent in the Kansas-Missouri area. The remaining workers are scattered throughout seven other States, primarily on the eastern seaboard.

Major Wage Provisions and Related Practices

Wage Adjustments During Life of Agreement. With few exceptions, the current agreements provide either for wage reopenings or for automatic wage adjustments geared to changes in the cost of living. More than half of the workers in the study are covered by contracts which permit wage reopenings at a specified time. The wage rates of one out of every five organized workers (mostly in

UAW agreements) are, however, automatically adjusted under clauses patterned after the 1950 General Motors-UAW agreement. Wages are adjusted 1 cent an hour for every 1.14-point change in the BLS Consumers' Price Index. In addition, more than half of the workers covered by the latter provisions also receive an automatic annual 4-cent-an-hour increase, based on the general improvement in industrial productivity.

Rate Structure of the Industry. Rates of pay in the industry are, in the main, determined by the labor grade system within which each job is classified as a result of a job evaluation. This practice was first inaugurated during World War II when assembly-line methods were introduced to meet production needs and a dwindling supply of skilled workers. The range of jobs and skills became so extensive and unwieldy that the National War Labor Board, in its wage stabilization program for the Southern California Aircraft Industry (SCAI), in March 1943 brought about the reduction of more than 1,000 job titles to less than 100. These in turn were grouped into 10 labor grades, each with a given rate range. A few months later, the Board also approved a labor grade plan for Boeing (Seattle) which differed from the SCAI plan by setting a single rate for each labor grade instead of a rate range.

With the removal of wage controls after the war, the California companies developed their own variations, in most cases increasing the number of labor grades and establishing job descriptions on a company-wide instead of industry-wide basis.

The industry has continued to operate on a labor grade system with about 90 percent of the workers in the study covered by such provisions. Although the number of labor grades ranges from 8 to 17, 10 grades are most commonly designated. All but one calls for rate ranges within a grade. (Boeing still maintains a 10-grade system with one flat rate for each grade.)

Progression Within Rate Ranges. Under the SCAI plan, increases from the minimum to the maximum rate within a labor grade were given on the basis of individual merit as determined by management review. Currently, about half of the agreements in the study, covering approximately one out of every four workers, call for automatic raises based

exclusively on length of service. Most of these provisions are included in the UAW agreements. In the other agreements, merit increases prevail.

Under both the merit and automatic length of service provisions, increases are usually given every 4 months in 5-cent hourly increments until the maximum of the labor grade is attained.

Job Evaluation Plans. Typically, under the terms of the agreements analyzed, when a new job is set up or an old one revised, management prepares a job description, evaluates the job, and places it in its appropriate labor grade. Jobs are usually evaluated by a numerical or point method which permits ready comparison of jobs on the basis of a common unit. A series of variable factors covering all of the major conditions that influence the worth of the job, are assigned a point equivalent. Such factors may be the complexity or responsibility of the job, and ability required. The union has the right to review the results, and to appeal allegedly unfair evaluations either through the regular or special grievance procedures.

In contrast to this general industry pattern, joint union-management committees classify and evaluate all jobs in a few of the smaller companies.

Wage Payments. Average hourly earnings of production workers in the aircraft industry have more than doubled between 1939 and 1950, rising from about 75 cents to \$1.62. They are continuing their upward trend; by July 1951, they had risen to an average of \$1.75. For the most part, aircraft workers have averaged 40 or more hours per week. The average was 41.4 hours in 1950. After that, it rose to about 43.5 hours during the first half of 1951.

Premium pay for work on other than the first or day shift is called for in every agreement surveyed. With few exceptions, the aircraft worker receives a higher premium for work on the third shift than on the second. Commonly, the differential is 8 cents an hour for work on either shift, but third shift employees in addition benefit by a time bonus, working 6½ hours but receiving 8 hours' pay.

Aircraft workers are, under certain circumstances, guaranteed a minimum number of hours pay. In virtually all cases they receive 4 hours at the regular rate of pay if the employer fails to

notify them not to report for work at the regular time, or if they are called to work and find no work available.

For work in excess of 8 hours in any 1 day or 40 hours in 1 week, workers receive time and one-half their regular rate of pay. More than half of the workers also receive a similar premium for work on Saturday; a somewhat smaller proportion receive time and one-half for work on the sixth day. For work on Sunday and the seventh day, the penalty rate is commonly double time.

Vacations with Pay. Every worker covered by the 26 agreements can look forward to vacation with pay. Eighty-five percent of the agreements provide for a maximum of 2 weeks' vacation, the others for more than 2 but not exceeding 3 weeks.

The majority of the agreements provide for graduated plans, the length of vacation being determined by minimum-service requirements. Under these plans, workers receive 1 week's vacation after 1 year's service, and 2 weeks after 2 to 5 years' service but most commonly after 5 years. The 3-week vacation is usually granted after 15 years' service.

The remaining agreements have uniform plans under which all workers receive a stipulated paid vacation period after meeting minimum-service requirements, generally after 1 year's service. Once having met the requirements, the vacation period is the same for all workers (usually 2 weeks) regardless of length of service.

Paid Holidays. Holidays with pay are almost universal in the industry, most workers observing at least six paid holidays. Workers at Boeing (Wichita, Kans.), Glenn L. Martin, and Republic enjoy seven holidays; those at Boeing (Seattle) and Fairchild, eight. In contrast, only a few 1944 agreements provided for paid holidays, the maximum then being six.

If called upon to work on a designated paid holiday, workers at Boeing receive double their base rate of pay in addition to their straight-time holiday pay, or triple time. All of the other workers in the study are compensated at double their regular rate of pay.

Paid Sick Leave. Three out of every four workers, including all of the workers on the West Coast, receive some form of paid sick leave. Com-

monly, they are granted 1 week's leave with pay, after having met service requirements ranging from 12 weeks (in one case) to 5 years, but usually after 1 year. In addition, one out of three of these workers receives additional payment on a graduated scale which is based on length of service. Most of the latter may be away on leave for a maximum of 2 weeks and 3 days after 5 years' service.

Under terms of agreements of four companies covering about half of the workers in the study, workers are compensated for unused sick leave.

Insurance, Health, and Pension Plans. Although health, welfare, or retirement plans are referred to in about half of the 26 agreements analyzed, only 2 contained details of the specific benefits. On the other hand, a recent Federal Security Agency report,⁴ based on social insurance and pension plans in operation in the airframe industry on September 1, 1950, shows that all of the 19 plans studied provide for group life insurance and hospitalization and surgical benefits. All but two also provide for insurance against sickness and accidents and all except four have provisions for accidental death and dismemberment insurance. Only five of these plans offer medical care other than hospitalization or surgical. Retirement benefits are incorporated in only eight of the plans.

The group insurance plans and four of the retirement plans are jointly financed by employers and employees. The other four retirement plans are financed by the employer alone.

Fifteen of the 19 plans analyzed by the Federal Security Agency are applicable to workers included in the 26 agreements studied by the Bureau.

Safety and Health. Except for the incessant noise in the productive process, aircraft plants provide comparatively pleasant working surroundings. Buildings are generally spacious, light, and well ventilated, and the air and floors are clean.⁵

By comparison, aircraft plants are considerably safer places to work in than manufacturing establishments as a whole. The accident frequency rate for 1949 (the latest data available) was one-fourth to one-third that of the average for all manufacturing. Severity rates were likewise low.

Safety and health provisions are incorporated in 22 of the 26 agreements analyzed; joint labor-management safety committees operate under

approximately two-thirds of these agreements. Most of them indicate the concern by both management and labor to maintain healthful and safe working conditions.

Dispute Machinery

Grievance Procedures. Unsettled grievances may usually be appealed through three or four steps. At the final stage (prior to arbitration), the majority of unsettled disputes are handled at the local level. Standing joint union-management committees attempt to resolve differences in agreements covering about half the workers; top local union officials and high plant management officers are charged with this responsibility in agreements with one-third of the workers. International union representatives (with or without local union participation) and top company officials handle disputes at the final stage in the remaining cases.

Shop or grievance committeemen are almost invariably compensated for time spent in adjusting grievances during working hours. In some instances, however, a limit is placed on the amount of time for which such compensation will be paid.

Arbitration. In the event that a dispute is still unsettled at the final step, after having been handled by union-management representatives, it may in all cases be referred to arbitration. The arbitrator is generally appointed on an *ad hoc* basis, that is, each time the need arises. At Boeing (Seattle), Goodyear, Glenn L. Martin, and North American, permanent arbitrators adjudicate the disputes.

The arbitrator, in every case, is authorized to act in disputes over the interpretation and application of provisions of the contract. In a few cases, the scope is broadened to include such issues as wage-rate determinations for modified or newly created jobs and the settlement of disputes arising out of a general wage reopening.

In common with general industry practice, arbitration costs are usually shared jointly. A few agreements stipulate that the losing party to the grievance defrays the costs.

Work Stoppages. The constitutions of both the United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists specifically state that

local unions may not call a strike unless sanctioned by their International Executive Council or Board. In cases of extreme emergency, the International President of either union may authorize a strike, pending approval of the Executive Board.

Most of the agreements contain an outright ban on work stoppages of any kind. Six agreements, however, in which one-third of the workers in the study are represented, permit stoppages under certain conditions, such as failure to agree following wage reopenings or failure to comply with the arbitrator's award.

Job Security

Because of the extremely sharp fluctuations in production, insecurity of employment has been one of the most disturbing elements in labor-management relations in the industry. During World War II, workers were generally laid off and recalled on a department or plant-wide basis. At the end of the war when production was sharply curtailed, employers were faced with the problem of adapting broad seniority rights to restricted production schedules.

Gradually, the application of job security was narrowed down, until at present, seniority is now generally exercised on an occupational group basis. The narrowing of the unit, in part, reflects the growing variation of skills and occupations now found in most plants.

Length of service customarily governs in case of lay-off, recall, or promotion, if other factors such as ability, efficiency, or requirements of the job are considered relatively equal.

Union Security Provisions

Employees must either join the union and remain a member (union shop), or once having voluntarily joined, must remain in good standing for the duration of the agreement (maintenance of membership), in about one-third of the agreements covering about half of the workers. In the remaining agreements the union is recognized as the sole bargaining agent for all employees, union and nonunion members alike. Some of the largest plants come within the latter category.

Union security provisions are bolstered in virtually every agreement by the check-off of

union dues and such other items as initiation fees and assessments, and are usually authorized in writing. Once given, the written authorization may not be revoked for the duration of the agreement or for 1 year, whichever is shorter (Taft-Hartley limitation) in half of the agreements covering three out of every five workers. The authorization is revocable at any time, in a few agreements.

Union-Management Rights. Union activity, such as solicitation of membership and distribution of literature, is usually prohibited under terms of a majority of the agreements. Beech, Lockheed, and Glenn L. Martin, however, specifically permit such activities on company property during the employees' free time or lunch period. All of the plants located at Wichita, Kansas—Beech, Boeing, and Cessna—allow the union representative to interview new employees for the purpose of soliciting membership. Beech and Boeing provide office space for these interviews as well as for the handling of other union affairs.

Officials of the union are generally allowed to visit plants in the industry during working hours,

usually in order to investigate grievances. Since the Government now commands almost the entire output of the industry, most agreements specify that such visits are subject to Government regulations.

To guard against the possible danger of sabotage during the national emergency, slightly less than half of the agreements, covering two out of every three workers in the study, deal with governmental security regulations, sabotage or theft.

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¹ Aircraft plants are primarily engaged in the manufacture and assembly of complete aircraft such as airplanes, gliders, dirigibles, and balloons. They may also manufacture aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment. Many plants farm out contracts for component parts.

² In the fall of 1950, 43 aircraft establishments were known to be in operation. In 14 plants, the main body of production workers was unorganized. Only two of these plants employed 5,000 or more workers, each. With a few exceptions, the other unorganized plants employed far less than 100 workers each. No information could be obtained regarding unionization of the three remaining small plants.

³ Collective Bargaining Practices in the Aircraft Industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. To be published in bulletin-form shortly.

⁴ Nineteen Employee Benefit Plans in the Airframe Industry. Washington, Social Security Administration. January 1951, 63 pages. (Bureau Memorandum No. 71.)

⁵ Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining: Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and International Association of Machinists, Case Study No. 6. By Clark Kerr and George Halverson. 1949, p. 13.

The 13th Annual CIO Convention

KIRK R. PETSHEK*

CONCERN with the question of ideological as well as military and economic defense against Communist aggression, preoccupation with domestic economic policy in general and with wage and price controls in particular, and the determination that labor's voice should be heard in matters of domestic and foreign policy dominated discussions of the 1951 convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, held in New York in November.

President Philip Murray reported that the organization had made sharp membership gains during the past year.¹ The convention approved a program for adjusting jurisdictional disputes among CIO unions, condemned corrupt practices in all places, and urged the abolishing of discrimination within the ranks of labor.

Economic Policies

While the defense effort received primary consideration in the field of domestic economic policy, such economic goals as public production and distribution of electric power, national health insurance, and Federal aid for education were emphasized in several of the 51 resolutions passed. As to long-term economic planning, one resolution advocated democratic participation of labor, particularly through industry councils, in reaching long-range decisions within the national economy.

A fear of unemployment after defense production tapers off was partially responsible for this recommendation; it was also the basis for another resolution supporting guaranteed annual wages. The more immediate unemployment problem led to a plea, by Walter Reuther, United Automobile Workers president, for better distribution of defense contracts to areas where unemployment exists at present, such as Detroit. He and other speakers charged the Defense Department with placing defense orders largely with big business

corporations and with partly disregarding the advice of defense planning agencies. Great expansion of our basic industrial facilities, particularly copper and steel, was urged as a "way to break the bottleneck of monopoly and scarcity".

The problem of inflation and economic controls was a major issue at the convention. Top stabilization officials urged that labor moderate its wage demands and exercise restraint so as not to endanger the stabilization program. They also emphasized the flexibility of present wage controls which permit consideration of wage inequities. Michael DiSalle, Director, Office of Price Stabilization, bluntly warned against wage increases if they have an destabilizing effect. Eric Johnston, retiring head of the Economic Stabilization Administration, explained that wage control meant neither a wage freeze nor a "sieve for wage inflation." Nathan Feinsinger, Chairman, Wage Stabilization Board, endorsed unfettered collective bargaining insofar as compatible with wage controls, and promised that collectively bargained wage increases would be examined in the light of the realities of the industry concerned. He then discussed increases based on higher productivity and showed how much clarification this problem still needs. In principle, he asserted, these increases are noninflationary, particularly if they lead to joint labor-management attempts to increase production.

Mr. Murray led other union speakers in severe criticism of present policies; the crucial phrase "equality of sacrifice" was often repeated throughout the discussion. If prices as well as profits were effectively controlled, labor would not object to wage control, Mr. Murray asserted. He disapproved existing "one-sided discriminatory regulation," and gave assurances that labor would match any sacrifices made by other segments of the population. The disagreement with control policies was more far-reaching than that arising from the forthcoming negotiations in steel which were close to the surface. The Defense Production Act, and particularly the Capehart and Herlong amendments, rather than the economic control agencies, were the main targets of his criticism.

Deep concern was shown by union speakers as to whether free collective bargaining could exist in view of WSB regulations. The desire to preserve collective bargaining despite the "heavy

hand of government" was evidenced by repeated advice to bargain irrespective of wage regulations and permit WSB labor members to argue the merits of particular settlements at the Board level. Emil Rieve, CIO member of the Wage Stabilization Board, gave assurance that there was no intention on the part of the CIO to walk out of the WSB. Speakers left no doubts that a no-strike pledge at this time was out of the question, and the CIO was prepared to strike for its demands if need be. Any strike that might ensue, it was clearly implied, would be directed against the employer rather than against WSB actions.

Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin supported the idea of equality of sacrifice. No one, he said, doubted that labor would measure up to its responsibilities in these perilous times. He further stated that, in June 1951, the wages of 20 million workers, mainly unorganized and many in the white-collar category, lagged behind the increase in the cost of living.

International Problems

The foreign policy resolution indorsed President Truman's disarmament proposals and most of the Administration's foreign policy. The resolution and several speakers, however, warned against appeasement of Franco, Peron, or any other dictator. Jacob Potofsky, chairman, of the International Committee, voiced the hope that collaboration with the AFL in the international field would continue, and that labor's participation in both the formulation and execution of foreign policy would grow.

Free trade-union movements in Europe and Asia were extolled as the only means of combating communism at the grass roots, i. e., in the mills, shops, and mines. Strong support for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was expressed. Money spent on Marshall Plan aid should be carefully watched to see that it flows to the wage worker. Victor Reuther, CIO European representative, asserted that a great deal must be done at home to insure policies that would enable labor abroad to maintain its freedom. A million young men and women of the labor movement should go to the underdeveloped areas of the world, Congressman Javits urged, in order to spread freedom and to counteract revolution.

The delegates' great concern with the international situation and the threat of communism was shown in bold relief by their discussion of civil rights. In considering a strong resolution on civil rights, Walter Reuther pointed out that the fight against communism is not confined to military and economic measures, as discrimination in the United States is a major Communist propaganda weapon.

In the same vein, some segments of the labor movement were taken to task in a moving address by Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, who called for labor's all-out support on the issue of discrimination and segregation. He pointed out that the silence on racial problems maintained by some labor leaders in their attempts to avoid a controversial problem, might be taken for assent to discriminatory practices. Mr. Murray urged universal adoption of the principle of racial equality throughout the labor movement and, emphasizing the international importance of the issue, chided bigoted members who were not making forthright efforts to end such discrimination as may exist.

Jurisdictional Disputes

One of the most important actions taken by the CIO since the expulsion of the Communist-dominated unions 2 years earlier was this convention's approval of a program drafted at a pre-convention executive board meeting and designed to adjust inter-union organizational disputes among CIO affiliates. The CIO has not generally been affected by jurisdictional disputes involving the question, which of two unions' members should perform specific jobs. In recent years, however, another type of dispute has occurred in which two or even three CIO unions have appeared on NLRB ballots, contending for the right to represent the workers in a particular plant. Since the expulsion of left-wing unions, and partly as a result of many new bargaining units established in defense plants, these disputes have become increasingly numerous. The plan adopted was to settle conflicts of representation rights by resort to an impartial arbitrator. It was embodied in a legally enforceable signed contract between CIO unions. The convention unanimously endorsed this agreement.

The plan freezes the status quo in plants which

a CIO affiliated union has already organized. Where organizational issues arise (situations in which jurisdiction has not been determined) conferences between competing unions and mediation by the CIO director of organization may (but need not) precede arbitration. In his decision, the arbitrator is to take into account each union's customary jurisdiction, extent of organization, and ability to serve employees. No such conflict is to remain unsettled.

Unions and Technological Progress

One of the few discordant notes of the convention arose from a resolution commanding the accomplishments of TVA. The Utility Workers Union challenged the resolution by pointing out that any kind of public ownership does not represent unmixed blessings in solving the industrial relations problems in the public utilities industry. In answer, one delegate pointed out that the good of the country was furthered much more by the production of inexpensive power for the consumer, and the consequent development of new industries, than by the protection of the special interests of one group of workers.

Mr. Murray took the strongest possible stand in favor of technological change in answer to a delegate from the Railroad Workers Union who challenged endorsement of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The CIO president asserted that it was imperative for labor to keep pace with the progressive development of industry. Similar arguments had been advanced since the beginnings of mechanization, and if this reasoning had prevailed the Nation would still be in the horse-and-buggy days. Every "great industrial advancement comprehends changes of an enormous and miraculous nature, and in the end the people derive the benefit." He said he knew of no instance where technological change had caused unemployment for any length of time. "The industrial revolution that has taken place in the last 25 years has brought into the employment field an additional 20 million people."

Short flurries of debates also arose on resolutions advocating Federal aid to education and in regard to the method of selecting the executive vice president.

For the first time in CIO history, a resolution was adopted condemning corruption and pledg-

ing the CIO to stamp out any corrupt practices that might occur within its ranks. Mr. Murray asserted that racketeers would be removed as firmly as the Communists had been, although no instances of current abuses within the CIO were known. The resolution was aimed at corrupt practices whenever or wherever found.

The resolution for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was virtually the same as in past years. General Counsel Arthur Goldberg, however, indicated that if the injunction provisions or other crucial portions of the law could be amended, piece-meal, the CIO would welcome such improvement.

Politically, the CIO girded itself for 1952. The necessity of making an independent decision in every, contest rather than having CIO support taken for granted was emphasized. The legislative record of the 82d Congress was sharply criticized; President Truman's policies generally were endorsed.

Labor unity and AFL action with respect to the United Labor Policy Committee were discussed candidly by Mr. Murray in his report and his keynote address and were the subject of a resolution. In the CIO president's opinion, the mutual understanding created by joint discussions in the ULPC could have led to labor unity. The dissolution of the ULPC was deplored. Mr. Murray argued that talks on "organic" unity might imply absorption by the AFL, which was still wedded to craft unionism, and he strongly rejected this possibility. Unity without prior understanding on jurisdictional questions—such as the action now taken in case of intra-CIO conflicts—could not lead to peace in the labor movement. "Favorable labor unity can develop only through understanding and joint endeavor." No new committee for negotiations with the AFL was appointed.

Mr. Murray and the other incumbent officers were reelected. By a constitutional amendment the president was given the right, subject to the executive board's approval, to appoint one of them as executive vice president. In appointing Allan Haywood to this job, Mr. Murray explained that in practice Mr. Haywood was already performing its functions.

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

¹Mr. Murray stated that the CIO had regained in numbers the 800,000 members lost due to the expulsion of 11 unions charged with Communist domination. In addition, some 450,000 new workers had been organized.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Manpower Requirements In the Machine-Tool Industry

APPROXIMATELY 36,000 additional employees will be required in the machine-tool industry to reach its production peak in the current rearmament program, in the third quarter of 1952. This will be a 50-percent increase over the number employed in the industry in July 1951. The additional workers needed include about 5,100 skilled machine-tool operators, 1,100 foremen, 500 mechanical engineers, and about 400 tool and die makers. These estimates are based on the findings of a recently completed study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This small industry which produces the metal-cutting instruments basic to armament production had increased its employment by approximately 50 percent and doubled its production rate from the inception of the program in mid-1950 (at the beginning of the Korean hostilities) to July 1951. The rate of production required to meet currently established goals will, it is believed, be equal to the level achieved by the industry in World War II. To help the industry to meet its production objectives, the Government has instituted a program of assistance in the form of price increases, financial aid, allocations of scarce materials, and help in the recruitment of needed workers.

Development of the Industry

The machine-tool industry came into existence early in the nineteenth century with the development of a technique to produce small arms with interchangeable parts. As civilian use of mass-produced metal products increased, the industry expanded its original function. But the industry is relatively small, even in a large machine-using peacetime economy. Therefore, in periods of national defense, great expansion of the industry

is required to meet the needs of metalworking industries which will carry the main burden of the rearmament program.

Munitions industries engaged in the mass production of aircraft, tanks, guided missiles, and other military goods depend upon the machine-tool industry to supply them with the necessary quantities and types of machine tools. These are essential in the "tooling up" required to produce quickly the thousands of precisely shaped parts used in making military matériel.

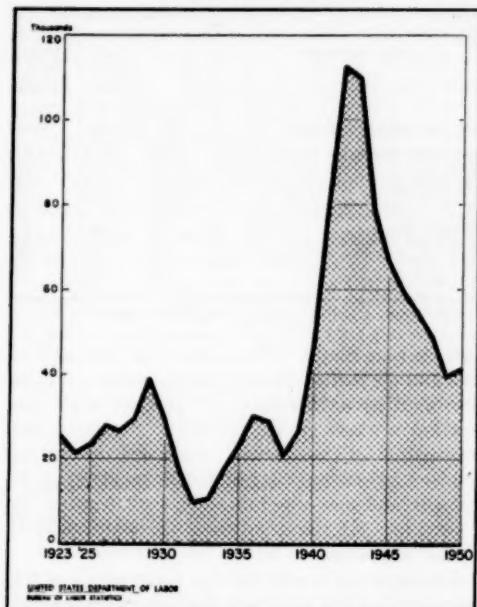
Machine tools perform shaping operations on metal with great precision by cutting, shaving, grinding, or drilling, which makes each tool superior for a given task. Lathes, drilling, boring, and milling machines usually comprise three-quarters of the industry's output. The remainder of the total product is made up chiefly of gear-cutting machines, shapers, tapping, and special-purpose machines.

Because of its wartime importance and its position as a capital-goods industry, wide fluctuations occur in both production and employment. Compared with all industry, employment in the machine-tool industry fell more than proportionately during the depression which began in 1929. By 1932, for example, machine-tool employment declined about 75 percent from the 1929 level, whereas in manufacturing as a whole it dropped 38 percent.

During World War II, the number of workers in the industry rose from 36,600 in 1939 to 112,200 in 1942, a threefold increase. After the peak of the machine-tool program had been reached at a relatively early stage of the war, employment fell off sharply despite the industry's substantial conversion to direct military production. (See chart.)

Although a substantial general increase in machinery production occurred in the first postwar years compared to 1939 levels, machine tool output barely held its own. In 1950, employment in the Nation's machinery-producing industries totaled 2,100,000, almost double the 1939 total.

Production-Workers Employment in the Machine-Tool Industry, 1923-50



Machine-tool employment, however, increased only 10 percent. This slower rate of increase may be caused in part by the substantial use of wartime manufactured machine tools for peacetime production.

In 1950, the 38,000 workers in the industry were employed in slightly more than 300 plants. These plants varied in size from shops with a few workers to several with over 1,000. They were predominantly located in the Great Lakes region which produced 60 percent of the industry's output and the New England region which produced 25 percent. Important cities for this industry are Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Hartford-Bridgeport, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; and Rockford, Ill.

Production and Employment Trends

After the Korean hostilities in June 1950, the industry shifted from decline to rapid growth. Machine-tool production was recognized as the major bottleneck in the mobilization period, again following the pattern set in World War II. By

August 1951, despite the substantial growth in the previous year, it had a backlog of orders almost twice as large as its current production level. The situation became so critical that a governmental program was organized to assist the industry in meeting its production problems. A price ceiling on its products, 12 percent above pre-Korean levels, was set to allow for increases in labor and material costs. The industry was given a priority permitting it to build the machines needed for its own expansion. The Nation's public employment services were directed to give priority to the industry in the recruitment of skilled workers. Firms were given tax amortization incentives to permit expansion of facilities. The industry also received a high priority for scarce materials.

Existent facilities rather than new plants will be used to obtain the increased production. In addition, extensive use of subcontracting is an important device to increase production. During World War II many plants subcontracted the manufacture of parts, units, and even whole machines to plants in other industries. Some plants dealt with as many as 50 shops which took on subcontracts. Information received from the industry in 1950 indicated that there would be similar wide use of subcontracting with increase in demand. By July 1951, large plants were already purchasing from small firms many parts which they would normally make themselves.

In 1949, the industry output amounted to \$395 million. During the first quarter of 1951 the industry was operating at a rate of about \$700 million a year, according to preliminary data. Based on the rise in production which occurred in World War II, it is estimated that by the third quarter of 1952, the industry will reach its required peak.

In July 1951, total employment in the industry was about 77,000, including about 60,500 production workers. These figures represent a sharp increase over June 1950, before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, when 38,700 production workers were employed. The rapid expansion of employment in the machine-tool industry in this period is similar to that which occurred prior to the United States entry into World War II. Following the outbreak of war in Europe, production-worker employment increased from 34,100 in August 1939 to 57,800 in August 1940.

Under the current mobilization program, employment is expected to rise about 50 percent over current levels. This increase will occur with a rise in production to an estimated \$1,875 million (in March 1951 dollars),¹ more than double the current level. This figure is believed to be the peak production rate that the industry will reach in its expansion program. Even with this expansion, employment will only reach the World War II levels.

Such a difference in rate of gain in employment and production has held in earlier periods of expansion, both in World War II and in the past year. It is explained primarily by additional subcontracting and by lengthening the workweek. A third factor is the greater output per man-hour that occurs with a rising volume of production.² This results mainly from increased standardization of product and longer production runs for individual types of machine tools. The effect of these factors may be partly offset by the hiring of new less-experienced workers.

Requirements for Key Occupations

Skilled workers form a high proportion of the work force in this industry—three out of eight plant employees—according to a special survey of occupational composition in the fall of 1950. The industry employs skilled machinists, tool and die makers, and key professional and technical employees such as mechanical engineers, tool designers, and draftsmen. Nearly half of the industry's plant workers are in three occupational groups—machine-tool operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Women make up about 10 percent of the work force, most of whom have office jobs or are among the less-skilled machine-tool operators.

An occupational analysis of the industry revealed that the increased production of machine tools would require varying rates of employment expansion among the key occupations. Further, occupational requirements of individual plants are related to the size of the plant, the method of production (i. e., jobbing or production line), and the types of machine tools produced. Assuming that the defense expansion would bring about substantial increases in average plant size and changes in production methods conforming to World War II experience, estimates of the changes that would occur in the industry's occupational

Estimated employment requirements in selected key occupations in the machine-tool industry

Key occupations	Number of workers		
	June 1951	Peak mobilization period ¹	Additional workers required
Total wage and salary workers	77,000	113,000	36,000
Department foremen, process, nonworking	2,600	3,700	1,100
Draftsmen	1,750	2,550	800
Mechanical engineers	1,375	1,875	500
Tool and die makers	625	900	275
Assemblers, bench and floor, class A	3,900	5,500	1,600
Crane operators (electric-bridge)	450	700	250
Inspectors, class A	950	1,500	550
Machine-tool operators, class A	11,400	16,500	5,100
Machinists, production and maintenance	675	975	300
Millwrights	250	425	175
Tool and/or die makers	1,100	1,500	400

¹ Third quarter of 1952; assuming a 52-hour average workweek.

pattern were made. These show that the ratio of tool and die makers to total employment would be decreased by a fifth (from 2.1 percent of all production workers to 1.7 percent). Similarly, the proportion of mechanical engineers would be reduced by 16 percent, skilled assemblers by 10 percent, and specialized machine-tool operators by 5 percent. At the same time, the proportion of skilled inspectors would rise by 13 percent.

Employment in selected key occupations in the industry in June 1951 and the estimated requirements for the peak mobilization period are shown in the accompanying table. The estimates are based on an assumed average actual workweek of 52 hours, which means an average scheduled workweek of 54 hours. This is somewhat below that attained during the World War II peak.

Earnings and Working Conditions

Average weekly earnings for the industry compare favorably with other manufacturing industries. In July 1951, weekly earnings for the industry averaged \$81.84, compared with \$75.42 in the machinery industry group and \$68.79 in the durable-goods industry group. Estimated average straight-time hourly earnings in the machine-tool industry, exclusive of overtime, were equal to the average for the machinery groups as a whole, but higher than that for all durable-goods industries. The current longer workweek in the machine-tool industry explains the higher average weekly earnings.

Since the beginning of Korean hostilities, the workweek has been lengthened by more than 5

hours, averaging 47.4 hours in June 1951. A further increase in average weekly hours is expected as the industry apparently is following the trend established in World War II. The average workweek increased from 38.1 hours in January 1939 to a high of 55 hours in January 1942, but declined somewhat thereafter.

The industry is not likely to enter into a three-shift work program, even at the peak of production. In World War II, in spite of considerable pressure, the industry operated primarily on a single-shift basis with some assistance from a second shift. Currently, the industry has the advantage of being able to utilize the additional facilities built in World War II, and it has experienced management. In July 1951, 19 percent

of the production workers in the industry were on second-shift and about 3 percent on third-shift work.

Labor turn-over data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the separation rate in this industry during the first half of 1951 was similar to the average of the entire durable-goods industry group. This would indicate that the industry is not at a disadvantage with other industries in competition for labor.

—MAX A. RUTZICK

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

¹ The price rise for machine tools which occurred after March 1951 is not reflected in this estimate.

² Available studies show that in World War II output per man-hour increased in this industry.

Paperboard-Container-Industry Work-Injury Rates, 1938-50

AFTER DECLINING STEADILY for 3 years, the injury-frequency rate¹ for paperboard-container manufacturing turned upward in 1950. The 1950 average for the industry of 17.9 disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked was 6 percent above the 1949 postwar low and was somewhat less favorable than the average for all manufacturing.

In 1938, before wartime influences became effective, the injury-frequency rates for the paperboard-container industry and for all manufacturing were practically identical, 15.2 and 15.1, respectively. During the next few years, a variety of circumstances—chiefly shortages of trained workers, new equipment, and repair parts, and pressure for increased production to meet wartime needs—caused a rise in the injury rates for most manufacturing industries. By 1941 the rate for the paperboard-container industry had advanced nearly 50 percent to 22.4, and in 1944 it reached a peak of 23.3. It held closely to this level through 1946 and then declined steadily to 16.9 in 1949, from which it turned upward again in 1950.

The average injury rate for all manufacturing followed a similar course during these years, but at its peak in 1943 (20.0) it was only about 32

percent higher than in 1938 in contrast to the 53 percent rise in the paperboard-container rate recorded in 1944. In the postwar recovery the all-manufacturing rate dropped to 14.5 in 1949, about 4 percent below the 1938 average. At this point the paperboard-container industry rate was 17 percent higher than the all-manufacturing average. In 1950 the all-manufacturing rate also turned upward, but its rise was much less pronounced than the paperboard-container increase.

An Estimate of Injury Costs, 1950

Approximately 4,800 workers in the paperboard-container industry experienced disabling injuries during 1950. This represents 1 disabling injury for every 27 employees in the industry.

An estimated 10 of these injured workers died as a result of their injuries and about 320 others were permanently disabled in some degree by the loss, or loss of use, of some body part or function. The other 4,470 workers were more fortunate in that they suffered no permanent ill effects, but each was injured seriously enough to require at least a full day for recovery.

The actual time lost by the industry's injured workers during 1950 is estimated at about 71,500 man-days of work. Based on the average earnings of production workers in the industry during the year,² the immediate wage loss would approximate \$590,000. Time lost within the year, however,

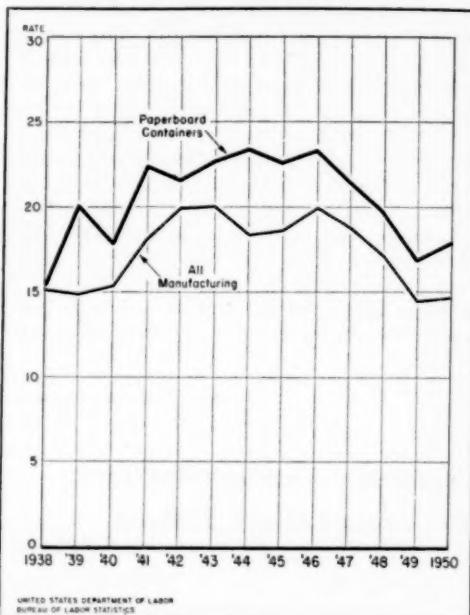
does not adequately measure the real work loss resulting from these injuries. Many of the permanently disabled workers will have their earning ability reduced for the remainder of their lives. For the fatally injured workers, the loss is equivalent to their total expected earnings throughout the years in which they would have worked had their careers not been cut short. If allowance is made for the future losses resulting from the injuries experienced in 1950, the economic time-loss would amount to about 400,000 man-days. The total wage loss attributable to these injuries, based on 1950 wage levels, therefore, would amount to about \$3,350,000. In part, this loss is covered by workmen's compensation payments financed by the employers. But because these payments are never equivalent to full wages, the injured workers and their dependents must bear a considerable portion of this loss.

In addition to wage losses, payments for medical and hospital care as well as many indirect costs contribute to the total cost of injury-producing accidents. Among the latter are damage to equipment and materials; the cost of training replacement workers; time lost by other workers who stopped to offer assistance at the time of the accident; and supervisory time spent caring for the injured, investigating the accident, and reorganizing operations after the accident. Unfortunately, the indirect costs are seldom recorded, and, as a result, cannot be determined accurately. However, studies have indicated that for manufacturing generally the indirect costs arising from injury-producing accidents average about four times the combined amounts of compensation, hospital, and medical payments.³ Assuming that this ratio is approximately correct for the paperboard-container industry, the estimated indirect cost of the injury-producing accidents in 1950 amounted to at least \$8 million, and the total cost, including medical expenses, exceeded \$12 million.

Intra-Industry Characteristics

The paperboard-container industry includes a wide variety of plants differing greatly in size, type of product, and method of operation. Each of these characteristics influences the prevailing hazard level in a particular plant, but their differential effect is lost when comparisons are based upon the industry-wide averages usually available.

Paperboard-Containers and All Manufacturing, Comparison of Injury-Frequency Rates



Unfortunately, a detailed analysis, based upon such variations, in order to pinpoint the areas of greatest hazard is usually impossible because it is difficult to secure adequate representation for each division of the industry.

To provide for some of these comparisons, however, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey⁴ of injuries in paperboard-container manufacturing for the year 1950 was substantially revised and expanded. Participating plants were requested to report their injury experience in a breakdown for each of their major operations as well as in the customary plant summary form. These data were classified into various subgroups to show the wide differences in injury experience prevailing within the industry.

Product Comparisons. Average injury-frequency rates for the four major groups of plants ranged from a high of 23.0 for plants manufacturing corrugated or fiber boxes to a low of 12.9 for those manufacturing set-up boxes. Between these limits, the folded-box plants had an average frequency

TABLE 1.—*Industrial injury rates for 851 paperboard container plants classified by product and by extent of disability, 1950*

Item	Total ¹	Plants manufacturing—			
		Corrugated and fiber boxes	Fiber cans, tubes, drums, etc.	Folded boxes	Set-up boxes
Establishments	851	172	35	189	424
Employees	73,281	25,679	5,116	19,875	20,043
Employee-hours worked (thousands)	151,690	33,807	10,647	41,903	39,898
Disabling injuries	2,715	1,237	176	700	515
Deaths	6	3	—	2	1
Permanent-partial	182	48	54	34	42
Temporary-total	2,527	1,186	122	664	472
Frequency rates: ²					
All disabling injuries	17.9	23.0	16.5	16.7	12.9
Deaths	(3)	1	—	(2)	(3)
Permanent-partial	1.2	9	5.1	1.8	1.1
Temporary-total	16.7	22.0	11.4	15.9	11.8
Average days lost or charged per injury:					
All disabling injuries	85	67	289	69	76
Temporary-total	15	14	21	14	17
Severity rate ⁴	1.5	1.5	4.8	1.2	1.0

¹ Totals include figures not shown separately because of insufficient data. The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries per million hours worked. A disabling injury is one that results in death, permanent-total disability, permanent-partial disability, or in an inability to work for at least one full shift on any day after the day of injury.

² Less than 0.05.

³ The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged per thousand hours worked.

rate of 16.7 and the plants manufacturing fiber cans, tubes, and drums had a rate of 16.5 (table 1).

In the corrugated- and fiber-box plants, 1 in every 21 full-time workers experienced a disabling injury during 1950. Three deaths were reported by the plants in this group, giving them an average of 1 fatality for each 18 million man-hours worked. Their ratio of permanent-impairment cases, however, was relatively low, averaging somewhat less than one in every million man-hours. Temporary-total disabilities occurred in these plants at the rate of 22 per million man-hours, but the average recovery time for these cases (14 days each) was comparatively low. Reflecting this combination of a low average time loss for temporary-total disabilities and a low incidence of permanent impairments, the average time charge⁵ for all disabling injuries in this group of plants was only 67 days per case. This was lower than the average time charge for any of the other plant groups. The standard severity rate⁶ for the corrugated- and fiber-box plants, 1.5, was somewhat higher than the rates for the set-up and folded-box plants; it was substantially lower than for plants manufacturing fiber cans, tubes, and drums.

The over-all frequency rate of 16.7 for plants manufacturing folded boxes represented an average of 1 disabling injury during the year for every 28 workers in that segment of the industry. One fatality occurred in each 21 million man-hours and there was 1 permanent impairment case for each 1½ million man-hours. Recovery time for the temporary-total disabilities experienced in these plants averaged 14 days per case. The average time charge for all cases was 69 days and the standard severity rate for the group was 1.2.

Plants manufacturing fiber cans, tubes, and drums, averaged 1 disabling injury for every 29 full-time workers. Their relatively favorable frequency rate, 16.5, however, was offset by a very unfavorable record of injury severity. No fatalities were reported by these plants during 1950, but their record of 5 permanent impairments in each million man-hours worked coupled with an average recovery time of 21 days per case for temporary-total disabilities gave them a severity rate of 4.8 and an average time charge of 289 days per case. Therefore, the possibility of experiencing a serious injury appeared to be much greater in these plants than in any other part of the industry.

The set-up box plants, with an average frequency rate of 12.9, had the most favorable experience in the industry. Their record showed 1 disabling injury for each 39 full-year workers, only 1 fatality in 40 million man-hours, and only a fraction more than 1 permanent impairment per million man-hours. Their average recovery time for temporary-total disabilities, 17 days, was relatively high. As a result, their average time charge per case was 76 days, but their severity rate of 1.0 was the lowest for any of the four groups of plants.

Plant-Size Comparisons. Plant-size appears to be very closely related to the occurrence of injuries in the paperboard container industry. Generally, the very small plants (with less than 50 employees each) and the large plants (with 500 or more employees) had the lowest injury-frequency rates. The highest average frequency rate was for the plants employing 100 to 249 workers.

For the group of plants employing less than 20 workers apiece, the average frequency rate was 11.6. In each of the next 3 size groups, the

average moved progressively higher: 13.6 for plants with 20 to 49 employees; 19.1 for plants with 50 to 99 employees; and 20.5 for those with 100 to 249 employees. The average rate then dropped slightly to 19.0 for plants having 250 to 499 employees apiece. In the final group, made up of plants having 500 or more employees each, the average dropped sharply to 13.8.

This general pattern of injury-rate variations in relation to plant size confirms the Bureau's findings in other industry surveys. The indications are that the owner is frequently the supervisor in small shops; he has personal financial interest in keeping the accident volume at a minimum, and is generally able to keep all operations under close observation. He can, therefore, see unsafe conditions and practices as they develop and can take immediate action to eliminate hazards before they cause accidents.

The high volume of production in large shops makes it financially possible to give special attention to safety. These plants usually can afford to employ safety engineers to carry on scientific accident-prevention programs and to provide all guards and safety equipment known to be available. Large plants also can maintain some form of medical or trained first-aid service upon the premises. They have the advantage of professionally engineered plant lay-out and work processes, and are generally in a position to utilize mechanical equipment more extensively than are the smaller plants. Material-handling operations utilizing mechanical conveyors, hoists, and power trucks can do much to avoid many of the injuries associated with the manual performance of such operations.

The problem of safety in medium-size plants is complicated because the responsible head seldom can devote much of his time to observing shop operations, and, therefore, must delegate much of the responsibility for safety to others. Unfortunately, these safety responsibilities usually must be assigned to foremen or supervisors who rarely have had safety training and who frequently place greater importance on their production responsibilities than on attention to safety.

The group averages, however, tend to conceal the wide differences in the frequency rates of the individual plants within the various size groups. Actually, nearly 44 percent of the plants included in the survey operated throughout the year with-

out a single disabling injury. Most of these were small plants, but the list included 10 with over 100 workers, 2 of which employed nearly 250 workers apiece. Although no plant with over 250 employees achieved a zero frequency rate, 1 employing 600 workers finished the year with a rate of only 3.7.

At the other extreme, 8 plants with less than 100 employees reported rates of over 100. Another group of 56 plants, none of which had as many as 500 employees, reported rates of over 50. No plant with 500 or more employees had a rate exceeding 30.

Departmental comparisons. Because the internal organization of the reporting plants differed greatly, many were unable to furnish complete breakdowns of their operations according to a standardized pattern. Nearly all, however, reported on some of their operations in sufficient detail to permit the inclusion of those figures in typical departmental groups. On this basis, separate injury records were compiled for 18 production departments or operations and for 5 plant-service operations (table 2).

Production operations as a group had a somewhat higher injury frequency than the service-department group, but the injuries experienced by service workers tended to be more severe.

The greatest concentration of injuries occurred in the corrugating departments. For these operations the average frequency rate was 42.5, representing approximately 1 disabling injury in the course of the year for every 11 full-time workers. A relatively high proportion of these were serious injuries. As a result, the corrugating departments also had the highest average time charge per case (91 days) and the highest severity rate (3.9) among the entire group of production departments.

Only two other production departments had frequency rates above 20—the printing departments and the cutting departments. Each of these operations had a comparatively high proportion of permanent-partial disabilities and as a result ranked relatively high in the injury-severity comparisons.

At the other extreme, two production departments had frequency rates of less than 10—the hand covering, topping, and turning operation, and the labeling operation. The average recovery time for temporary-total disabilities was high in both of these departments, but their low incidence

of permanent impairments gave them relatively low injury-severity rates.

In the middle ground 13 production departments had frequency rates ranging from 12.9 for gluing operations to 19.8 for stitching operations. The tying and bundling department, with a frequency rate of 14.1, had the best severity record among all the production departments. In this operation no fatalities or permanent impairments occurred, and the recovery time for temporary-total disabilities averaged only 10 days per case. Among the operations with less-favorable records were corner cutting and integrated cutting and creasing.

Storage operations, with 1 disabling injury for every 13 full-time workers, ranked as the most hazardous of the plant-service activities. Along with a high frequency rate (35.8) these operations had a very high severity rate (4.6) and a very high average time charge per injury (128 days).

The shipping departments also had a very high injury-frequency rate of 30.8. Injuries in these departments, however, tended to be less serious than those occurring in storage operations, giving them a better than average ranking in respect to injury severity.

Maintenance operations ranked third among the service departments in injury frequency and second in respect to injury severity. Their frequency rate of 24.8, however, was higher than that of any production department except the corrugating department.

The administrative and clerical departments had a particularly good record. Their injury-frequency rate of 1.7 compared quite favorably with the rates for similar activities in other industries recently surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the clay-construction products industry, for example, the frequency rate for clerical and administrative work in 1948 was

TABLE 2.—Industrial injury rates for 851 paperboard-container plants, classified by operation and by extent of disability, 1950

Operations	Number of reporting establishments	Number of employees	Employee hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries		Frequency rates of 1—					Severity		
				Resulting in—		All disabling injuries	Deaths	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	All disabling injuries	Temporary-total disabilities	Average number of days lost or charged per injury	Severity rate ²
				Total	Death								
Total ³	851	73,281	151,690	2,715	6	182	2,527	17.9	(*)	1.2	16.7	85	15 1.8
Production operations													
Boxing, packing, folding	704	34,431	71,376	1,301	1	71	1,225	18.2	(*)	1.0	17.2	57	14 1.0
Boxing, packing, folding	295	1,256	5,595	40				15.4			14.4	16	10 .9
Corner cutting	376	1,773	1,547	27			5	21	17.5		3.8	13.6	83 22 1.5
Corrugating	115	2,185	4,703	200	1	7	192	42.5	2	1.5	40.8	91	15 3.9
Covers, toppling, turning in-hand	390	2,309	4,599	29			2	27	6.3		.4	5.9	43 24 .3
Creasing	155	838	1,804	31			3	28	17.2		1.7	15.5	54 12 .9
Cutting	367	1,969	4,170	94			7	87	22.5		1.7	20.8	70 15 1.6
Cutting and creasing: integrated	84	905	1,909	33			2	31	17.3		1.0	16.3	69 11 1.2
Gluing	324	3,763	7,636	96			5	94	12.9		.7	12.2	58 16 .7
Lining	250	1,271	2,117	9			9	7.4				32	32 .2
Machining, wrapping	362	2,555	5,988	77			70	15.1		1.1	13.7	52 14 .8	
Printing	391	5,307	11,730	266			17	249	22.7	1.4	21.3	83 14 1.9	
Scoring	301	806	1,678	24				24	14.3		14.3	18 18 .3	
Slitting	308	1,126	2,320	38			2	36	16.4	.9	15.5	26 11 .4	
Slitting	131	506	1,047	18			1	17	17.2	1.0	16.2	28 12 .5	
Staying	453	2,562	5,229	95			5	90	18.2	1.0	17.2	27 12 .5	
Stitching	228	1,493	3,029	60			6	54	19.8	2.0	17.8	51 12 1.0	
Stripping	358	2,365	4,912	74			1	73	15.1	.2	14.9	17 13 .3	
Tying and bundling	555	2,976	6,149	87			87	14.1		14.1	10	10 .1	
Service operations													
Administrative and clerical	600	13,965	29,046	424			28	396	14.6	1.0	13.6	.89	16 1.3
Administrative and clerical	587	7,172	14,521	24			24	1.7			1.7	13	13 (0) .5
Die making	254	603	1,297	11			2	9	8.5	1.5	7.0	60	7 .5
Maintenance and power	455	2,700	5,737	142			14	128	24.8	2.4	22.4	115 15 2.8	
Shipping	217	1,969	4,220	130			3	127	30.8	.7	30.1	42 17 1.3	
Storage	278	1,521	3,271	117			9	108	35.8	2.8	33.0	128 19 4.6	

¹ The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries per million hours worked. A disabling injury is one that results in death, permanent-total disability, permanent-partial disability, or in an inability to work for at least one full shift on any day after the day of injury.

² The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged per thousand hours worked.

³ Totals include figures not shown separately because of insufficient data.

⁴ Less than 0.05.

3.0, and in the fertilizer industry during 1946 the rate for similar work was 2.8. In the pulp and paper industry, surveyed in 1948, the clerical and administrative rate was somewhat lower, 1.4.

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¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling work injury is one arising out of and in the course of employment, which (a) results in death or in any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any day after the day of injury, including Sundays, holidays, and periods of plant shut-down.

² An average of \$57.96 per week. Monthly Labor Review, June 1951 (p. 747).

³ Industrial Accident Prevention, by H. W. Heinrich, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (3d edition) 1950.

⁴ Detailed reports were received from 851 plants, employing over 73,000 workers in 1950 and reporting more than 2,700 injuries. The reporting group represented nearly 60 percent of the industry's employment. Included were 424 set-up box plants, 189 folded-box plants, 172 corrugated- or fiber-box plants, and 35 fiberboard can, tube, or drum plants. A small group of 31 plants failed to indicate the particular type of container which they manufactured.

⁵ The average time charge is computed by adding the days lost for each temporary-total disability to the standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities, as given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates (approved by the American Standards Association, 1945), and by dividing the total by the number of disabling injuries.

⁶ The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each 1,000 employee-hours worked.

employee cooperation is a critical factor. In a plant having a relatively unfavorable accident-frequency rate, workers must yield to managerial "interest, praise, and criticism." The issue is to find out how management can best bring its influence to bear, and the following specific recommendations for training are directed toward accident prevention:

(1) Group-administered safety education, as generally utilized by industry, is relatively ineffective. It does not really accomplish what management thinks it accomplishes. A general redirection of effort toward a continuing, individualized, personalized instruction is needed. The effectiveness of this type of training has been demonstrated.

(2) The problem of training the employee to work safely is not so much the act, for example, of teaching him to put on his gloves. It is more than that. There is the additional factor of establishing in the employee's daily conduct the *habit of wearing his gloves*. Further, management must recognize that the factors of skill and understanding can be trained into the employee only with diligence and patience. Such learning takes a long time, and management must discard its ideas that these factors that enter so definitely into the safety-training activity can be acquired by the employee through the "shot in the arm" variety of industrial education.

(3) During recent years increasing numbers of educators have campaigned for individualized instruction in the school room, pointing to the superior results obtained over other methods. This experimentation provides an industrial education counterpart to the claims advanced by the formal educators in that the great individual differences in the attitudes, abilities, and habits of workers are recognized.

(4) The new approach to accident prevention is applicable to industry in general. The fact that the General Electric plant where the tests were made is larger than most company plants should not be considered a restriction on this statement. Indeed, smaller companies and plants are often in a better position to practice individualized training because of greater flexibility and the closer working relations between employees and their supervisors. Considerable benefits stand to be gained in safety, worker efficiency, and cost reduction wherever there are employee-operated machines which may cause injury; factors such as size and kind of industry are, in large part, extraneous.

As noted in the preceding quotation, the recommendations are based upon actual experience in a plant of the General Electric Co. The author cites the positive results of the training program in terms of a reduced number of accidents and money savings to management. He attributes this success to the addition of a very distinct element

Use of Training in Reducing Industrial Accidents

WORKER ATTITUDES and lack of knowledge or skill about the job are held responsible for most industrial accidents, in a thesis submitted to Yale University and summarized in the Harvard Business Review.¹ According to the author, convincing evidence exists that the accident-frequency rate in a typical plant can be cut by more than half through the use of a new but tested approach. Individualized safety education can overcome deficient attitudes and lack of knowledge of a job, by reorienting the individual's thinking about his job and also by inducing improved work habits.

In general, the author maintains that the key to solution of the accident problem is not unlike that to any other industrial problem in which

to the usual engineering and group-education methods—namely, personal supervision. The latter approach is described as a challenge to the foreman, demanding considerable attention to details on his part. In fact, the need for correlation between acceptable worker performance and positive managerial recognition was one reason which led GE to try the new approach to accident prevention which is here described.

Individualized Training Tests

On April 1, 1943, GE started an intensive 6-week individualized training period, which was terminated abruptly because of war contingencies. This was followed in January 1944 by an extended application of the same principle.

In preparation for the first test, the supervisors involved were asked to compile job breakdowns of 32 jobs covering 98 percent of the employees under their supervision. For each step, they listed any action which might injure the worker, make the work easier, or, in general, make or break the job (e. g., wearing gloves, using hand wheel in machine operation). Individualized continuous instruction and follow-up of each worker followed, with the foreman emphasizing all possible safety aspects. It took over a week to cover each worker on his job and, in addition, the foremen reported that they had to repeat supervision in order to make certain of performance by employees in a safe manner. However, the program proved effective. "The injury rate for the two shifts coming under the program dropped amazingly," i. e., on the first shift from 79 per 100,000 man-hours to 20 in a month and then dropping to nearly 13. The second shift decline was even greater: from 160 to 22 in the first month and then to 17 per 100,000 man-hours, after 2 months.

Almost as soon as the supervisors relaxed their individualized attention to safety, the frequency rates climbed to their earlier levels on both shifts. However, all of the rise could not be attributed to the relaxation mentioned. For example, trained personnel was moving into the armed forces and there were varied stresses and strains of wartime.

The second and extended application of individ-

dualized training was undertaken in 1944, with supervisors including this work as a part of their job. (In 1943 it had been made their sole job.) Results were immediate with the second shift but were delayed with the first. In 1945, the favorable effects were unmistakable and continued in 1946, as shown in the following accident frequency rates of reported injuries covering 300 to 325 persons:

Year	Frequency rate per 100,000 man-hours	
	First shift	Second shift
1941	135.55	101.27
1942	¹ 120.99	111.44
1943	80.34	121.79
1944	95.12	100.59
1945	60.07	63.90
1946	42.91	46.56

¹ It is questionable whether significance should be attached to the decline already in progress before the experiment was started. The preponderance of well-experienced employees in 1941 and 1942 may explain the situation in part.

The only difference in supervision, which the author considers may have contributed to more rapid accident reduction on the second than on the first shift, was the type of foremen. Second shift foremen were the younger of the two and may have been more willing to become a part of an experiment and to try something new. However, by the final year of the experiment, 1946, foremen on both shifts were contributing very satisfactorily to the project.

During the period studied (1941-46) the injury frequency rates were considerably higher for GE as a whole than for the plant studied. Moreover, individualized training has continued to reduce the accident rate since 1946.

In discussing the implications of the program, the author of the study refers to the dollars-and-cents savings in direct costs. He also cites the importance of lowering "indirect" or hidden costs of accidents in lost time of workers who are not injured, in supervisors' time, damage to machinery, etc.² An even more rewarding phase to many managements which reduce accident incidence is the elimination of at least some of the physical and emotional suffering in the work force.

¹ G. Roy Fugal, Reducing Industrial Accidents. (In Harvard Business Review, vol. XXIX No. 4, July 1951, pp. 82-90.)

² For a discussion of uninsured costs of industrial accidents, see Monthly Labor Review, issue of June 1951 (p. 633).

Union Security Amendments To the Taft-Hartley Act

THE REQUIREMENT that a special election be held by the National Labor Relations Board before the inclusion of a union-shop clause in a collective-bargaining contract was eliminated by the first amendment to the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley law) enacted by the Eighty-second Congress.¹ Under the amended law, however, employees are entitled to rescind their union's authority to include a union-shop provision in the contract, provided (1) that 30 percent or more of the employees petition the NLRB for such an election; then the Board will conduct a secret ballot, and (2) that a majority of eligible employees vote for the rescission. In addition, the measure validates over 4,000 representation elections and collective-bargaining contracts whose legality was threatened by a recent United States Supreme Court decision. The approved union-shop elections were those held prior to the signing of non-Communist affidavits by top officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Act, entitled Amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, as amended (Public Law 189, 82d Cong., 1st sess.), was approved by President Truman on October 22, 1951. In signing the bill, he said "union-shop elections have involved expenditures in excess of \$3,000,000 of public funds. Experience has proved them to be not only costly and burdensome, but unnecessary as well. In practically every election, the employees have confirmed their desire for the union-shop agreement." During congressional hearings on the Act, it was pointed out that unions had won approximately 97 percent of 44,587 union-shop elections held.

Union-shop elections had been invalidated by the Supreme Court decision in the Highland Park Manufacturing Co. case on May 14, 1951. The court ruled that the CIO is a "national" labor organization within the meaning of the LMRA, and as such, its officers are required to file non-Communist affidavits. This ruling raised the question of the validity of representation certification and union-authorization certificates issued by the NLRB during the period when top union officers

had not complied with the non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Taft-Hartley law.

Following the Supreme Court decision, the NLRB, on July 11, 1951 ruled² that a contract between a company and a CIO union, containing a union-security clause authorized by elections held at the time when the CIO was not in compliance with the non-Communist affidavit requirements, cannot bar a rival union from petitioning for an election. On August 2, 1951, the Board reversed itself. This action, however, was insufficient to legalize all the contracts with union-shop clauses based on invalid elections. The new amendment by Congress removes any uncertainty relative to the legality of the contracts. It also eliminates the necessity for new NLRB elections at an estimated cost of \$850,000. Further, as stated by the President, "the protection accorded by this bill to outstanding certifications will prevent the disruption of stable labor-management relations during this crucial period in our mobilization effort."

¹ Sources: Public Law 189, 82d Cong., approved Oct. 22, 1951; White House release, Oct. 22, 1951; and Congressional Record, vol. 97, No. 189, Oct. 9, 1951, pp. 13122 and 13125; Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 22, July 16, 1951, LRRM p. 1283, and vol. 28, No. 28, Aug. 6, 1951, LRRM p. 137.

² In the case of Ford Motor Co. and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers (AFL).

State Labor Legislation In 1951

THE LEGISLATURES of 44 States and the 3 Territories, meeting in regular session in 1951, enacted one or more labor laws in their respective jurisdictions. A statutory 75-cent minimum wage rate applicable to men, women, and minors was established in Connecticut. Connecticut thus became the first State to set a statutory minimum wage rate equaling that of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Other 1951 achievements included a California law specifically providing for the regulation of farm-labor contractors, and legislation which strengthens the regulation of private employment agencies in Illinois, New

Jersey, and Oklahoma. A number of laws were passed affecting industrial health and the safety of workers. Coverage of wage-payment and wage-collection laws was broadened in four States, and the commissioner of labor in Connecticut was authorized to take assignments of wage claims.

Emergency relaxation of certain provisions of State labor laws—usually for the duration of the present emergency—was enacted into law by a number of States. As a rule, these acts apply to maximum-hours provisions and provide safeguards for the workers by setting up specific conditions under which the relaxations may be permitted.

The most numerous changes in State labor legislation this year were made in the field of workmen's compensation; these will be discussed in a later issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Child Labor and School Attendance

Child-labor standards were strengthened in five States in 1951. In New Hampshire, the 14-year minimum age standard was broadened to apply to all occupations except agriculture and domestic service, instead of only to specified occupations. The Delaware child-labor law was amended to require age certificates for minors 16 and 17 years of age who are seeking employment. As of autumn 1951, 22 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico require certificates for minors up to 18, and one other State requires them for minors up to 17 years of age. A California law provided for an increase of 50 percent in workmen's compensation benefits for minors illegally employed.

Child-labor regulation in Ohio was improved by raising the minimum age from 16 to 18 for employment of minors in a considerable number of hazardous occupations. This provision is temporary, however, since the law in which it was included, relaxing certain requirements concerning employment of women and minors, is effective until September 1, 1953. In Illinois, penalties were materially increased for employment of children under 14 in certain types of public entertainment.

On the other hand, six States, Alaska, and Hawaii, amended their child-labor laws to lower

certain standards, or to authorize relaxations. Four of these amendments are limited in duration to the present emergency period; the other four are unlimited.

Florida and Hawaii acts permit children of any age to be employed in the production of motion pictures, under certain safeguards determined by the labor commissioner. The Hawaii act limits such employment to time when the children are not legally required to attend school.

A North Carolina law allows girls of 17 to work until 10:30 p. m., instead of 9 p. m. as ticket takers and cashiers in motion picture theaters.

Minors of 16 and 17 years of age in Alaska may now work beyond the 8-hour day and 40-hour week during school vacations, provided they work in accordance with the prevailing wages and hours of the particular industry in which they are employed. The age at which girls may be employed in restaurants in Alaska was reduced from 18 to 16 years.

Relaxation of child-labor laws which are limited to the emergency period are discussed in this article under "Emergency Relaxations."

Compulsory school-attendance provisions, which are closely related to regulation of employment of children, were strengthened or clarified in a few States. A conflict between the compulsory-attendance law and the child-labor law, which had existed in Illinois since its child-labor amendment went into effect on June 30, 1947, was eliminated. Under the 1951 law, children in that State must be lawfully employed according to the provisions of the child-labor law to be exempted from school attendance. Formerly children 14 years of age and over were permitted to be excused from school to work, although the child-labor law set a minimum age of 16 for any work during school hours.

The age requirements for school attendance in Indiana were clarified by an amendment defining the term "child" (as used in the compulsory-attendance law) to mean any child between the ages of 7 and 16 years, instead of between 7 and 15 years. A Wisconsin act deleted the exemption from compulsory school attendance for children living more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from a school if no public transportation is furnished. The minimum school year was extended from 8 to 9 months in South Dakota.

Emergency Relaxations

Acts authorizing emergency relaxations of labor laws under certain conditions were passed in a number of States. All of these acts are limited to the emergency or are to be in effect until a specific date, usually 2 years after enactment. Most of them affect maximum working hours of women or minors.

Four States specifically relaxed certain provisions of their child-labor laws. The Indiana Legislature provided that girls between the ages of 16 and 18 may work until 9 p. m. instead of 7 p. m. in nonhazardous occupations. An Ohio law suspended the prohibition of night work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. for girls between 18 and 21 years of age, and permitted 16- and 17-year-old girls to work until 9 p. m. instead of 6 p. m. In Utah the minimum age was lowered from 16 to 14 years for employment outside school hours in the first-processing of agricultural products as well as in other nonhazardous industries. The minimum age for house-to-house street trades in Wisconsin was lowered from 13 to 12 years.

Under a New York law, dispensations from legal requirements may be granted to individual employers engaged in defense work. Various restrictions and safeguards were provided for issuance of such dispensations; for instance, none may be issued for minors under 16 years of age. (For more detail regarding this law, see article on p. 690 of this issue.)

In Ohio, various provisions of the women's employment laws were relaxed; for example, a 10-hour day was permitted in offices, and the prohibition against employment of women as taxi drivers was suspended. A Maine act extended the maximum working day for women 16 years of age and over from 9 hours to 10 hours or longer. Utah's Industrial Commission was authorized, upon the finding of a critical labor shortage, to permit employment of females 18 years of age and over in smelters and also in mines other than underground work. Under an amendment to the Washington 8-hour law for females, a tripartite commission was established to consider applications for relaxations and to issue defense production permits covering designated places of employment.

Two other States extended emergency laws previously enacted. In Massachusetts the authority of the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to suspend any laws or regulations relating to women or minors, in cases of emergency or hardship, was extended until July 1, 1952. California's Defense Production Act of 1950, which authorized the governor to issue to individual employers permits suspending the hours laws for females, was extended until 1953; the governor was also empowered to issue temporary permits in cases of extreme emergency, pending the processing of an application.

Industrial Health and Safety

In the past few years, legislation relating to industrial health and safety has been receiving increasing attention. The President's Conference on Industrial Safety meeting in 1949, and in 1950 and 1951 has stimulated interest in basic industrial health and safety legislation. In 1951 a number of States passed laws relating to this subject.

The general rule-making authority of the Industrial Accident Board of Montana was strengthened by such legislation. Rule-making authority limited to specific industries was also granted in three States: In Michigan, to the construction of buildings, bridges, and sewers; in Tennessee, to the construction, operation, and maintenance of elevators; and in Washington, to the construction, repair, and operation of boilers.

Laws relating to the reporting of accidents or to the violation of safety laws were passed in five States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Oregon, and Rhode Island. In California the minimum fine for failure to report an accident was increased from \$10 to \$25. Every employer in Rhode Island is now required to notify the Division of Industrial Inspection immediately regarding every fatal injury arising out of or in the course of employment; the division is required to conduct an on-the-scene investigation of the accident as soon as possible.

The Connecticut Labor Commissioner was authorized to inspect all rigging in the construction industry and report violations to the proper prosecuting authority. A 1951 amendment to the Idaho law authorized the Commissioner of

Labor to require that a place of business and equipment be constructed and maintained in conformity with reasonable standards of safety; it also provided that, when he finds a violation of any law relating to safety and sanitary conditions, he must notify the employer direct, and must make recommendations for the correction of such conditions, instead of first making a report to the Industrial Accident Board. The Oregon Industrial Accident Commission was authorized, upon finding a violation of any safety regulation, to post a notice of such violation; such notice is not to be removed until the employer has complied with the safety rule.

A schedule of hours for work under compressed air was established by a new Indiana law—the maximum daily hours to range from 8 hours when the pressure is not more than 15 pounds a square inch, to 1 hour when the pressure exceeds 48 pounds.

Industrial Relations

In five States legislation was enacted relating to mediation, arbitration, or conciliation services or procedures. The Arkansas Department of Labor was authorized to proffer its services for mediation and conciliation when a work stoppage is threatened, rather than wait for a request from one of the parties to the dispute. In Maine, an independent panel of five labor mediators was created to supplement already existing conciliation and arbitration services under the State's Department of Labor and Industry. Legislation providing for voluntary mediation of disputes between public employers and employees was passed in North Dakota. The North Carolina law relating to voluntary arbitration was revised; among changes made was the deletion of a former requirement that the parties agree in writing to continue at work during arbitration proceedings. Oregon repealed a provision that a strike or lock-out must involve at least 50 persons before the services of its Board of Conciliation might be offered.

Amendments in this field include a requirement in the anti-injunction act of Rhode Island that the court make certain findings of fact before it may issue an injunction in a labor dispute; in Connecticut, the holding of representation elections on the employer's property during working hours is authorized; and in Minnesota, wage de-

ductions are permitted for the payment of union dues when requested by the employee.

The Employment Peace Act in Wisconsin was amended to permit an employer who works at the trade of his employees to become a member of the same labor organization as his employees. Minnesota prohibited strikes by public employees of the State, local subdivisions, or school districts.

For the first time since 1947, a law prohibiting the closed shop was passed. A Nevada act placed a ban on the closed shop as well as on all other types of union-security agreements. The 1951 legislation amended a 1907 act, which the Nevada Supreme Court in 1949 held to apply only to "yellow dog" contracts. Nevada is the twelfth State to prohibit all types of union-security agreements.

Private Employment Agencies

A California act provided for licensing farm-labor contractors after specified conditions have been met; in addition, the State Labor Commissioner must be satisfied with the character, competency, and responsibility of applicants before granting such licenses. They may be revoked if contractors violate any State law regulating the employment of women or minors in agriculture, or regulating the payment of wages to farm employees, or affecting their health and safety.

Amendments to Illinois and New Jersey laws regulating private employment agencies require an investigation of the character and responsibility of the applicant for a license. The bond requirements of the Illinois law were strengthened, and the record-keeping requirements were revised to specify the various types of records every agency must keep. Under the New Jersey amendment, which goes into effect January 1, 1952, the owner as well as the operator of an agency must be licensed; and the operator must pass a written examination showing that he has knowledge of the provisions of the private employment agency law and the other labor laws of the State.

On the other hand, in Oklahoma and Iowa, maximum placement fees were raised; in Oklahoma, the former 5-percent maximum was increased to range from 15 to 45 percent of the first month's wage; a similar 1951 amendment to the Iowa law increased placement fees from 10 percent to 25 percent of the first month's wage.

Certain undesirable practices were barred in 1951 by Oklahoma legislation. For instance, agencies were prohibited from furnishing employment to children in violation of the child-labor or compulsory school-attendance laws. Publishing false notices or sending a person to a place where a lock-out or strike existed without notifying him of the fact were also banned.

State Labor Departments

A Department of Labor and Industry and a Department of Agriculture were created in Montana to replace the former Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry. The Department of Labor and Industry is headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor for a 4-year term; it is charged with the enforcement of all laws relating to hours of labor, conditions of labor, payment of wages, and child labor, and with administration of the free employment offices. The separation of the two agencies was provided for by a constitutional amendment passed in 1949 and adopted by referendum in November 1950.

Wage Standards

The establishment of a statutory minimum wage of 75 cents an hour in Connecticut was one of the major advances in 1951. The Connecticut law applies to men, women, and minors, and in this respect is similar to the laws of Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island. Two other States in this group amended their minimum-wage laws. The New Hampshire Commissioner of Labor was authorized to make necessary adjustments in wages found to be below the statutory rate of 50 cents an hour set in 1949. An amendment to the Hawaii wage and hour law extended coverage to salaried workers receiving a guaranteed monthly salary up to \$300, rather than up to \$200 as formerly.

In Minnesota—one of the 22 jurisdictions having minimum-wage laws affecting only women or women and minors—an amendment was passed to exempt agricultural labor and domestic service in private homes.

Substantial improvements were made in the wage-payment and wage-collection laws of four States. Connecticut extended coverage to all

employers rather than specified employers; Maine, to amusement industries; New Hampshire, to hotels, restaurants, granite-cutting enterprises, and municipal corporations employing less than 10 persons. In Massachusetts, employers of agricultural workers were made subject to the penalty provisions from which they were formerly exempted. Connecticut also provided additional protection to workers by authorizing the State Labor Commissioner to take assignments of wage claims and collect them without cost to the worker.

Other Important Legislation

Five States—Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and North Carolina—passed laws making it unlawful for an employer to have an employee or applicant pay the cost of a medical examination required as a condition of employment. The North Carolina law applies only to employers of 25 or more workers. Since the trend in enacting such legislation began in 1949, 15 States and Alaska have provided such laws, most of them covering all employers.

An antidiscrimination law passed in Colorado requires private employers to apply an educational approach in their employment policies to avoid discrimination based on race, creed, or color. With respect to public employers, the act is mandatory. It provides penalties for violations and authorizes the courts to issue cease and desist orders forbidding unlawful practices.

Eleven States currently have laws relating to discrimination in employment. Three—Colorado, Indiana, and Wisconsin—provide for an educational approach. The other eight—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington—have mandatory Fair Employment Practice Acts.

The home-work law enacted in Maine in 1949, authorizing the Commissioner of Labor to regulate, and, under certain conditions, to prohibit industrial home work, was repealed in 1951. In Illinois the law was amended to provide that an original or renewal fee shall not be required of an employer with respect to an industrial home-worker who is certified by the Department of Labor as being physically handicapped.

—BEATRICE McCONNELL
Bureau of Labor Standards

Legislative Changes in State Minimum-Wage Laws

MINIMUM-WAGE LAWS are currently in effect in 26 States and the District of Columbia. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1951, 21 wage orders, based on these laws, were issued in 11 States, according to an analysis by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Three States also amended their existing legislation and 10 others considered minimum-wage bills at their respective legislatures. In addition to legislative and administrative activity in this field, several States issued new or revised budgets required to maintain a self-supporting woman at a minimum adequate standard of living; and two court decisions had a significant effect on minimum wages in two States.

Establishment of minimum wages is recognized as being essential to the smooth functioning of civilian industries in a defense economy. The Wage Stabilization Board took official cognizance of the importance of minimum wages by the issuance of GWR No. 3 on January 3, 1951, which gave blanket approval to wage increases made in compliance with State minimum-wage laws and orders.

State minimum-wage laws apply for the most part to women and minors. Only five States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island—have laws which cover men. By establishing a floor to wages—especially in the traditionally low-paid trade and service occupations in which women's employment is largely concentrated—these laws help in maintaining an adequate supply of workers in these occupations and in recruiting additional women in the labor market.

Eleven States—Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin—issued 21 wage orders in the period studied; 3 new orders became effective in Puerto Rico. Most of these orders apply to industries or occupations employing large numbers of women. A tabulation of the orders by industry, State and title, follows:

Hotels and restaurants:

Colorado—Public housekeeping occupations.
Kentucky—Hotel and restaurant industry.
Massachusetts—Public housekeeping occupations.
New Hampshire—Restaurant occupation.
Ohio—Occupations furnishing food or lodging, or both.

Laundry and dry cleaning:

Colorado—Laundry industry.
Connecticut—Laundry occupation.
Connecticut—Cleaning and dyeing occupation.
Oregon—Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.
Rhode Island—Laundry and dry cleansing.

Personal services:

Colorado—Beauty service occupations.
Massachusetts—Personal services occupations.

Food processing:

Washington—Food-processing industry.
Wisconsin—Canning or first processing fresh fruits and vegetables.

Retail trade:

Colorado—Retail trade occupations.

Amusement and recreation:

New York—Amusement and recreation industry.

Hospitals and sanitaria:

Oregon—Hospitals, sanitaria, convalescent and old people's homes.

Fruit and vegetable packing:

Washington—Fresh fruit and vegetable packing industry.

Telephone and telegraph:

Washington—Telephone and telegraph industry.

Manufacturing:

Washington—Manufacturing and general working conditions.

A separate order for minors not covered by other industry orders was issued in the State of Washington.

States issuing wage orders in the period studied included the five States that have amended their minimum-wage laws to include men. However, these orders, as well as those of States whose laws cover women and minors only, concentrated on regulating important woman-employing industries. In Connecticut, they covered the laundry and the cleaning and dyeing industries; in Massachusetts, public housekeeping and personal services; in New Hampshire, restaurants; in New York, amusement and recreation; and in Rhode Island, laundry and dry cleansing.

Washington and Colorado issued the most orders, both having completed long-term programs of wage-order revision. Washington issued five orders, including one for manufacturing and one for minors; other orders in this State covered occupations in the following trades or industries: food processing; fruit and vegetable packing; and telephone and telegraph. Women play an important part in all the latter occupations, which are interstate in character, but in which workers are to a large extent exempt from the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Colorado issued four orders covering laundries, the retail trades, beauty services, and public housekeeping.

Oregon revised its hospital wage order setting a minimum of 65 cents an hour, applicable to an 8-hour day (in place of 9 hours) and a 44-hour week. The new order eliminated the 7-hour day and the 7-day week option formerly allowed the employer. Overtime at time and one-half the employee's regular rate in emergencies is permitted; the hour regulations are not applicable in the event of disaster within the community.

An amusement and recreation order, the first to be issued for this industry in New York State, brought approximately 75,000 additional workers under minimum-wage protection. It established differentials, classified in accordance with population of community, geographic location, and occupation of the worker. Most such minimum-wage differentials were set on an hourly basis, ranging from 75 cents (for cashiers and certain other occupations in moving-picture theatres) in the largest communities to 50 cents (for ushers and certain other employees) in the smallest communities. For some workers, such as golf caddies and bowling-pin setters, minimum wages were scaled on a production basis.

In the majority of orders issued in the various States during the period studied, the highest basic hourly minimums established ranged from 65 cents to 75 cents. Of the 21 orders issued, a 75-cent minimum was set by the Connecticut order for cleaning and dyeing and the New York order for amusement and recreation. Minimums of 70 cents were set by Connecticut for the laundry industry, by Massachusetts for personal services, and by Rhode Island for laundry and dry cleansing. A 65-cent minimum was established by four of the five

Washington State orders (the one for minors not being included); by the Colorado order for beauty service; by Massachusetts for public housekeeping; and by Oregon for hospitals and sanitariums. Eight orders fixed minimums between 50 cents and 65 cents. Under the Wisconsin canning order, the rates established by the "all industries" order apply, the highest of which is 45 cents.

Eleven of the 21 wage orders which became effective in the period studied, followed the well-established practice of setting an overtime rate in addition to the basic minimum wage. Nine of the orders require that overtime be based on the worker's regular rate and two fixed the overtime on the minimum rate. Overtime pay at time and one-half the worker's regular rate was required after 44 hours in the laundry and beauty service occupations in Colorado; in the mercantile and laundry occupations in Connecticut and in the laundry and hospital orders in Oregon; after 45 hours in the cleaning and dyeing occupations in Connecticut; after 48 hours in the retail trade and public housekeeping orders in Colorado; and after 54 hours in the canning industry in Wisconsin. Overtime at time and one-half the minimum rate was required after 48 hours in hotel and restaurant occupations in Kentucky and after 45 hours in laundry and dry cleansing jobs in Rhode Island.

Six of the 11 orders made the overtime rate applicable to a workweek below the legal maximum established by the maximum hours law for women in the State. In three of the four States which include this type of overtime provision in a minimum-wage order of the period studied, the maximum weekly hours established by State hour law for the industry are 48. The exception—Kentucky—has a 54-hour maximum. Time and one-half is required for hours worked in excess of 44 a week by the laundry and beauty service orders in Colorado and by the laundry order in Connecticut; for hours in excess of 45 a week, by the cleaning and dyeing order in Connecticut and the laundry and dry cleansing occupations order in Rhode Island; and for hours in excess of 48 a week by the hotel and restaurant order in Kentucky.

The five remaining orders permit employment beyond the usual maximum hour limits in emergencies, if time and one-half the worker's regular rate is paid. The five orders in this latter group

follow: Oregon requires such payment after 44 hours for the laundry, cleaning and dyeing industry and in hospitals, sanitariums, and convalescent homes; Colorado requires it after 48 hours in both public housekeeping and retail trade occupations; Wisconsin's canning order requires overtime pay after 54 hours.

In a period characterized by rapidly rising prices such as the one studied, the value of flexible minimum-wage laws with wage-board provisions that permit periodic revisions of rates was demonstrated. Of the 21 orders issued by States during the period, all except the New York amusement order were revisions. All revised orders increased the minimum rates established by the earlier orders and many of them extended coverage. The Massachusetts order for personal services, for example, established a minimum rate of 70 cents for a variety of beauty and health services, replacing the former beauty culture order, which had set a minimum of \$18 for a week of over 32 to 48 hours. Quite as significant as the increase in rates was the rejection of a wage-board recommendation for the mercantile occupation by the Massachusetts minimum-wage commission. The Commission considered the recommended rates too low to protect the workers against economic conditions prevailing at the time.

In the 12-month period studied, Massachusetts demonstrated the effectiveness of a law which provides for use of wage-board procedure to increase the statutory minimum wage in line with changes in the cost-of-living. When, as a result of amendment of the State law, a statutory minimum of 65 cents became effective on January 1, 1950, none of the existing wage orders in the State had established wages higher than that rate. The peculiar wording of the amendment raised some question as to the Commission's authority to set a higher minimum. However, in the personal services occupations order, a minimum of 70 cents for certain classes of workers was established, effective December 14, 1950. A food-processing order, under study at the end of the period, proposed a minimum of 75 cents.

Legislation

Connecticut amended its law in 1951 to set a statutory minimum-wage rate of 75 cents an

hour and thus became the first State to equal by statute the Federal 75-cent minimum. It was also the first State to amend its minimum-wage (1939) law to extend coverage to men. The 1951 Connecticut amendment retained the wage-board provisions. It provided that wage orders, in effect as of July 1, 1951, shall be modified to increase minimum wages to 75 cents, effective October 1, 1951; other provisions of the orders remain in effect until further action under the amendment.

The Connecticut amendment deleted the provision, which authorized establishment of minimum wages on a sex basis. During the 11-year period in which the Connecticut law expressly authorized sex differentials in wages, no wage order establishing such a differential was issued. In 1949, the State adopted an equal-pay law; hence, this deletion establishes a consistent legislative policy of equal pay for women.

Procedural changes of major significance were enacted by amendment into the Minnesota minimum-wage law in 1951. The original law (1913) provided that the regulatory body was permitted to establish minimum wages only after it was "of the opinion that the wages paid to one-sixth or more of the women or minors" were less than living wages. As this provision proved to be a considerable handicap in collecting factual information and initiating revisions of wage orders, repeated efforts were made to delete the "one-sixth" requirement. At the 1951 session, the effort succeeded.

Among other important changes, the Minnesota amendment made advisory boards mandatory. Formerly they were discretionary. Recommendations of such boards continue to be advisory under the amendment, as in the original law.

A New Hampshire amendment strengthened its law by requiring the employer to keep records of hours worked and wages paid, to make such records reasonably available for inspection, and to furnish a sworn statement on demand.

In addition to the 3 States that enacted minimum-wage amendments in 1951, the District of Columbia and 10 States—California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin—considered changes in their minimum-wage laws at 1951 legislative sessions. Several sought unsuccessfully to bring men under coverage of

existing laws; a number sought to establish statutory rates; and several attempted to increase statutory rates already established.

In 11 States without minimum-wage laws—Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming—bills were introduced proposing adoption of such legislation. Nearly all these bills had two characteristics in common. They would have covered men as well as women, and they would have set a statutory rate, usually in addition to provisions for wage boards. Exceptions were a West Virginia bill to establish a statutory rate for women workers only, and a Tennessee bill providing for general worker coverage through the wage-board method, but with no statutory minimums.

Other State Minimum-Wage Activities

Cost-of-Living. New York followed its customary practice of obtaining factual cost-of-living data by pricing a woman's budget constructed at a minimum adequate level. In February, the New York State Department of Labor reported its fourteenth survey of living costs for a resident working woman living with her family. Priced as of September 1950, the budget showed an increase of almost 6 percent over the amount which was found to be needed in January of the same year.

In January 1951, the California industrial welfare commission reported the results of its first official budget for a self-supporting woman. Previous (nonofficial) budget figures for the State were issued by the Heller Committee of the University of California. The official budget showed the cost of a minimum adequate standard for a woman worker in California.

No other States priced a woman's budget during the year, but as has long been customary, various State budgets were brought up to date by use of either the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index or a State index, or by a combination of the two. In Maine and Massachusetts, the budgets are designed to reflect the needs of an employed person, man or woman, without dependents. Data representing the annual cost of maintaining a self-supporting woman at a minimum adequate standard of living, in accordance with the purpose of State minimum-wage legisla-

tion, were published by various States as follows:

	<i>As of</i>	<i>Annual budget</i>
California.....	October 1950...	\$2,003.98
District of Columbia.....	November 1950	2,000.00
Maine.....	December 1950	2,236.04
Massachusetts.....	August 1950...	*1,527.00
New Jersey.....	October 1950...	2,492.00
New York.....	September 1950	2,156.00
Utah.....	October 1950...	2,230.00

*The Massachusetts budget does not include Federal income tax or social security. The State levies no income tax on single persons with incomes under \$2,000.

Court Cases. In addition to legislative and administrative actions, two court decisions had a significant effect on minimum wages during the 12-month period studied by the Women's Bureau. A Connecticut court set aside the State's minimum-wage order for restaurant occupations. Enforcement of a mercantile wage order also was temporarily enjoined, but, following enactment of a 75-cent statutory minimum in the State, the injunction was dissolved and the order became effective October 1, 1951.

A temporary injunction restrained enforcement of the Kentucky hotel and restaurant order on its effective date. The injunction was later dissolved, and the order became effective in directory form on February 26, 1951, and became mandatory on August 1, 1951.

—ALICE ANGUS MORRISON AND LORETTA SULLIVAN

Legislative Division, Women's Bureau

Exemptions from State Labor Law In New York Defense Industries

INVESTIGATORY WORK required before dispensations will be issued under New York State's 1951 Defense Emergency Act has been delegated to the Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the New York State Department of Labor.¹ In addition to determining whether, in a given instance, the health and welfare of the workers would be jeopardized by such dispensations, the Division is given the responsibility of preventing the misuse after issuance of such grants.

The purpose in granting dispensations is to

exempt employers engaged in defense work from regulations of labor law which constitute obstacles to full production, if such exemption can be made without threat to employees' health and welfare. Granting of a dispensation is prohibited if the employer can overcome the obstacle by use of available labor supply or by reasonable organizational or other adjustment. No adjustment may be granted concerning employment of minors under age 16. No single dispensation can run longer than 6 months, although if circumstances justify it, upon reconsideration, an extension may be granted.

Under the current law, dispensations cannot waive work-permit requirements for minors under 18. They cannot permit boys under 18 or girls under 21 to work more than 8 hours daily or 48 hours a week. Women over 21 cannot be permitted through dispensation to work more than 9 hours a day or 54 a week unless adequate lunch and rest periods are included among conditions guaranteed. Only in unusual cases of extreme emergency will an exemption be granted permitting employment of boys under 18 and girls under 21 between 12 midnight and 6 a. m. No exemption permitting women over 21 to work during these hours will be granted unless guarantees are provided of proper supervision, availability of adequate transportation, and suitable facilities for meals. Seven-day-week operation may not be granted for more than 1 week in a month, and then only when the daily hours scheduled for a shift are 8 or less.

Provisional dispensations may be granted, it is stated, in verified emergencies, for periods of not more than 2 weeks, to allow women over 21 to work on a third-shift basis; or in permitted occupations for not more than 9 hours a day and 54 hours a week. Provisional dispensations may also permit women over 21 to work on a 7-day basis in emergency, if hours are limited to 9 a day with a maximum of 13 consecutive days.

Women, and minors may be permitted through dispensation to work at operations or in places now prohibited by the labor law only in unusual emergency, only when protection of workers' health and welfare is guaranteed, and only when granting of the dispensation is officially recommended by the Defense Dispensation Committee.

Procedure

When an employer in defense work applies for an exception from a regulation involving hours or schedules of work (including meal periods and third shifts), the required assurance that workers' health and welfare will be safeguarded must be obtained from records of the establishment in the Labor Department's division of industrial safety service or through investigation of the plant itself. If this procedure does not provide the necessary proof, the case is referred to the division of industrial hygiene for study and suitable recommendations. Similar standards are applied before exemptions from other labor law restrictions can be granted.

Requests which are difficult to decide and those which establish precedents are referred to a Defense Dispensation Committee, composed of the heads of divisions and bureaus in the State Labor Department and an executive secretary, who serves under the direction of the Deputy Industrial Commissioner and who supervises over-all operations in dispensation handling. Local processing of applications is provided in order to afford maximum convenience and service to employers. Supervising industrial investigators in charge of the local State industrial relations offices have supervision of the handling of these applications.

Decisions concerning the application or grant, denial, or revocation of a dispensation made under authority of the Industrial Commissioner are subject to appeal, within 20 days, to the Board of Standards and Appeals. Further appeal, if necessary, may be made to the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court.

World War II Precedents

A dispensation is designed to meet short-run emergency needs for manpower, when other alternatives have been exhausted or are unavailable. It must not be utilized, for example, as "a means of avoiding employment of older workers, handicapped workers, members of minority groups, or other workers who are capable of adequate performance." When training or wage increases are feasible to solve the problem, or when a sufficient number of workers can be transferred from the

production of nonessential goods or services, the employer should not resort to use of a dispensation. Before regulations involving hours or schedules of work are relaxed, investigation must be made to establish the fact that health and safety of the workers are being guarded.

Certain principles which evolved from experience under a similar procedure in the 3 wartime years 1942-44 are given consideration in procedure under the present emergency act. Employers in the State were granted over 6,000 dispensations, which applied to more than a million workers during that period. The greater number of these concerned work hours of women and of minors 16 and 17 years of age, or the weekly day of rest. Other dispensations concerned hours of male messengers under 21; employment of women and minors in prohibited occupations; time allowed for meals; and part-time employment in minimum-wage industries without payment of the prescribed weekly wage.

Early in the 1942-44 period it became evident that many employers had asked for more exemption than was actually needed. In most instances, the frequency of 7-day schedules was voluntarily limited when the undesirability of interfering with the day of rest was recognized. Also, the tendency toward over-use of dispensations was lessened as organizational changes were made, new workers were trained, and additional supervisory personnel became available. Multiple-shift operations were also encouraged to offset the necessity for waiving hours restrictions whenever possible.

Longer work schedules, it was found, do not invariably result in greater output. For maximum output per scheduled hour of work, an 8-hour day, 40-hour week proved to be the most efficient. Generally, increased hours of work yielded greater output but at a regressive rate. "For hours above 8 per day and 48 per week, 3 hours of work produced 2 hours of output when the work was light, and 2 hours of work produced 1 hour's output when the work was heavy." When women workers' hours were increased to over 48 a week, excessive absenteeism tended in time to bring back the average number of hours worked weekly to around 48.

Hazards were greater when hours were increased, as shown by the following excerpt from the September 1951 Industrial Bulletin:

Work injuries tended to increase disproportionately as hours were increased beyond 40. The accident rate rose sharply as hours went beyond 54 per week.

The 7-day workweek, if continuous, is injurious to health, production, and morale, and is justified only in emergencies and for limited periods.

It was generally found that long-range, rather than immediate considerations were the soundest, with moderation in the stretching of standards proving the most beneficial course. In a short emergency spurt, workers draw on reserve strength to help attain desired goals of production. Extending working hours over a long emergency period, however, encourages a process of cumulative fatigue which might well be disastrous since it would leave the labor force ill prepared for future intensification of effort. The ill effects of long hours and abnormal work schedules on the health of working minors tended to be even more severe, with one of the manifestations being a greatly increased accident rate.

Conceived as a special service, the New York dispensation law attempts to provide maximum benefits, not only to defense employers and their workers, but also to the public as a whole by expediting the task of maintaining our Nation in preparedness.

¹ Data are from Industrial Bulletin, Monthly News Magazine, New York State Department of Labor, September 1951, pages 9-11.

1951 Conventions of Canadian Labor Federations

The 1951 annual conventions of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held at Halifax, N. S., and of the Canadian Congress of Labor at Vancouver, B. C., were concerned with labor unity, and with rising prices, wage demands, social security, and housing. The Communist issue appeared to have been finally settled last year by both groups. The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor met in Quebec in mid-September.

Unity Issue

The TLC, which was the first to meet (September 10-15), voted by a close margin to end its cooperation with three other Canadian federations by withdrawing from the joint consultative committee set up 8 months previously. CCL's politi-

ical affiliation (with the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, a socialist party) was one reason for the TLC withdrawal; alleged raiding by CCL and the Catholic Syndicates in Quebec was another.

This action, by coincidence, paralleled that of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council which dissolved its working arrangement with the CIO in August.¹ The report on unity adopted by the TLC gave the Executive Council discretion to join with other Canadian labor bodies in making presentations to the government, as had been done prior to the 1951 convention, until such times "as the AFL and TLC formulate a definite policy of joint action between AFL-TLC and CIO-CCL." There was considerable opposition to dissolving the joint committee at the TLC meeting.

The CCL convention, on the other hand, meeting September 17-21, moved closer to unification with the other federations than at any previous time. Its executive was instructed to discuss plans for organic unity. A resolution stated in part: "Fullest effectiveness of Canadian labor, in advancing the welfare of all Canadian workers, can only be accomplished by the bringing into being of one unified central labor body."

This interest in over-all unity was, however, jarred by a threat to the unity of the CCL itself. Just after his reelection and in the closing hour of the convention, its secretary-treasurer, Pat Conroy, suddenly resigned. Conroy gave as his reason that the convention had rejected his judgment by failing to reelect a candidate for office whom he, and the majority of the executive committee, had strongly supported. Underneath, however, is claimed to have been a long-smoldering power play and policy clash between top CCL officials.

Wage Price Issues and Social Security

Speakers at both conventions bitterly denounced the Government's failure to halt, or even to attempt to halt, the steep rise in retail prices. Both congresses demanded the reimposition of price controls, and urged a roll-back of prices, subsidies for basic food stuffs, reinstitution of the wartime excess profit tax, and a price-control board. CCL leaders told the convention only stronger support of the CCL would get results.

Credit curbs on consumer purchases were attacked by TLC President Bengough as class

legislation which restricts buying by the poor or else drives them to resort to loan sharks. A CCL resolution criticized such curbs because they had resulted in lay-offs by auto plants, the needle trades, and other industries.

Unions in both federations were urged to seek substantial wage increases for their members. While each federation rejected a resolution for coordinating the wage campaigns of member unions, the CCL already has a national wage co-ordinating committee which was instructed to intensify its work. The establishment of regional wage coordinating committees was suggested.

One TLC delegate, who called for a national referendum vote on the price-control issue, predicted that a reasonable agreement could be reached with labor on wage controls if effective price controls were instituted.

National health insurance, increases in unemployment insurance benefits, reduction of the waiting period, and extension of unemployment insurance coverage to hospital employees were demanded by both conventions. The organizations differed, however, in their attitude to granting unemployment benefit to workers who refused to cross picket lines or handle "hot goods." CCL favored granting benefits in such cases, but TLC felt that wildcat strikes might imperil the fund. An increase in old-age pensions, to be payable without a means test, was urged by both groups; the CCL also asked for a cost-of-living bonus for pensioners.

Internal Questions

Dues in the TLC were raised by its convention from 35 cents to 40 cents monthly per member in directly chartered locals whose membership was outside of civic employment; initiation fees from these locals were raised to \$1 from 50 cents. Monthly dues payable to the TLC by national and international unions were raised from 2½ cents to 3½ cents a member.

A resolution which was adopted by the TLC recommended that affiliates demand the closed shop or union shop, and check-off of union dues, in their next agreement negotiations.

The CCL increased the number of its vice presidents from 3 to 4, in order to make room for George Burt, Canadian Director of the United Automobile Workers. However, there is presently

one vacancy, as Alec MacAuslane of the oil workers union, resigned his congress vice-presidency, in sympathy with Mr. Conroy.

Canadian and Catholic Federation

This year's convention of the CCCL adopted a statement of principles concerning the objectives of unions and their relations to employers, Church, and State. It stresses the right of the worker to participate in the management and profits of the enterprise. While the statement derives from the social doctrines of the Catholic Church these unions appear to be moving toward greater independence from clerical supervision and joint action with other labor organizations.

—JOSEPH GODSON

Labor Attaché, American Embassy, Ottawa

¹ The TLC and CCL include member organizations affiliated with the AFL and CIO, respectively.

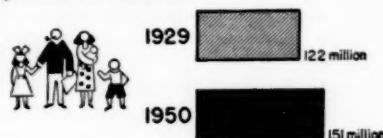
Rise in National Product and Real Income, 1929-50

ECONOMIC GROWTH of the country since 1929 has far outstripped the increase in population, according to estimates in the 1951 National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business.¹ This growth has evidenced itself both in an increase in productivity per worker and also in a rise in real income per capita between 1929 and 1950.

Since 1929, which like 1950 was a year of relatively full employment, the real output of goods and services has risen about 80 percent, from \$86 billion to \$154 billion, as measured by gross national product estimates in terms of 1939 dollars. The average rate of growth for each year of this period was a little over 2% percent.²

Part of this rise was attributable simply to the expansion in population, which meant that more people were working in 1950 than in 1929. The total population increased by about 25

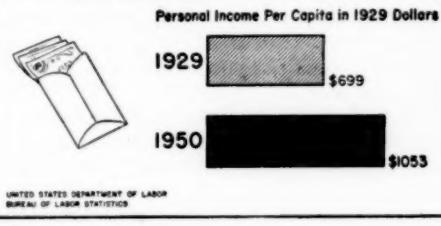
The POPULATION increased from 1929 to 1950 by almost 25 percent.....



While the actual OUTPUT of goods and services rose 80 percent.....



So that the average person's INCOME in 1950 would buy 50 percent more than it did in 1929.



percent, or 30 million people, to a total of 151 million; the expansion in the labor force was roughly in the same proportion. However, even after allowing for population growth, the rise in per capita real output was about 44 percent. Consumers received about two-thirds of this amount, or \$46 billion; a fifth, or \$13 billion, went to government; and a seventh, or \$9 billion, was applied to investment.

The gain in real output also reflects a substantial increase in productivity per worker, apart from the rise in the working population. In the private sector of the economy, where productivity trends are normally measured, the growth in real product per man-hour of work has averaged something more than 2 percent annually since 1929, according to the National Income Statement. These gains have resulted largely from the increased amount

and quality of capital equipment available per worker, and similar factors which improve the efficiency of labor in a particular enterprise.

Another cause, less generally recognized, has also been important in productivity increases in the last two decades. Workers have shifted from fields in which productivity is low into those where it is higher. The most significant of such movements has been the transfer of workers from agriculture to nonfarm occupations; farm employment in 1950 was considerably lower than in 1929, despite the substantial rise in the labor force. Between nonfarm industries similar shifts toward higher productivity have also taken place, although these changes are less easily discernible.

The rise in productivity and population has been accompanied by a substantial increase in real income. Personal income per capita rose

about 50 percent, in terms of 1929 dollars, from \$700 in 1929 to \$1,050 in 1950. Because of higher taxes, however, the rise in disposable income was less sharp; taxes took about 9 percent of personal income in 1950, compared with only 3 percent in 1929. Thus, the gain in real income after taxes was about 40 percent.

¹ National Income and Product of the United States, 1929-50. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, 1951 (a supplement to the Survey of Current Business). 216 pp., charts, tables. \$1. Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

This book is intended to be the definitive treatise on the Department of Commerce national income statistics. It presents for the first time in great detail the concepts, sources, methodology, and relative reliability of these statistics. The appendix tables present the latest revised data from 1929 to 1950.

The theoretical framework of the national income statistics was first set forth in the 1947 National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. The current book includes no basic alterations in theory, but is intended primarily to amplify the account in the earlier volume, which contained almost nothing on sources and methods.

² Data in this article are taken from pt. I, *op. cit.*

Retirement and Employment Problems of the Older Worker

EVIDENCE presented in some of the papers¹ offered at the Second International Gerontological Congress indicates a basic dilemma underlying any consideration of either the employment or the retirement problems of older persons. This dilemma arises from the fact that on the one hand early retirement, resulting from compulsory retirement policies and a lack of suitable employment opportunities, has been forced upon many older workers; on the other hand, many older workers need employment because of the inadequacy of the social insurance program in the United States. Both of these factors have to be kept in mind if the problems of creating additional employment opportunities for older people and the problems of retirement are to be dealt with adequately and in perspective.

Need for Additional Employment Opportunities

Among many of the papers presented at the congress meetings there was general agreement that additional employment opportunities can and must be created for older persons. Professor

Witte² of the University of Wisconsin, in commenting on what is needed for economic security in old age, expressed concern lest the present enthusiasm of the gerontological movement for creating additional employment opportunities for older persons give rise to the impression that employment alone can solve the whole problem of economic security for these people.

Many older persons are currently employed and additional numbers are employable. In the United States, 45 percent of all men—though less than 10 percent of the women—over 65 are employed at the present time. Criticisms, directed against the Social Security Act under which primary benefits become available at age 65, obscure the fact that this law does not make retirement compulsory at 65, and that the average age of retirement under the law is 69, not 65.

However, the employment of older people needs to be increased, Professor Witte told the meeting. But even to maintain present employment, percentage-wise, will not be easy; to increase it appreciably will require most careful study. A knowledge of where old people, now unemployed, can fit in is needed. The possibilities for changing job content in order to make jobs more suitable for older workers and the opportunities for part-time employment must be explored. Additional re-

search, the publication of accurate, specific information on the subject, and the cooperation of industry, labor, and the government, all will be required if success in increasing the percentage of employed older people is to be attained.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics,³ pointed to the fact that the trend in the United States is toward an aging population and a declining rate of labor force participation in the upper age brackets. He also agreed that the goal of maintaining or even widening the scope of employment opportunities for older people is a feasible one, provided that positive measures for extending the length of working life are developed and applied.

In terms of the current and future social and economic forces which may make this goal a feasible one, Mr. Clague mentioned the following: (1) The possibility of increased employment in the professional and service fields, in which the employment handicaps of older workers are often at a minimum by comparison with the mass production manufacturing industries where their handicaps are at a maximum. (2) The rapid extension of secondary and higher education which offers some real hope for increasing the mobility and adaptability of the aging worker, thereby enlarging his employment opportunities. (3) And finally, the constant improvement in the physical vigor of the population whereby older people will be healthier and more capable of productive work than their present counterparts.

These favorable social and economic forces can be exploited, however, only if a systematic body of knowledge regarding the employment potential of older persons can be developed through scientific study of the psychological and physical changes accompanying the process of aging and through realistic analysis of job requirements in relation to these changes.

Both the possibility and the necessity for creating additional employment opportunities for older persons were also stressed by Solomon Barkin of Textile Workers Union of America (CIO)⁴ in commenting on jobs for older workers. He stated that haphazard improvisation and selection of jobs can no longer be relied upon. A systematic effort must be made to formulate the principles and develop the experience necessary to revamp jobs to fit the increasing proportion of older persons. This necessity of reexamining jobs is a responsi-

bility of management, according to Mr. Barkin, who pointed out that there is a historical precedent for the revamping of jobs to fit the qualifications of the working population. The utilization of women and children in the early days of the factory system, and of women with their increasing availability in recent years is ample evidence of the possibilities in this direction.

A careful analysis of the jobs at which older persons are now employed is a significant source of information about job traits and job requirements in Mr. Barkin's opinion. Any analysis of existing age distributions of employees on specific jobs will, of course, suffer from the fact that management has already exercised its selective controls on the types of persons employed on occupations. Nevertheless, such a study would provide minimum directions. Many current trends in industrial management, such as increased mechanization of operations, expansion of machine tending jobs, improved plant lay-out, new machine design, and abundant automatic methods for materials handling, can be used to improve the opportunities for employing older persons.

The failure to develop employment opportunities for older workers and the alternative establishment of compulsory retirement programs were seen as expensive and wasteful processes by a representative of the medical department of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York.⁵ Although there is a paucity of scientifically accurate data concerning the productivity of the older worker, the available statistics tend to show that the older worker more than compensates for his loss of speed and strength with increased skill and loyalty. The problem is essentially one of putting the older person in the proper job whereupon he will cease to be a problem and will continue to be a productive worker.

Need for Other Solutions to the Problem

Coincident with the general agreement that additional employment opportunities can and must be created for older persons, there is widespread recognition of the fact that employment is not and cannot be the whole answer to the problems of economic security for older persons.

Statistical evidence to date does not indicate as yet any significant reversal in the previous decline in labor force activity among men 65 years

and over, according to Mr. Clague.⁶ Nor does evidence to date offer any facile hopes for reversing or even halting the long-term historical trend. Even if, under the pressure of a program of intensive defense preparations, the retirement of some workers is delayed or if others are drawn into gainful activity from retirement, recent experience does not warrant any optimistic conclusion that these gains can be retained under less favorable employment conditions.

Projections of labor force trends recently prepared in the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been based upon an assumption that the long-term decline in labor force participation of men 65 years old and over will continue in the next generation unless some positive measures are taken to arrest or slow down the decline. A continued uptrend for women workers 45 years and over is expected on the basis of long-term trends and recent post-war experience, according to BLS projections. At the same time these projections indicate a further sizeable decline (from 45 percent in 1950 to 35 percent in 1975) in the proportion of men 65 years of age and over in the labor force.

Improving the health of older people increases their employability, according to Professor Witte,⁷ but most people, if they live long enough, will reach a stage when they will no longer be able to support themselves by their earnings. Many older people are not able to work full time at their former occupations and cannot readily be fitted into new jobs.

The impossibility of meeting the entire problem of economic support in old age through finding employment for older workers is illustrated by the fact that women now exceed men among the people over 65, and the proportion of older women is rapidly increasing. Although the percentage of older women who are employed, unlike that of the men, has increased, it is still below 10 percent for women over 65 years of age. More than half of these older women are widowed and most of them have not worked in industry for many years, if at all. Thus the problem of creating employment opportunities for these women who form and will continue to form such a large part of the

will be intensified.

Evidence that employment is not the whole answer to the problem of economic security was offered in another way by Walter C. McKain of

the University of Connecticut. In a paper describing attitudes toward retirement in a rural community,⁸ Mr. McKain pointed out that the efficiency of many farms is impaired by the gradual retirement of the operator. As farmers grow old they retire everything but themselves. They reduce the number of livestock, they allow cropland to lie idle, pasture is permitted to return to brushland. All too frequently the deterioration of the farm as an economic unit is the result. Restoration of the farm then becomes the task of the next generation.

Agricultural workers, especially farm operators, all over the United States have characteristically remained in the labor force long after they have reached the age of 65, according to Mr. McKain. In May 1951 one out of every nine persons over 20 years of age who was employed as a farmer or farm manager was 65 years of age or older. Among nonagricultural workers, only one out of every 21 persons was in this older age category.

Behind these statistics was another fact described by Mr. McKain, namely that security for persons in agriculture is in many cases centered in their own farms. They are not, as are their urban brothers, covered by Old Age and Survivors Insurance nor do they qualify for pension plans adopted by their employers. Farmers, as is true of other self-employed, can regulate their working days and their working years. As they grow older they can and do reduce the size of their business.

On the basis of what Mr. McKain has said, it is difficult to escape certain conclusions. The process of a graduated entrance into retirement by a gradual reduction in employment is apt to occur when an individual is in control of his own business and simultaneously motivated by a continuing need for economic security.

Case Studies

It is often argued that, from the point of view of the individual worker, retirement is something to be dreaded and to be avoided as long as possible. Statistics indicate that older workers stay in the labor market as long as possible and often show reluctance to leave it. Mr. Clague cited evidence⁹ that during World War II many older persons flocked back into the labor market when their services were in demand; and that large numbers of

workers eligible for Old Age and Survivors Insurance or for other pension benefits have continued in employment in recent years instead of retiring.

Evidence relevant to this point and based on the experience of individual companies was presented. One firm, engaged in the manufacture of cutting tools, has suggested that retirement attitudes and problems differ sharply between different occupational and educational groups.¹⁰ This firm did not find confirmation of the widely-held belief that retirement always constitutes a problem for the worker. By contrast, among many of their workers it was not uncommon to find the attitude that, having worked hard for 40 odd years, they had earned the right to retirement which they were ready to enjoy.

It should be pointed out, of course, that this company has a flexible, noncompulsory retirement system. On the basis of its experience with such a plan, there is some evidence to suggest that where financial ability is present, 9 out of 10 employees who have had adequate counseling assistance will voluntarily retire prior to age 70 and will live well adjusted and satisfying lives thereafter. Concerning adjustment, one additional suggestion was offered by this firm, to this effect: It is unrealistic to expect that a man will make any greater adjustment in the retirement phase of his life than he was able to make during the previous course of his life. The man who was insecure and a "worrier" throughout his working life, is apt to retain this attitude in contemplating or living in retirement.

In a paper which reported the findings of a study of 150 Southern Illinois coal miners, aged 50 years and over, who were employed in 13 large mines in 5 counties,¹¹ it was pointed out that there may well be systematic variations in attitudes toward retirement among different occupational groups. In this study loss of income was found to be the feature of work experience which most respondents thought they would miss upon retirement. Also, a desire to retire at or before the union pension age of 60 was frequently expressed, although half of the group had continued to work longer because of economic necessity.

The viewpoints expressed in these papers, considered together, suggest that there are a number of reasons why employment is not the whole answer to the problem of economic security for older persons. First, there is the fact that positive

measures to develop additional employment opportunities can only arrest or slow down, at best, the declining labor force participation of older persons, particularly of men 65 years of age and over. In view of the present low rate of labor force participation by women over 65, anticipated increases in this rate will not substantially alter the problem for the society responsible for coping with it. It is a fact that many older persons are unable or unfit to work, even at jobs which might be developed to meet the needs of older persons. Furthermore, evidence suggests that continuing employment of older persons is not necessarily a desirable solution in all instances from the point of view of the business or the community. And finally, among some occupational and educational groups, opportunity to retire from gainful employment is desired and anticipated by the individual.

As Mr. Clague has pointed out,¹² the economic dilemma of the aged worker in the United States has been intensified by the fact that this country has lagged far behind Western Europe in the development of an adequate social insurance program. Professor Witte has stated¹³ that the American people must be made cognizant of the fact that the United States, the wealthiest country in the world, spends a much smaller part of its income for old age security and for all forms of social security and welfare than any other western country. He has further emphasized that very little information is available as to how large numbers of our older citizens satisfy their economic needs. Some manage by personal savings, by support received from children or relatives, or by payments from industrial pensions or one of the public programs for old age security. But details on how much income is actually received from these sources are not available.

It is known, however, or there is good reason to suspect, that all of the present institutions for satisfying the economic needs of older persons are inadequate. Large numbers of these people exist today under conditions of serious want or of demoralizing fear and uncertainty. Professor Witte's own plea is for increased attention to social security and the economic aspects of the problems of an aging population.

One additional advantage may be seen in the establishment of an adequate social insurance program. When older people are free to choose between continuing employment and a retirement

free from want or the fear of economic insecurity, it should simplify the difficulty of arriving at objective answers to many of their current employment and retirement problems.

—JEAN CAMPBELL

Division of Research, Women's Bureau

¹ Article is based on the facts and opinions presented to the Congress at its September 1951 meetings.

² Witte, Edwin E., *What Is Needed for Economic Security in Old Age*.

³ Clague, Ewan, *Labor Force Trends in the United States*.

⁴ Barkin, Solomon, *Jobs for Older Workers*.

⁵ Franco, S. J., *Why Retire Skills and Experience at Sixty-five?*

⁶ Clague, *op. cit.*

⁷ Witte, *op. cit.*

⁸ McKain, Walter C., Jr., *Retirement in the Rural Community*.

⁹ Clague, *op. cit.*

¹⁰ Barrus, L. S., *Counseling the Individual Older Worker*.

¹¹ Harlan, W. H., *Attitudes Toward Work and Retirement: Southern Illinois Coal Miners*.

¹² Clague, *op. cit.*

¹³ Witte, *op. cit.*

the job as a central point of orientation in living, controlling where he lives and how he lives.

Retirement—withdrawal from gainful employment—means, certainly in the vast majority of cases, that the worker must cope, for an indefinite period, with a drastic downward adjustment of income. How drastic will depend on a combination of circumstances, most of them beyond the individual worker's control: Whether, for example, retirement comes after the magic age of 65; whether his industry has a pension plan; the local standards of public relief, if this must be a recourse; not to mention socio-economic factors affecting real income from whatever source derived.

Often, because of the frequency of failing health or incapacity as a factor in industrial retirements, the retirement period will bring substantial medical costs as an offset—perhaps an overwhelming offset—to such reductions in living expense as he may be able to effect by careful planning. Added to these economic problems are the emotional problems of family adjustments and changed personal and community relationships.

The question of when retirement will come and what it will bring by way of security or insecurity is a matter of some concern and often acute anxiety to nearly all individual workers.

Implications in Collective Bargaining

The industrial pension plans recently established through collective bargaining represent a partial answer to some of the most urgent retirement security needs of the workers covered.

When the Federal Social Security Act was first passed in 1935, it was widely hoped in America that this legislation marked the beginning of a comprehensive national social insurance system which would develop and keep pace with the needs of people. Organized labor strongly supported the act and shared the hope.

After more than a decade of operation it appears to labor that this hope was premature. Major groups in the working population and major risks remained uncovered. Primary insurance benefits for workers past age 65 averaged nationally about \$26 per month. Inadequate to start with, they had become more inadequate as living costs pushed upward.

By 1948-49, concern with the inadequacy of existing social security provisions had reached a

Some Observations of Labor on Retirement Security

RETIREMENT SECURITY has had a top priority in organized labor's programs during the past 3 years. The philosophy on which such programs are based, as well as some of the basic problems encountered thus far, were discussed at the Second International Gerontological Congress in September 1951.¹

Labor sees retirement security as more than an income maintenance program, although income maintenance understandably has received and will continue to receive major emphasis. Retirement security is also related to such fundamental concerns of workers in a democracy as the right to work and the right to the greatest possible degree of self-determination.

Meaning to the Individual Worker

For the typical industrial wage earner, retirement is apt to be at best a traumatic experience. Once the decision to retire is made by him, or made for him by circumstances or authority beyond his control, it means many things. A lifetime pattern of work habits and work values is broken or radically altered. He has looked to

point where, for the first time in history, retirement and health security took precedence over wages on the agenda of large segments of American labor, particularly among the major industrial unions.

The report of the Steel Industry Fact-Finding Board in the summer of 1949 is a well-recognized bench mark in the development of public policy on this subject. It upheld principles which labor had already enunciated, namely that industry should provide medical and similar benefits as a fixed cost of doing business in the absence of governmental programs. The emphasis placed by labor on this obligation of industry did not in any sense mean lessened concern with public responsibility. Labor's drive for retirement security and for health programs, as repeatedly stressed by responsible leaders, is a two-way drive: a drive on the legislative front and a drive on the collective-bargaining front.

This approach is predicated on the belief that the primary vehicle for protection against the economic hazards of old age and incapacity must be an integrated, universal public insurance program, assuring minimum levels of protection, consistent with reasonable standards of health, decency, and dignity. It recognizes that, in the long run, security for particular groups of workers is inseparable from the problem of security for all workers. It further recognizes that supplementary industrial programs to fill gaps and meet needs of particular industries are essential now and will probably continue to have a significant, though perhaps altered, role as a more adequate basic public program is developed.

Viewed in this light, one important implication of the current collective-bargaining programs is to be found in the incentives they create for legislative action. Labor is convinced that the results so far achieved on the two fronts are more than coincidental and foreshadow an increasingly realistic facing of the retirement security problem by all groups concerned.

Content of Pension Program

The industrial pension plans established through collective bargaining have as their primary function the *immediate supplementation* of Federal social insurance. They are not designed to replace it and they have been established within a

labor-management contract framework which will permit flexibility to meet changing needs of workers as changes occur in the social and economic environment and in the Federal system.

The pension plans currently in effect represent a deliberate allocation for retirement security purposes of part of an economic increment to employees which might otherwise have been allocated to the pay envelope or for other purposes in accordance with normal collective-bargaining procedure. Retirement security is recognized as a form of deferred compensation. It is in no sense a gratuity from the employer. Principles upheld by the courts, affirmed by the Steel Industry Fact-Finding Board, and implicit in labor-management negotiations on the subject have made this clear.

The nature of the current collective-bargaining plans is such that they are having and will continue to have a profound effect on what may be broadly called retirement policy. Their negotiation and implementation are focusing, as never before, the attention of the public, management, and labor on questions related to utilization of older and handicapped workers, timing of retirements, pre- and post-retirement planning, and eligibility conditions. This focus on basic public policy considerations, which the plans necessitate, is a healthy one and offers much promise for future progress.

The UAW Program

As a concomitant of the principle of joint responsibility and mutuality of interest inherent in the collective-bargaining process and of the further principle that money allocated for retirement security is deferred compensation—something set aside for the future benefit of workers—the United Automobile Workers has established in all its pension-plan agreements the principle of joint union-management administration.

This concept of joint administration is still in a pioneering stage. Already, however, its validity is being demonstrated as a practical application of industrial democracy and as a means whereby management and labor can evaluate, on a day-to-day basis, the strengths and weaknesses of the programs agreed to at the bargaining table and their relation to general questions of retirement policy.

A second feature of all UAW pension plans is a provision for the funding of benefits on an actuarially-sound basis by contractually-stipulated employer payments into a trust fund.

One of the major policy questions with which labor-management bargaining committees and joint boards are concerned is the timing of retirement and the relation of health, work-capacity, and worker self-determination to such timing.

To date satisfactory answers from either the union or management viewpoint have not been reached. Thus far the result is an amalgam, reflecting thinking on both sides of the bargaining table, which is necessarily restricted by the limitations—financial and structural—of the programs developed.

There has been general and mutual recognition in negotiations that superannuation of workers actually occurs at varying ages, depending on both individual and occupational factors. However, the fact that social security benefits start only after age 65 and the fact that the plans take these benefits heavily into account have constituted a difficult hurdle in the way of implementing this recognition, as has the stereotype of age 65 itself.

In the UAW programs, "at or after age 65" has been established as the standard for so-called "normal retirement" with full benefits. Workers having a requisite minimum period of service may qualify for "early retirement," however, at age 60—usually with the choice of an immediate, actuarially reduced pension or deferred full pension commencing at 65.

"Early retirement" between 60 and 65 is provided for in most programs on the same basis as "normal retirement"—at the option of the worker without requirement of employer consent.

All of the UAW programs anticipate and provide for the voluntary return of a retired worker to active employment with the same employer. Although the pension in such cases is suspended during reemployment, the worker can accumulate additional pension credits during this period. In case the retired worker obtains part-time or full-time employment with other employers, his pension is not affected. Opportunities for such employment will naturally be influenced by general economic and labor market conditions; employer policies; the worker's occupation; the possibilities of his shifting, with or without retraining, to other work; and his health and physical capacity. It is

a safe prediction that both employers and unions will be increasingly concerned in pension planning with the implications of such opportunities or the lack of them.

The UAW in common with that of most unions has been opposed to the imposition of compulsory retirement at any chronological age. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that a clear-cut line can be drawn between management and labor attitudes on this question. Some employers have readily conceded the unsoundness of compulsory retirements for age alone and have been willing to accept the principle of worker self-determination, subject only to normal collective-bargaining contract procedures which cover lay-offs or separations from employment at any age. A more typical employer position is insistence on some stipulated cut-off age, with provision for management discretion in making exceptions for workers able and willing to work beyond it. Already a few employers who argued strongly for compulsory retirement in negotiations are realizing that flexibility, at least with respect to able, experienced older workers in a tight labor market, has definite advantages.

On the union side, the problem is complicated by labor's historic distrust of the individualized approach to any question involving job tenure so long as the decision is solely a management prerogative, open to discrimination, favoritism, and abuses.

A solution which labor feels is sound and which has been established in a number of plans is to give to the joint pension board of administration the authority to make exceptions to automatic retirement on an individual case basis or, conversely, to approve or disapprove company-initiated action requiring a retirement under the plan.

The provision in the UAW and in most other negotiated pension programs of a third type of retirement benefit—for permanent and total disability prior to normal retirement age—raises a wide range of policy questions, starting with the problem of definition. Another question of great importance is the medical examination procedure and its relation to the underlying objectives of a meaningful permanent and total disability benefit.

The implications of exploring the best methods for administration of permanent and total disability retirement security for a large group of workers—within a framework permitting ap-

proaches substantially different from those developed in the past by commercial insurance companies—are obvious and challenging. Labor-management programs, utilizing community resources, may possibly be the demonstration which will show the validity of inclusion of this type of benefit in the Federal social security system.

In summary, retirement security programs presently established under collective bargaining should be judged not only by the point at which they have arrived but by the directions in which they are moving or may be expected to move. Retirement security for particular groups in our society cannot be assured on a sound and long-range basis except through advancement of the retirement security of all groups.

Supplementary collective-bargaining programs

may be expected to continue to fill gaps and meet special needs in particular industries. One of the most important aspects of these programs will be their effect on retirement policy, particularly with respect to such fundamental considerations as the right of self-determination, the right to work, the right to retire with a meaningful minimum security, and recognition of individual potentialities and needs.

A great deal of study, planning and coordinated action, in which labor, industry, and the community will have essential parts, will be necessary if desirable goals are to be attained.

¹ This article is a condensation of a speech entitled "Retirement—A Labor Viewpoint" by Willard E. Sodenberger, Program Consultant, Social Security Department of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and was delivered at the meeting in St. Louis on September 12, 1951.

Earnings in Ferrous Foundries, June 1951

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS of coremakers and molders in 25 leading ferrous foundry areas ranged from \$1.32 to \$2.34 in June 1951, according to a study made by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ In three-fifths of the areas studied, earnings in these important occupations averaged from \$1.75 to \$2 an hour; in about one-fourth of the areas, hourly earnings averaged \$2 or more.

Wood patternmakers usually had the highest hourly earnings among the occupations studied and earned, on the average, at least \$2 in two-thirds of the areas.

Earnings in ferrous foundries generally averaged highest in the Great Lakes region. That area accounted for nearly half of the employment included in the study. Among the important areas in the Great Lakes region producing ferrous castings are Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee.

Between the summer of 1950, the date of the Bureau's previous study, and June 1951, average earnings typically increased from 5 to 10 percent.

A tenth of the increases amounted to less than 5 percent, and a slightly larger proportion to more than 15 percent. About a fourth of the increases ranged from 10 to 15 percent.

Related Wage Practices

Second-shift operations were reported in all areas. Less than 1 percent of the ferrous foundry workers in Baltimore to 35 percent in Indianapolis were employed on the second shift. Nineteen of the 25 areas had third-shift work; employment on this shift varied from less than 1 percent of the work force in Los Angeles to 15 percent in St. Louis.

Shift differential payments were a common practice in virtually all areas. Although a differential of 10 percent of day-work rates was the prevailing practice for both second- and third-shift workers in four areas, the typical premium was 5 cents an hour for second-shift work, and from 5 to 10 cents for third-shift work.

A workweek of 40 hours prevailed in all areas except Hartford and San Francisco. In these two areas, 45- and 48-hour schedules, respectively, were most common, although a large segment of the work force in each of these areas had a normal working schedule of 40 hours. Ferrous foundries

Straight-time hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in ferrous foundries in 25 areas, June 1951

Area	Chippers and grinders	Core-makers, hand	Molders, floor	Molders, hand, bench
Baltimore	\$1.31	\$1.58	\$1.79	\$1.72
Birmingham	1.00	1.32	1.33	(2)
Buffalo	1.32	1.37	1.80	1.80
Chicago	1.68	1.62	1.79	1.77
Cincinnati	1.65	1.91	1.85	1.84
Cleveland	1.48	1.98	1.92	1.78
Dayton	1.80	2.23	1.84	(2)
Denver	1.33	1.68	1.66	(2)
Detroit	1.84	2.07	2.02	2.15
Hartford	1.63	1.87	1.73	1.67
Houston	1.29	1.85	1.91	(2)
Indianapolis	1.67	1.92	2.02	1.84
Los Angeles	1.45	1.85	1.85	1.83
Milwaukee	1.84	2.06	2.09	1.89
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.52	1.71	1.75	1.71
Newark-Jersey City	1.41	1.89	1.93	2.18
New York	1.40	1.83	1.85	1.83
Philadelphia	1.68	2.04	1.86	1.90
Pittsburgh	1.63	1.94	1.82	(2)
Portland, Oreg.	1.70	1.88	1.87	1.86
St. Louis	1.77	1.91	1.96	1.83
San Francisco	1.63	1.96	1.96	2.02
Seattle	1.61	1.91	1.92	1.90
Toledo	1.75	1.99	1.99	1.80

Area	Molders, machine	Pattern-makers, wood	Shake-out men	Truckers, hand
Baltimore	(2)	(2)	\$1.16	(2)
Birmingham	\$1.60	(2)	1.10	(2)
Boston	1.83	(2)	1.33	(2)
Buffalo	2.19	(2)	1.53	\$1.36
Chicago	1.96	\$2.17	1.49	1.41
Cincinnati	2.14	(2)	1.39	1.37
Cleveland	2.00	2.33	1.58	1.34
Dayton	2.34	2.06	1.76	(2)
Denver	1.67	(2)	1.29	(2)
Detroit	2.12	2.02	1.77	1.51
Hartford	2.07	(2)	1.26	1.29
Houston	(2)	(2)	1.28	(2)
Indianapolis	2.08	(2)	1.47	1.24
Los Angeles	2.23	2.45	1.40	1.39
Milwaukee	2.27	1.91	1.59	1.30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.79	1.84	1.64	(2)
Newark-Jersey City	2.10	1.72	1.49	1.29
New York	1.92	1.71	1.38	(2)
Philadelphia	1.78	2.05	1.37	1.27
Pittsburgh	1.83	2.03	1.44	1.31
Portland, Oreg.	1.88	(2)	1.53	(2)
St. Louis	1.95	2.12	1.37	1.29
San Francisco	1.96	2.48	1.59	1.51
Seattle	1.90	(2)	1.45	(2)
Toledo	2.05	(2)	1.69	(2)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

employing about a third of the total employment in Boston and Cincinnati and two-fifths in Denver and Houston had a 48-hour schedule.

Paid holidays were granted by establishments having two-thirds or more of the ferrous foundry workers in all areas except Birmingham and Pittsburgh. Slightly less than half of the foundry workers in Birmingham and about a fifth of those in Pittsburgh received holiday pay. Six paid holidays a year was the most common practice in most areas. Nearly 70 percent of the ferrous foundry workers in New York, and over 90 percent

in San Francisco and Seattle were granted seven paid holidays a year.

Vacations with pay were customary in all areas studied. Paid vacations of 1 week after a year's service and of 2 weeks after 5 years' of employment were generally provided.

Insurance and hospitalization plans financed at least in part by the employer were in effect in all areas. In about four-fifths of the areas, life insurance plans were provided for a majority of the ferrous foundry workers. Hospitalization plans were common in most of the areas studied.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request. The study included ferrous foundries employing 21 or more workers. Approximately 96,000 workers were employed in establishments of this size in the 25 areas studied. All earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

Earnings in the Photographic and Blueprinting Industry

STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS for over half of all plant workers engaged in manufacturing photographic equipment and supplies in the United States amounted to \$1.55 or more, with less than 2 percent averaging under \$1, in April-May 1951;¹ for workers producing blueprinting equipment and supplies, earnings were slightly lower and averaged \$1.50 an hour² for the country as a whole. Employment in the latter branch of the industry, however, accounted for less than 5 percent of the estimated industry employment.

Geographically, the photographic equipment and supply industry is primarily concentrated in the Middle Atlantic region where over four-fifths of the plant workers are employed. In this region, establishments having over 500 workers, while representing less than 5 percent of all establishments in the industry, accounted for over 70 percent of the estimated industry employment. Fifty-

Percentage distribution of plant workers (excluding apprentices) in the photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies industry, by straight-time average hourly earnings¹ and product, United States and selected regions,² April-May 1951

Average hourly earnings ³ (in cents)	United States total photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies combined	Photographic equipment and supplies						Blueprinting total United States
		Total ⁴ United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific	
Under 75.0								
75.0 and under 80.0	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	1.7		1.4
80.0 and under 85.0	.2	.2	1.2	.2	.1	7.5		.1
85.0 and under 90.0	.3	.3	4.0	.2	.3	2.6		.1
90.0 and under 95.0	.5	.5	3.6	.4	.6	10.5	1.3	.1
95.0 and under 100.0	.3	.3	1.3	.1	.8	3.1	1.2	.3
100.0 and under 105.0	1.3	1.3	12.6	.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	.9
105.0 and under 110.0	.9	.9	5.6	.7	1.5	4.0	2.6	.9
110.0 and under 115.0	2.4	2.2	7.2	2.3	2.0	5.3	4.1	3.2
115.0 and under 120.0	2.7	2.6	7.7	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.1	3.3
120.0 and under 125.0	4.4	4.3	8.4	3.8	6.9	4.3	3.6	7.2
125.0 and under 130.0	4.4	4.3	5.2	3.8	7.0	5.7	6.3	4.5
130.0 and under 135.0	7.3	7.4	7.9	6.8	10.8	3.5	2.6	10.2
135.0 and under 140.0	6.2	6.1	9.9	6.2	8.2	3.8	2.8	5.7
140.0 and under 145.0	6.1	6.0	4.8	6.1	6.9	2.6	2.1	5.3
145.0 and under 150.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	4.7	6.5	1.7	1.9	4.4
150.0 and under 155.0	4.5	4.1	5.6	3.7	6.7	3.5	6.0	14.9
155.0 and over	53.4	54.1	13.7	57.7	35.4	26.7	60.9	36.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of plants	180	159	4	74	47	8	25	21
Number of workers	41,658	40,264	483	33,441	5,179	228	823	1,394
Median rate	(4)	(4)	\$1.28	(4)	\$1.45	\$1.25	(4)	\$1.50

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,

Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ Median rate is over \$1.55 and exact amount cannot be determined.

eight percent of the workers in this area earned \$1.55 or more an hour and only 1 percent earned less than \$1. Earnings in the Great Lakes region, the only other region containing more than 3 percent of the total employment, averaged \$1.43 an hour; about a third of the workers received at least \$1.55 an hour. (A breakdown by State of the various regions appears in the footnotes of the accompanying table.)

Higher earnings were generally recorded for the largest-size establishments. Considering the country as a whole, nearly 60 percent of the workers in plants employing 501 or more workers, earned at least \$1.55 an hour, whereas such earnings were applicable to only 35 percent of the workers in both the medium-size plants (101 to 500 employees) and the smallest-size plants (fewer than 100 employees).

The lowest rates paid by individual establishments to plant workers (exclusive of apprentices) in the photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies industry varied widely and ranged from 75 cents to more than \$1.30 an hour. In

about two-fifths of the establishments having over 80 percent of the employment, the lowest hourly rates paid were from \$1 to \$1.10.

Workers paid on an incentive basis were primarily found in only a few large plants in the industry. Apprentices were relatively few in number and, as in the case of incentive workers, were employed by only a few plants.

—JAMES P. CORKERY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ Based on a mail-questionnaire study, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics made at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division in connection with determining the prevailing minimum rate for the industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936. It covered establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing: (1) photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies; (2) blueprint machines and other apparatus and equipment used in blueprinting, whiteprinting, and related processes; sensitized papers and cloths, and specially prepared solutions for their development. Plants primarily engaged in producing photographs, or photographic reproductions, photographic exposure meters, photographic light bulbs or the manufacture of blueprints were excluded from the scope of the study.

² Medians (rates above and below which half of the workers are found) rather than weighted arithmetic averages are used in this report wherever possible. Earnings distributions were secured only up to \$1.55 which precludes the computation of median rates for the photographic equipment and supplies industry for the Nation as a whole and for workers in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions.

Earnings in the Manufacture of Tobacco Products, May 1951

PLANT WORKERS engaged in manufacturing tobacco products had average straight-time hourly earnings of \$1.28 in May 1951.¹ Cigarette workers who accounted for 85 percent of the total employment in the industry had the highest hourly average (\$1.29);² over a third of these workers earned at least \$1.40 an hour and fewer than 9 percent earned less than \$1 an hour.

In each of the other three branches of the industry—chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff—earnings were substantially below those in cigarette manufacture and averaged \$1.16, \$1.10, and \$1.18 an hour, respectively.

Although cigarettes are manufactured in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, the bulk of the industry is concentrated in large plants in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. Smoking tobacco is produced principally in Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, and Tennessee are the leading States in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. Tennessee ranks first in the production of snuff and is followed in order by Illinois and New Jersey.

On a regional basis, earnings of cigarette workers in the South averaged 6 cents an hour more than those in the North. Nearly two-thirds of all plant workers in the South earned at least \$1.25 an hour, whereas only two-fifths of the workers in the North had such earnings. It should be noted, however, that 95 percent of the employment in the production of cigarettes is concentrated in the South.

In the chewing tobacco branch of the industry, the highest average hourly earnings (\$1.23) were recorded for the Great Lakes region and the lowest (\$0.96) for the Southeast region. A breakdown by State of the various regions appears in the footnotes of the accompanying table.

Wage rates paid to unskilled workers in the tobacco industry after they have acquired experience at their jobs (the job rate) were somewhat higher than when they first began their employment (the entrance rate). Many establishments had provisions for automatic increases after specified probationary periods; the accompanying table presents average hourly earnings under job rates, excluding the rates earned by probationary workers.

The lowest entrance rates paid by individual establishments to unskilled men workers in the

Percentage distribution of plant workers (excluding probationary workers) in the tobacco industry by straight-time average hourly earnings¹ and by product, United States and selected regions,² May 1951

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Total, all products— United States	Cigarettes			Smoking tobacco— United States	Chewing tobacco				Snuff— United States
		United States	North ³	South ⁴		United States ⁵	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	
Under 75	(6)				8.2	0.2			0.5	
75 and under 80	0.6	(8)	0.2		8.2	3.9	4.3	7.4		0.6
80 and under 85	.7	0.1	1.7		2.1	7.2	3.6	17.5		.1
85 and under 90	.7	.3	4.4	0.1	1.3	4.1	1.9	8.5	1.8	.2
90 and under 95	.8	.5	3.9	.3	2.3	4.1	1.6	10.8		
95 and under 100	8.0	7.9	3.2	8.1	2.2	7.8	2.3	17.1	2.8	16.6
100 and under 105	7.1	7.2	3.8	7.4	1.7	4.6	5.8	7.7	.4	12.3
105 and under 110	7.4	6.8	3.3	6.3	30.5	10.0	12.7	11.7	5.5	8.6
110 and under 115	7.0	3.4	4.3	3.5	7.7	6.6	1.9	4.4	13.3	8.6
115 and under 120	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.0	6.9	10.4	9.7	3.6	18.8	5.2
120 and under 125	7.9	7.2	23.7	6.2	10.0	16.5	33.1	2.3	12.1	2.9
125 and under 130	10.6	11.6	1.2	12.0	2.3	6.5	6.1	2.0	12.1	7.8
130 and under 135	9.8	11.0	8.3	11.2	.4	5.7	5.4	.9	11.6	1.1
135 and under 140	4.8	4.9	9.1	4.7	3.1	3.8	1.5	2.2	8.4	6.9
140 and over	31.2	33.9	24.7	34.2	22.0	8.6	10.1	2.9	13.0	29.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of plants	55	18	5	13	10	20	6	5	7	7
Number of workers	33,112	28,949	1,390	26,659	1,245	2,587	931	6,4	787	1,231
Median rate	\$1.28	\$1.29	\$1.24	\$1.30	\$1.10	\$1.16	\$1.21	\$0.96	\$1.23	\$1.18

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska,

North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ Includes New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

⁴ Includes Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia.

⁵ Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁶ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

tobacco industry ranged from 75 cents to more than \$1.25 an hour. In about two-thirds of these establishments employing over 85 percent of the total work force, these rates varied from 80 cents to \$1 an hour. In over half of the establishments with almost 90 percent of the employment studied, the lowest job rates for men ranged from 95 cents to \$1.25 an hour.

The minimum entrance rates paid to unskilled women workers varied from 75 cents to more than \$1.15 an hour. In about half of the plants having over 80 percent of the employment, these rates fell within an 80- to 95-cent bracket. Most of the women workers were employed in plants which had established minimum job rates ranging from 90 cents to \$1.10 an hour.

Minimum rates of men were generally higher than those of women. The types of work performed by unskilled workers probably govern the established minimum rates. Men perform the

heavy and arduous tasks and unskilled women workers are usually engaged in light and repetitive assignments.

The lowest rates actually paid by individual establishments to plant workers in May 1951 varied from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour. In about half of the establishments employing over 60 percent of the plant workers in the tobacco industry, the lowest hourly rates actually paid ranged from 90 cents to \$1.10.

—JAMES P. CORKERY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ Based on a mail-questionnaire study, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics made at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division in connection with determining the prevailing minimum rate for the industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936. It covered establishments with eight or more workers primarily engaged in manufacturing cigarettes, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, or snuff. Establishments covered in the survey were requested to exclude overtime and shift premiums from earnings data, but to include earnings under incentive systems of wage payment.

² Medians (rates above and below which half of the workers are found) rather than weighted arithmetic averages are used in this report.

General Wage Regulation 17; Ceiling Price Regulations 78-90

WAGE-STABILIZATION activity during October 1951 included the adoption of a new general wage regulation (GWR 17) which outlines (a) the policies which the Wage Stabilization Board will follow in processing petitions for wage adjustments based on interplant wage inequities; and (b) the procedures which petitioners for such adjustments must use. It was adopted on October 17, 1951,

and establishes standards for distinguishing between normal wage differentials, which are to remain unaltered, and those differentials which may be narrowed or eliminated.

In processing petitions for adjustments of interplant inequities, the Board will determine the group of establishments in an industry or area which is appropriate for comparative purposes and make comparison on a limited number of key job classifications.

The Office of Price Stabilization adopted 13 new ceiling regulations.¹ These are summarized here in tabular form.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in October 1951

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
78....	Oct. 1....	Oct. 8....	Domestic and imported distilled spirits and wines.	Various levels.....	Basic Alcoholic Beverage regulation: establishes definitions and certain general provisions, which form the basis for and are to be used with supplementary tailored regulations to be issued in providing the basis for calculating ceiling prices.
79....	Oct. 2....	Oct. 2....	Processed ducks.....	All levels of, except retail.	Establishes dollar-and-cent ceilings during April, May, and June. Permits addition of costs of storage during the months when there is no processing of fresh ducks.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in October 1951—Continued

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
80....	Oct. 8....	Oct. 13....	Used machine tools and used machine-tool extras.	Various levels.....	Fixes ceilings at stated percentage of prices of new tools, based upon age and condition of the used tools.
81....	Oct. 11....	Nov. 15....	Frozen vegetables of the 1951 pack.	Processors and base distributors.	Provides base period method for calculating ceilings, permitting adjustments to reflect changes in raw material and other designated costs incurred since 1948.
82....	do....	do....	Frozen fruits and berries of the 1951 pack (excluding frozen citrus products and other frozen concentrates and purées).do.....	Provides base period method for calculating ceilings, permitting adjustments to reflect changes in raw material and other designated costs incurred since 1948.
83....	Oct. 15....	Oct. 15....	New passenger automobiles.	Retail, wholesale, and individual sale.	Establishes the formula for fixing ceiling prices on the basis of the manufacturer's ceiling price plus certain mark-ups and listed charges that enter into the seller's price.
84....	Oct. 17....	Oct. 30....	Certain converted paperboard products.	Manufacturers.....	Provides a method under which ceiling prices are determined by using either an established price list that was in effect Jan. 25 to Feb. 24, 1951, or a pricing formula set forth in the regulation.
85....	do....	Oct. 22....	Canned Maine sardines of the 1951 pack.	Canners.....	Establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceilings which are gross prices to which must be applied all customary allowances or discounts.
86....	Oct. 19....	Oct. 24....	New tight cooperage....	Manufacturers, warehousemen, dealers, or merchants.	Establishes specific ceilings for new bourbon tight cooperage stock, new wine grade tight cooperage stock, new prime-produced oil grade tight cooperage stock, and new tight cooperage produced from such stock.
87....	do....	Oct. 19....	Processed feathers....	All sellers.....	Establishes dollar-and-cent ceiling prices on processed new and used waterfowl feathers and down and processed chicken and turkey feathers. (Such feathers are listed as a strategic material and can be sold only under a DO rated order or for national stockpile). Provides for exemption from price control of both domestically produced and imported raw and unprocessed feathers.
88....	Oct. 23....	Oct. 29....	Unbleached kraft paper.	Manufacturers.....	Furnishes dollar-and-cent ceilings for certain standard grades produced by integrated mills in the South and West and provides a method of pricing for all other grades.
89....	Oct. 25....	Oct. 26....	Industrial molasses products.	Producers, distributors, and importers.	Fixes dollar-and-cent ceiling prices on cane blackstrap molasses, beet final sugar molasses, citrus molasses, and Hydrol. Establishes maximum prices to be paid for exported molasses.
90....	Oct. 29....	Nov. 3....	Wooden agricultural containers (restricted areas).	Manufacturers, warehousemen and dealers.	Establishes dollar-and-cent ceilings on wooden agricultural containers manufactured in the States east of the eastern border of Colorado.

¹ Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 192, Oct. 3, 1951, pp. 10073 and 10078; vol. 16, No. 196, Oct. 9, 1951, p. 10254; vol. 16, No. 199, Oct. 12, 1951, pp. 10447 and 10454; vol. 16, No. 202, Oct. 17, 1951, p. 10594; vol. 16, No. 203, Oct. 18, 1951, pp. 10630 and 10634; vol. 16, No. 2085, Oct. 20, 1951, p. 10739; vol.

16, No. 206, Oct. 23, 1951, p. 10777; vol. 16, No. 207, Oct. 24, 1951, p. 10810; vol. 16, No. 209, Oct. 26, 1951, p. 10889; vol. 16, No. 211, Oct. 30, 1951, p. 10965; vol. 16, No. 215, Nov. 3, 1951, p. 11237.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Two-Year Limitation Applied to Federal Government. In a suit brought by the Federal Government to recover liquidated damages from a contractor who allegedly violated the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act, a United States district court in New Jersey held³ that the 2-year period of limitation prescribed by the Portal-to-Portal Act applied, and therefore the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act could not be enforced.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act, contractors who have obtained Government contracts of \$10,000 or more cannot hire for work in performance of these contracts any male person under 16 years of age or any female person under 18. If this provision is violated, the contractor is liable to damages of \$10 a day for each minor so employed.

On April 17, 1947, the Secretary of Labor, in an administrative hearing, charged the contractor with knowingly employing minors in violation of the Walsh-Healey Act, during the years 1942 to 1945. The hearing examiner, on February 25, 1949, found that such violations by the contractor had occurred, and ordered that he pay the United States \$15,600 as liquidated damages. The action in the district court, based on this administrative award, was begun on January 27, 1950.

The question presented to the court was whether the 2 years specified by the Portal Act within which the Government must bring legal proceedings began to run from the time of the administrative decision on February 25, 1949, or whether it began some time during the period from 1942 to 1945. The Attorney General, presenting the case for the United States, contended that the cause of action did not accrue until after the administrative hearing; the contractor argued that it accrued at the time of the alleged violation, in the period 1942 to 1945.

In holding for the contractor, the court stressed the difference between "cause of action" and "right of action." The cause of action, it said, is a legal wrong, "the thing which becomes a ground for a suit." The "right of action" is the right to institute suit, and under the Walsh-Healey Act this right did not become operative until after an administrative hearing was held and findings of fact were made. The court concluded that "whether or not the United States could have immediately instituted suit is not material, since under the Portal-to-Portal Act, . . . it is the 'cause of action' not the 'right of action' which is barred by the statutory limitation."

Interest Recovery from Government.—In a United States district court in Pennsylvania, a union moved to obtain the interest money which had been awarded to the Federal Government by a judgment entered against a surety company for violation by a contractor of the Walsh-Healey Act. The court held⁴ that the petition of the union could not be granted.

In the initial case,⁵ the Federal Government, learning that a contractor in bankruptcy had failed to pay his employees 6 weeks' wages, brought an administrative proceeding against the contractor and then a court suit against the contractor's surety on its two bonds. As the court stated, it was the undertaking of the surety to see that the contractor would "well and truly perform and fulfill all the undertakings, covenants, terms, conditions and agreements" contained in his Government contract.⁶ The surety did not contend that bankruptcy excused the contractor's default or relieved the surety from liability. It did contend that the act forbade underpayment by non-abiding contractors but did not intend to hold liable an employer who, through no fault of his own, was guilty of nonpayment of wages. The surety company thought that the sole objective was to "compel government contractors to set up an approved wage scale, with no intention to make them conform to it"—in short, that the unpaid workmen should themselves seek their ordinary legal remedies. (If the workmen acquired a judgment in this manner against the bankrupt employer, the surety might be free of all liability.)

The court pointed out that first of all this was a suit on two bonds (which themselves are contracts), whereby a surety had guaranteed that the contractor would "well and truly perform" all contracts made with the United States Government, under the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act. The act provided that all persons employed by the contractor in execution of the contract were to be paid at not less than the minimum wages as set by the Secretary of Labor. By his failure to pay his employees for 6 weeks, the contractor had violated the wage provisions of his contract. Each of the contracts contained a clause stating that the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act would be met.

In the second place, the court stated, the objectives of the Walsh-Healey Act were not, and could not have been, what the surety company argued. "No such futile legislation could have been intended," said the court. Congress intended, the court thought, not only that minimum wage rates be set, but that they would be paid. Accordingly the Government was awarded a judgment against the surety, which included interest that had accrued.

After the Government had its judgment affirmed on appeal, and the case was returned to the district court, the union which represented the employees concerned asked the district court to require the Government to pay over to the employees not only the money received on the judgment, but also the interest. The court denied the union's petition because this issue was "entirely outside the limits of that presented in the original controversy." Further, the court stated that although originally the Government and the union had sought a judgment against

the surety, the union was seeking to change the nature of the suit by attempting to get a judgment against the Government. The court did not think it had the power to decide the question presented. In a separate opinion, in circumstances similar to these, the Comptroller General had ruled that the Government could not turn over interest to a union.

Labor Relations

Union Entitled to Opportunity to Make Rebuttal Speech. With one member dissenting, the National Labor Relations Board ruled⁶ that when the president of a company made an anti-union speech to his assembled employees on company time, he also, under certain circumstances, had to grant union representatives, when requested, a similar opportunity for a rebuttal speech. The ruling was made in a case brought by the Retail Clerks' International Association (AFL), against Bonwit Teller, Inc., department stores in New York City and White Plains, N. Y.

In a representation election previously held, a majority of the employees had voted for representation, but their votes were split between two unions, thus occasioning a second election. On Friday, September 9, 1949, 6 days before the second NLRB representation election, the president of the company closed the New York store to customers half an hour early. Assembling all the sales clerks on the first floor, he proceeded to make an anti-union speech, in which he told them among other things that wage increases were pending and that they did not have to join a union to receive the raises. The following day he made a similar speech to his White Plains employees. Both speeches were followed by letters and by informal talks to small groups of employees. On September 12, by letter, the union requested an opportunity to speak to the employees under comparable conditions; the letter was not answered. When the election occurred, the union lost by a vote of 225 to 668.

In ruling that the company had unlawfully interfered with its employees' right to self-organization as guaranteed by section 7 of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, the Board reasoned, in substance, as follows:

Since section 7 of the act permits employees to choose or reject union representation, it "necessarily encompasses the right to hear both sides of the story under circumstances which reasonably approximate equality." This does not mean that the employer is "proscribed" from talking to his employees and urging them to reject a union unless he invites a union representative in to support the union position. Nor does it always mean that an employer has to let a union representative talk to his employees on the employer's premises. But it does mean that "where the circumstances are such" as to prevent an equal hearing, the union representative should be allowed to speak on the premises, if the employer has done so.

Circumstances justified a finding that the company had interfered with the employees' freedom of choice, the Board thought. In particular, it noted that the company had applied its "no-solicitation rule" in a discriminatory fashion. Although the company had the right to forbid solicitation of members by the union at the store and

during store hours, it could not utilize its premises and compensated time to campaign against the union without giving the union a chance to reply.

Board Member Reynolds, dissenting, said the union could hire any hall in which to talk to the sales force, and therefore was not discriminated against. The majority of the Board, however, answered that in this case there was no time, since the employer made his initial speech only 6 days before the election.

In concluding, the Board stated that since department stores have the "special privilege" of refusing to allow solicitation of members by a union, they have an equal obligation to assure that a union receives fair treatment.

Employees Forfeit Rights in Unlawful Strike. In an opinion described by dissenting Member Houston as being "without precedent in Board history," a 3-man NLRB majority ruled⁷ that, when employees held a strike to compel their employer to sign an illegal union-security agreement, they forfeited their rights to reinstatement or other protection of the LMRA, even though the employer had condoned the strikers' actions by reinstating the greater number of them in their former jobs. The majority consisted of Chairman Herzog, and Members Reynolds and Murdock. Member Styles did not participate in the decision.

On January 1, 1948, a few months before a collective-bargaining agreement was to terminate, the union submitted to the company its demands for changes in the contract. Among the changes specified was a clause providing that either the union or the company could terminate employment of new employees during a 3-month probationary period. The company considered this an illegal union-security clause, and refused to agree to its insertion, because the union had not complied with the non-Communist affidavit and filing provisions of the LMRA, and therefore was not eligible to obtain a unionshop election. The act required (prior to its amendment in October 1951) that an election be held before a union shop could be established through collective bargaining.

The resulting strike on January 1, 1948, was an unlawful strike and was called "at least in substantial part" for an unlawful purpose, according to the Board ruling, which agreed with the trial examiner's findings. The ruling distinguished strikes that were unlawful from their inception (those that were outlawed by the act itself) and those that were merely unprotected by the act (such as mass picketing, sit-down strikes, or strikes in violation of no-strike contracts). The majority of the Board made it clear that they did not hold that participation in an unlawful strike automatically terminated the strikers' employment. Nor did their ruling determine whether an employer, after permanently reinstating employees who participated in an illegal strike, may thereafter discharge them. Their opinion added: "We decide no more than is required by the facts in this case; namely, that the employees who participated in the unlawful strike of the kind herein found, may not invoke the protection of the act because they were denied permanent reinstatement at the end of that strike, even though the respondents have failed to assert the illegality of the strike as the basis for denying reinstatement to such strikers."

Whether or not the company "condoned" the conduct of the strikers, the majority did not think too important, since the Board itself "had no license to overlook such conduct." It added that to order reinstatement of these employees would not effectuate the policies of the act and would in fact "place the Board in the position of encouraging, through its remedial processes, conduct subversive of the statute."

Board Member Houston dissented on two grounds. He did not think the strike was unlawful, because it was not shown that the strikers consciously sought to compel the employer to do anything which "would necessarily" violate the act. The union proposal for a security agreement was only one among many proposals, he pointed out, stating that the Board had "not yet held that a union may not lawfully propose the inclusion of union-security provisions in a contract," merely because that union had not yet been certified under section 9 (e) and section 9 (h) (non-Communist affidavit section) of the act.

Further, the dissenter argued, even assuming that the strike was unlawful, the principle of condonation should have been applied. The company by reinstating most of the strikers, had "condoned" their activities, and should not have been allowed to discriminate against a few. Member Houston pointed out that in the past the principle of condonation had been used by the Board and the courts, that it furthered the purposes of the act by helping to settle strikes and industrial strife quickly, and that there was no real validity in the distinction between unlawful strikes and strikes which are unprotected.

In concluding, the dissenting member asked these questions: (1) Where would the Board draw the line "which would end the state of outlawry imposed by the decision upon the strikers?" (2) What would happen if the company, either orally or in writing, had urged the strikers to return, and had expressly condoned their actions? (3) Finally, "What would be the result if the strikers were permanently reinstated" and the company then sought to justify later discriminations on the basis of the previous unlawful strike? Member Houston said he could find no answer to these questions in the majority opinion.

Discrimination by Union in Requesting Discharge. When a union with a valid union-shop contract asked for the discharge of an employee ostensibly for nonpayment of dues but in reality for nonpayment of a union fine, the NLRB ruled,⁹ the union violated the act and was responsible for the losses suffered by the employee. The Board also ruled that so long as the employer acted in good faith and had no reason to question the union's demand, he could discharge the employee.

On March 22, 1949, when no union-shop contract was effective, the union fined a member (Scheuermann) \$500, and expelled him. He tried to tender his dues for April in late March, but they were refused by a shop steward, and the dues he had paid for March were returned; however, he continued his employment with the company. On October 10, the employer and the union executed a valid union-shop contract, and shortly thereafter a similar incident involving another employee occurred. When the latter employee offered to pay his dues, in the presence of

Scheuermann, the shop steward replied: "You know I can't take dues from you guys." On November 11, 1949, Scheuermann was discharged, on the union's request.

The Board, agreeing with the General Counsel, decided that even though Scheuermann had not actually tendered his dues during a 30-day grace period, his duty to do so was extinguished, since the shop steward, a union representative, had made it clear they would have been refused. In concluding, the Board stated that the real reason why the union asked for Scheuermann's discharge was his nonpayment of the \$500 fine, and that this was a reason which the act did "not countenance."

Member Houston dissented. He thought that the company also should have been held in violation of the act, because it had reason to suspect the union's motive. The majority answered this by saying that although the company knew of the fine levied on Scheuermann in March, it could have no reason to suspect in October that the union had been refusing Scheuermann's dues and wanted to get him discharged for nonpayment of the fine. Further, the majority thought the company was not required "to explore the implications," as such a matter "would necessarily lead to unwarranted intrusion in the internal affairs of the union."

Members Murdock and Styles dissented on a different point. They thought that the union was not guilty of violating the act, as, in fact, no proffer of dues had been made during the 30-day period when the union was under an obligation to accept the dues.

Refusal To Bargain. With one member dissenting, the NLRB ruled¹⁰ that a company had refused to bargain in good faith and thereby had violated section 8 (a) (5) of the LMRA. Member Murdock, dissenting, thought that on the record "bad faith bargaining" had not been proved.

Shortly after the union on July 20, 1950, had been certified as bargaining agent, it requested a bargaining conference. The company replied that vacations had been planned for the summer and that its labor-relations representatives would not be available until after Labor Day. On September 15, 1950, the first conference was held. In the next 3 months, 10 meetings were held; by November 22, an impasse had clearly been reached. Another meeting, on December 27, was called by Government conciliators, but it was to no avail. On January 2, 1951, a strike was called.

The Board thought that although the explanation of the delay in meeting with the union was "on its face" reasonable, the company's good faith could be tested "by considering whether it would have acted in a similar manner in the usual conduct of its business engagements." This incident by itself would not have been too significant, the Board thought, but when "appraised in the context" of the company's entire actions, it was another aspect of a calculated effort by the company to appear to be negotiating in good faith when in reality it was not.

Other company actions which seemed to the Board to indicate a lack of good faith were the following: (1) Delay in furnishing wage and pension data to the union; (2) Insistence upon having a stenographer present at all bargaining sessions; (3) Unreasonable attitude in failing to

grant to the union notice-posting facilities and a simple recognition clause; (4) Institution of a wage increase of 10 cents an hour without notifying the union or without giving it any credit for the wage increase.

The Board was careful to point out that no one of the above incidents would have amounted to bad-faith bargaining, but that when they were all considered together, that conclusion was inescapable. It stated that a company need not capitulate or make concessions to the demands of a union. But, it added, "the Board must satisfy itself that the over-all attitude and position of the respondent [company] reflects an honest endeavor to make collective bargaining work."

Refusal To Bargain. In a case similar to the one reviewed above, the NLRB ruled¹⁰ that a company, by refusing to disclose to the union the findings of its survey of wage-rate ranges, during contract negotiations, violated the LMRA by not bargaining in good faith in accordance with section 8 (a) (5) of the act.

Unlike the trial examiner, the board did not think the company had violated the act merely by delaying negotiations pending completion of its survey on wage-rate ranges of other employees in the area. But the Board agreed with him that, once the survey had been completed, the data obtained should have been shown to the union upon its request. This latter point involved a question of fact, the company witnesses saying that the union had been shown "the chart," and the union witnesses denying it. The trial examiner, who took the testimony, "refused to credit" that of the company's witnesses. Both the majority and the dissenting member recognized the well-settled policy that the trial examiner's "credibility resolution will not be overruled," and therefore the majority opinion accepted the trial examiner's crucial finding of fact.

Member Reynolds, in his dissent, stated he did not believe "that the circumstances in the instant case warrant strict adherence to the policy" as to credibility. He believed that the company had not violated the act but had tried to bargain in good faith.

Unemployment Compensation

Good Cause for Voluntary Leaving. In reversing the State Unemployment Commissioner, the Connecticut Superior Court held¹¹ that a claimant had left work for good cause when he quit his job because of the continual nagging and meaningless faultfinding of one of his employers, and was consequently not disqualified for unemployment benefits.

Shift Availability. The Connecticut Superior Court reversed the State Unemployment Commissioner and held¹² that a married woman who restricted herself to work on the second or third shifts because of home responsibilities was not "available for work" within the meaning of the benefit eligibility conditions, since she had not exposed herself unequivocally to the labor market.

Holiday Pay Held Wages. The Michigan Supreme Court held¹³ that payments equal to 1 day's wages, made by an

employer to his employees under a union contract providing for holiday pay, were "compensation for personal services" in determining whether claimants were unemployed during the holiday week. The employer's plant had been closed for inventory during the entire week, and claimants had performed no services. Under the Michigan statute an individual is unemployed with respect to any week during which he performs no services and with respect to which no compensation for personal services is payable to him. The court stated that to constitute compensation for personal services it was not necessary that actual services have been performed during the week in question so long as the payment was made as an incident to the status of employee.

Labor-Dispute Disqualification. In affirming the Employment Security Commission's decision, the Iowa district court held¹⁴ that unemployment because of a labor dispute in the ham-skinning department of a meat-packing plant disqualified workers in the hog-killing department from receiving unemployment benefits. According to the court, evidence sustained the commission's findings that the two departments were not separate establishments, and that the hog killers were directly interested in the dispute because the same local union was bargaining agent for both.

Existence of "Lock-out" Denied. The Pennsylvania Superior Court held¹⁵ that an employer's refusal to grant a wage increase did not constitute a lock-out. The union contract expired June 30, 1950. No agreement for a future contract having been reached by that date, the union rejected the employer's proposal to continue working under the old agreement pending further negotiations. As a result of the decision workers who were unemployed pending negotiations for a new contract were disqualified as unemployed "due to a stoppage of work, which exists because of a labor dispute (other than a lock-out)."

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *U. S. v. Unexcelled Chemical Corp.* (D. N. J., June 22, 1951).

⁴ *U. S. v. Continental Casualty Co.* (E. D. Pa., Sept. 26, 1951).

⁵ *U. S. v. Continental Casualty Co.* 8 F. Supp. 573.

⁶ *Bonwit Teller, Inc.* (96 NLRB No. 73, Oct. 2, 1951).

⁷ *Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.* (96 NLRB No. 106, Oct. 14, 1951).

⁸ *Westinghouse Electric Corp.* (96 NLRB No. 71, Sept. 28, 1951).

⁹ *Reed and Prince Mfg. Co.* (96 NLRB No. 129, Oct. 16, 1951).

¹⁰ *Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.* (96 NLRB No. 58, Sept. 26, 1951).

¹¹ *Goldberg v. Administrator* (Conn. Super. Ct., July 18, 1951).

¹² *Lenz v. Administrator* (Conn. Super. Ct., July 21, 1951).

¹³ *General Motors Corp. v. Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission* (Mich. Sup. Ct., Oct. 1, 1951).

¹⁴ *Bailey v. Employment Security Commission* (Iowa D. Ct., Oct. 9, 1951).

¹⁵ *Morris v. Board of Review* (Pa. Super. Ct., Sept. 26, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

October 12, 1951

THE PRESIDENT certified two strikes in the aircraft industry to the Wage Stabilization Board for settlement on the ground that they "substantially threaten the progress of national defense." The disputes involve approximately 17,800 members of the United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Woodridge, N. J. and the Douglas Aircraft Co., Long Beach, Calif., plants. (Source: White House release, Oct. 12, 1951.)

On October 18, the workers voted to return to their jobs following a request by the WSB. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 17 and 20, 1951, and CIO News, Oct. 20, 1951.)

October 17

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division ordered minimum hourly wages of 42½ cents and 35 cents, effective November 19, for employees in the beverage division and general division, respectively, of the foods, beverages, and related products industries in Puerto Rico, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 205, Oct. 20, 1951, p. 10735.)

On the same day, he ordered minimum hourly wages of 50 cents, effective November 19, for employees in the gem stone division of the jewel-cutting and polishing industry in Puerto Rico. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 205, Oct. 20, 1951, p. 10736.)

On October 18, he ordered minimum wages of 35 cents an hour, effective November 26, for employees in the shoe manufacturing and allied industries in Puerto Rico. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 206, Oct. 23, 1951, p. 10773.)

On October 23, higher minimum hourly wage rates, effective November 26, were ordered for employees in certain industries in the Virgin Islands, ranging from 15 cents in the hand-sewing and hand-weaving operations of the straw goods industry to 50 cents in the ship and boat building and equipment industry. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 210, Oct. 27, 1951, p. 10932.)

On November 7, the Administrator ordered hourly wage rates, effective December 10, of 60 cents for employees in the daily newspaper division of the paper, paper products, printing, publishing, and related industries and 35 cents for employees in the general division of the textile and

textile products industry in Puerto Rico. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 220, Nov. 10, 1951, pp. 11481 and 11482.)

THE recently adopted WSB resolution concerning inter-plant inequities (see Chron. item for Sept. 27, 1951, MLR Nov. 1951) was incorporated into General Wage Regulation 17. (Source: WSB release 129, Oct. 18, 1951.)

October 19

THE WSB unanimously agreed to assume jurisdiction, for the first time, in a dispute voluntarily submitted by the parties concerned. It involved 11 unions and 2 companies at the Hanford Atomic Energy Commission project. (Source: WSB release 131, Oct. 19, 1951.)

October 22

THE PRESIDENT approved the first amendment to the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, permitting unions to write union-shop agreements without NLRB authorization elections. (Source: Public Law 189, 82d Cong., approved Oct. 22, 1951 and New York Times, Oct. 23, 1951; for discussion see p. 682 of this issue.)

October 30

THE PRESIDENT approved an act, amending the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, to provide increased benefits for retired and disabled railroad employees and for families of deceased workers, and new benefits for the husband or wife of retired workers. (Source: Public Law 234, 82d Cong., approved Oct. 30, 1951.)

THE WSB voted to reject a special committee's (see Chron. item for July 20, 1951, MLR Sept. 1951) recommendations for "special treatment" of wage adjustments in the tool and die industry at this time. (Source: WSB release 132, Oct. 31, 1951.)

October 31

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Congress of Industrial Organizations unanimously adopted a resolution designed to eliminate jurisdictional disputes. The plan outlines jurisdictional procedure and establishes the Office of Organizational Disputes Arbitrator to render final and binding awards on unresolved cases. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 5, 1951.)

November 2

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *United Shoe Machinery Corp., Inc., et al. (Jaffrey, N. H.) and Local 2805, United Steel Workers of America (CIO)*, ruled that an employer violated the LMRA when he refused to give the usual stock bonus awarded to 25-year employees to an employee because of a break in his employment during participation in a strike. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 3, Nov. 12, 1951, LRRM p. 1024.)

November 5

THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS opened its 13th annual convention at New York City, N. Y. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 5, 1951; for discussion see p. 669 of this issue.)

THE United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) strike at various Borg-Warner plants ended, following a second request for its termination by the WSB. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 3, 1951, and Nov. 6, 1951; for discussion see p. 715 of this issue.)

The United States Supreme Court denied review in the case of *Di Giorgio Fruit Corp. v. NLRB* and thereby, in effect, upheld a lower court's decision in the Board's ruling (see Chron. item for Dec. 21, 1949, MLR Feb. 1950) that a union comprised exclusively of agricultural workers is not a labor organization within the meaning of the LMRA. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 3, Nov. 12, 1951, LRR pp. 18 and 25.)

November 6

THE PRESIDENT averted a railroad strike scheduled for November 8 by creating a Board of Inquiry, under the terms of the Railway Labor Act, to investigate the dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and four major railroads. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 218, Nov. 8, 1951, p. 11321.)

November 9

A "WILDCAT" STRIKE of approximately 30,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) ended, following a New York State board of inquiry's intervention and decision to investigate the intra-union dispute. It was started on October 15 by 1,000 longshoremen in protest against a recently negotiated agreement covering 65,000 dock workers employed by 173 shipping companies from Maine to Virginia. The strike spread rapidly in New York and also to Boston and Baltimore, immobilizing more than 140 piers and tying up over \$1 billion worth of cargo. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 16, 27, and 31, and Nov. 11, 1951.)

Developments in Industrial Relations

A FACTIONAL STRIKE involving east coast longshoremen, which immobilized activity at three important ports, and brief "wildcat" strikes by steel workers occurred in October. In addition, walkouts took place in the automobile parts and electrical products industries. During the month, major stoppages threatened in several General Electric plants and the railroad industry. In contrast, two strikes in the critical aircraft production industry were recessed and one in the machine-tool industry was settled. Settlements were negotiated in various industries. Among these was increased health benefits for clothing workers. The Wage Stabilization Board agreed to accept its first dispute voluntarily submitted by the parties concerned; received advisory reports from its tripartite panel on health, welfare, and pension plans; and rejected recommendations submitted by its tool and die study committee.

Strikes and Strike Settlements

Longshoremen. A "wildcat" strike of several hundred longshoremen, beginning on October 15, led to the virtual suspension of operations at New York-New Jersey and Boston ports. The walkout spread rapidly, immobilizing more than 100 piers and idling approximately 30,000 workers. Its crippling effects were somewhat alleviated when the strikers resumed the handling of military cargoes on October 30.

The stoppage was called by several key insurgent locals of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), following their refusal to ratify a 2-year contract reached on October 8 by the International and shipping and stevedoring firms

employing some 65,000 longshoremen on the Atlantic Coast from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Va. The dissenting faction contended that the contract balloting was improperly conducted and demanded a reopening of the agreement to permit negotiation of more liberal wage, vacation, and guaranteed-hours provisions than those accepted by the union leadership. A significant underlying factor in the dispute was the long-standing dissatisfaction of the insurgent groups with the administration and policies of Joseph P. Ryan, elected president of the union in 1927 and voted lifetime tenure in his office in 1943.

An appeal by President Truman for a return to work "in the national interest" was rejected by the strikers on October 26. Earlier, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service had referred the dispute to the President. On October 29, the New York State Mediation Board entered the dispute. A complaint of unfair labor practice, charging the striking locals with breach of contract, was filed by the employers with the National Labor Relations Board on October 30.

The contract in question provides for a 10-cent increase over the straight-time hourly rate of \$2, and 15 cents over the \$3 hourly overtime rate; a 1½-cent hourly increase (to 5 cents an hour) in employers' contributions to the union's welfare fund; a reduction in the number of working hours required before employees become eligible for vacation and welfare benefits; a cut in "daily shape-ups" (at which dock workers are hired) from two to one, with special hiring arrangements for men starting work after 5 p. m.; a guarantee of 4 hours' pay for each work call; and double time rates for all work performed during mealtime on Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

A New York State fact-finding board began inquiry into the strike on November 5. The strike was called off on November 9, pending an investigation by the board of inquiry.

Another disturbance in shipping occurred when several thousand members of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) on the Gulf Coast were idled in mid-October by a brief walkout. The union protested wage increases granted deep-sea workers which were higher than those offered to the remaining longshore workers.

Automobile Parts. A strike which began at the Borg-Warner Corp. on October 9 spread rapidly, affecting about 8,000 workers in ten plants in five States. The principal issue involved a proposal by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) for the negotiation of a corporation-wide contract providing wage increases, insurance, hospitalization, pension, and other benefits. In his certification of the dispute to the WSB on October 10, the President stated that the strike seemed to be a substantial threat to defense production. The union urged the President to reconsider the certification and rejected the Board's request for termination of the strike, claiming that only a minor portion of the company's output (15 percent) were military items. The President rejected the union's appeal on October 24 and the strike remained in effect at the end of the month despite a second request by the Board. Following this request, the workers approved a recommendation by the policy committee of the union for a "recess" of the strike. On November 5, most of the workers returned to their jobs.

Steel. An 8-day "wildcat" strike involving a dispute over incentive pay rates and affecting about 18,000 workers at the Inland Steel Co.'s plant at East Chicago, Ind., ended on October 18 when members of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) agreed to arbitrate.

Upwards of 10,000 employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Birmingham, Ala., were idled beginning in late October when the company banked six blast furnaces following a "wildcat" strike which halted the supply of coke. The strike by the United Steelworkers (CIO) occurred as a protest over the layoff of "extra men."

Dairy Products. A 2-year agreement between major milk distributors and the Teamsters' Union (AFL) ended a 1-day strike by some 15,000 milk drivers and inside plant workers in the New York metropolitan area, and in parts of New Jersey and Connecticut. It calls for a wage increase of 25 cents an hour (\$10 a week) and a 2-cent hourly increase (to 6 cents an hour) in employers' contributions to the union's health and welfare fund.

Aircraft. Strikers at the Wright Aeronautical Corp. and the Douglas Aircraft Co.² voted on

October 18 to return to work following a recommendation by the executive board of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) that the strikes be "recessed" pending WSB consideration of the issues. The strikes had been certified by the President to the Board on October 12.

Machine Tools. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service announced on October 23 that an "understanding" had been reached in the strike that began August 1, when members of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) stopped work at the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence R. I.² The walkout ended on October 26. Within the following week, a 2-year contract was signed; it provided for increases of 8 cents for hourly paid employees and 5 cents for incentive workers, and fringe benefits including a surgical-benefit plan as well as other benefits.

Electrical Products. Production was resumed at three Fort Wayne, Ind., plants of the General Electric Co. when approximately 10,000 employees who had been idled by a 4-day strike returned to work in late October. The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) agreed to end the strike pending negotiations on a grievance covering the wage scale of one worker.

Strike Threats

Electrical Products. On October 15, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.) ordered a strike vote of some 50,000 members in 46 General Electric plants. The strike call followed rejection of an offer to sign a new contract on terms accepted by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO).² The IUE (CIO) agreement provides for a 2½ percent general wage increase with a guaranteed minimum hourly increase of 3½ cents and an escalator clause. The union is demanding a 15-cent hourly wage increase, a further rise of 5 cents an hour for day workers, a minimum pension of \$165 a month, and other benefits.

The UE (Ind.) announced on November 5, that its locals at Schenectady and Elmira plants voted against the strike call, but the outcome, according to officials of the locals represented "a postponement, nothing else."

Railroads. The long-deadlocked wage-rules dispute between the Nation's major railroads and three operating railroad unions³ took another turn on October 24 when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) instructed some 75,000 members to prepare for a "progressive" strike. No date was set for the walkout which, the union explained, might take the form of a series of stoppages or of a Nation-wide strike at a future date. The railroads have been under Government control since August 1950 when they were seized in order to avert a threatened Nation-wide strike.

Significant Negotiations

Maritime. The Atlantic and Gulf Coast District of the Seafarers' International Union (AFL) and a majority of the approximately 100 companies having contracts with the union reached an agreement, effective November 1. The terms of agreement are similar to those granted to the Masters, Mates, and Pilots Union (AFL).²

Clothing. Increased health benefits for about 150,000 clothing workers were announced on October 8 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) and the United States Clothing Manufacturers Association. Sickness and accident benefits were increased from \$15 a week to \$20; maximum surgical benefits were raised from \$150 to \$200; and hospitalization benefits went up from \$6 to \$9 a day. All benefits provided by the union's social insurance fund are financed by employers' contributions of 2 percent of weekly payrolls.

Communications. Wage increases ranging up to \$5 a week for most of the 34,000 workers employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. were reported on October 29. The employees were represented by the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers and the New England Federation of Telephone Traffic Workers, both independent unions.

Footwear. A 1-year agreement between the International Shoe Company and the United Shoe Workers (CIO) was ratified by some 12,000 pro-

duction workers. It provides for a 6-cent hourly general wage increase, an additional 3 cents an hour for mechanics and their helpers, and improved vacation benefits. The wage increases are retroactive to October 1, expiration date of the former contract. Similar provisions were granted to about 4,500 nonunion production workers.

Motion Pictures. Eight major Hollywood movie studios and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators (AFL) reached a 2-year agreement, effective October 25. It provides for wage increases and the establishment of a health and welfare fund for some 17,000 film technicians.

Nonferrous Metals. The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) announced on October 9 the negotiation of a company-wide contract with the American Smelting and Refining Co. The firm is the third of the "big four" copper companies to reach an agreement with the union since the nonferrous mining and smelting strike in August. The Kennecott Copper Co. and the Phelps Dodge Corp. settled with the union earlier.^{2,4} The contract provides for an 8-cent hourly wage increase and 8½ cents an hour to cover fringe benefits and intraplant wage inequities. A company pension plan under which workers will accumulate pension benefits of \$1 per month for each year of service is also included in the agreement.

Air Transport. An agreement providing a wage increase of about 16 percent for some 1,000 pilots and copilots, subject to WSB approval, was announced on October 24 by the United Airlines and the Air Line Pilots' Association (AFL). It ended negotiations that began in late 1949. An 11-day strike by the union occurred in June 1951.⁵

WSB Actions

Wage inequity increases ranging from \$39 to \$50 monthly were approved on October 11 by the WSB (industry members dissenting) for some 1,700 ship radio operators represented by the American Radio Association (CIO). The action averted a three-coast shipping strike threat. Ap-

proval was based on a manpower policy directive of the Office of Defense Mobilization permitting special wage adjustments in "rare and unusual" cases to meet current or imminent manpower shortages in essential defense or civilian industries. The increases are retroactive to September 1 rather than June, when the increases were negotiated with East, Gulf, and West Coast shipping companies; and they are in addition to the 6.2 percent increase in basic monthly and overtime rates approved by the Board in September.²

The Board, on October 19, voted to assume jurisdiction in its first voluntarily submitted dispute involving the Hanford (Wash.) Atomic Energy Commission project. The issue, involving 2 construction companies and 11 unions represented by the Pasco (Wash.) Building Trades Council, concerns increased "isolation pay".³

On the same day, the Board submitted recommendations to the President regarding settlement of the single issue that remained unresolved in the dispute between the United Steelworkers (CIO) and the American Smelting and Refining Co., at

its Garfield, Utah, plant.⁴ With industry members dissenting, it recommended that an increment of 3½ cents an hour be established between the 19 labor grades previously agreed to by the parties.

Wage adjustments in the tool-and-die industry will remain subject to general wage stabilization regulations, according to a WSB announcement on October 31. Public and industry members rejected a (public-labor) majority report of the Tool and Die Study Committee recommending the application of a special wage policy in that industry.

Recommendations for the treatment of health, welfare, and pension plans in the light of overall stabilization objectives were submitted to the Board on October 25 by the (public-labor) majority report of a special tripartite panel. Industry members dissented in a separate report filed on October 31.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See November issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, p. 591.

³ See September issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, p. 318.

⁴ See October issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, p. 471.

⁵ See August issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, p. 193.

⁶ For work in particular project areas.

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and references only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

Manpower Resources and Utilization: Principles of Working Force Analysis. By A. J. Jaffe and Charles D. Stewart. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1951. 532 pp., bibliography, charts. \$6.50.

The publication of this book marks an important step in the development of a theory of the structure and dynamics of the labor force. Indirect contributions are made to the slim body of knowledge on labor-market behavior and to international comparisons of labor-force experience. The joint work of the two authors provides a balanced analysis in terms of demographic and socio-economic trends and influences.

The thesis that "the working force of a nation is a function of all the aspects of the entire society" is the core of a broad presentation of the general subject of working-force analysis. As a corollary, it is maintained that a modern working force emerges automatically in the transformation of a primitive subsistence economy to a market economy. Seeking answers to questions on such subjects as differing work-participation rates, retirement rates, and labor-force turn-over, the authors have provided material ranging from the most general—in terms of descriptions of the socio-economic characteristics of nations—to the most specific aspects of labor-force definition and measurement.

The first section of the book is concerned with problems of measurement and analysis of the working force. The labor force is defined as that part of the population which is active in terms of the economic organization of the culture. Since there is "no official statement of the rationale" of the United States labor-force measurement program, Jaffe and Stewart present their analysis of its principles of classification of labor-market relationships in some detail.

A description of demographic and economic factors in the structure of the labor force of the United States, currently and over time, in Part II, assembles data from scattered sources and points up several unsolved problems. Among other questions discussed, data are presented on the work-life expectancy of various demographic groups in the work force and approximations of rates of retirement from various occupational groups in this country.

In the third and most ambitious section of the book, the writers examine the social and economic context of the working force, with particular emphasis on technological developments, the size and structure of populations, and attitudes of industrialized society towards working. Comparison of countries at the same and at different stages of economic development broadens the horizon of this discussion. The problems raised cover a wide range of subject matter. They include the results of recent opinion polls on attitudes to work or jobs; the effects of migration, differential fertility, inventions, and improved technology on the American labor force; and the differences between the Orient and the Western World in attitudes toward work and leisure. The authors conclude that the "working force implications of inventions and technological innovations are probably fairly similar throughout the world." There will be differences among the working forces of various nations due to cultural influences, but there is a probability that the basic similarities in labor-force characteristics among nations at the same technological level will outweigh dissimilarities due to nontechnological influences. Although demographic factors determine the maximum working force, they are of secondary importance in determining its size and characteristics at any one time.

An extensive appendix will be a valuable source to persons interested in labor-force measurement and description. A detailed discussion of the labor-force procedures of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, as well as a description of collection procedures in foreign countries, are included. Comments on the results of application of United States labor-force measurement techniques in Japan and Puerto Rico, without any modifications to local conditions, support the writers' thesis that successful techniques of work-force measurement grow out of the cultural patterns and needs of the nation involved. The bibliography should be helpful to students in the field.

—GLADYS L. PALMER,
University of Pennsylvania

Goals and Strategy in Collective Bargaining. By Frederick H. Harbison and John R. Coleman. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951. 172 pp. \$2.50. (Publication of Industrial Relations Center, University of Chicago.)

The provocative nature of this treatise on goals and strategy in collective bargaining can best be gauged by turning first to the authors' Methodological Note in the appendix. There we learn that this book is intended by Professors Harbison and Coleman as "a theoretical rather than an empirical study" of union-management relations. It is based on the recent series of studies on "Causes of Industrial Peace" instituted by the National Planning Association, and on personal investigations conducted by the authors in a large number of individual establishments of various sizes. We learn also that the authors' main problem is the currently prevailing tendency to identify "constructive relations" between labor and management as "peaceful relations."

The major thesis of the book is contained in the last chapter, on "Constructive Union-Management Relations." The authors apparently have no difficulty in disposing of the arguments recently presented by a number of economists that unions, by their very nature, are "either potential or actual labor monopolies" and are therefore to be compared with "cancerous growths" in our free enterprise economy. This concept of unionism and of collective bargaining, in the opinion of the authors, "does not seem to square with experience," particularly in the mass-production industries.

Professors Harbison and Coleman have even less difficulty in disposing of another argument directed against unions and against collective bargaining, that they are a "revolutionary force" and an instrument "for the planned overthrow of capitalism." This anachronistic idea is, the authors believe, rejected by practically all careful observers of collective bargaining. Constructive collective bargaining involves peaceful negotiations, mutual understanding, and agreement, and the authors are inclined to agree with the thinking of most students in industrial relations that industrial peace is one of the desirable ends of collective bargaining.

To them, the question is whether peace is the most important end of collective bargaining. "Is it not possible that labor and management could peacefully combine to exploit the public? Are there no dangers in a harmonious accommodation of two bureaucracies which may cooperate to tell the worker what he can and what he cannot do?"

The writers are not as yet ready to provide the answer to these questions. They do, however, indicate the direction for economists and social scientists to follow in search for the answer. In their opinion, the most important goal in a free society is "the maintenance and enhancement of the dignity, worth, and freedom of the individual," and the strength and value of our democratic institutions must of necessity be judged by the extent to which they serve the goal of increasing individual freedom. To appraise the effects of union-management relations on the individual, it becomes necessary "to study the goal of the worker in an age of collective bargaining . . . as a union member, as a member of the company organization, and as a citizen in what has been termed industrial democracy. In these areas, social scientists may conduct fruitful research for many years to come, for here lies the core of the nation's industrial relations problem."

—BORIS STERN.

White Collar—The American Middle Classes. By C. Wright Mills. New York, Oxford University Press, 1951. xx, 378 pp., bibliography. \$5.

This book deals with the changing occupational structure of our society and its sociological implications. It focuses primarily on the well-known phenomenon of continual growth of "white collar" occupations relative to independent entrepreneurship, including farmers at one extreme and "wage earners" at the other extreme. Within broad categories of occupations—entrepreneurs, professionals, salesmen, and office workers—the author observes a continual differentiation of functions. The

captain of industry increasingly manages through a hierarchy of specialists, aides, and assistants. The professional practitioner is more and more dependent on specialized technicians, laboratories, and consultants. Selling is, today, only partly an over-the-counter function, and to a growing extent a vast accumulation of advertising, that subordinates to itself vast numbers of entertainers, radio and television technicians, and artists. In the office, too, there is a continual differentiation of functions as new machines, new business controls, and government requirements for data increase.

It is this middle group between the "captain of industry" and the wage earner that is characterized as the "new middle class." This middle class is in a rather sorry plight, according to the author. It has no philosophy, social outlook, or coherent will of its own. Presumably its thinking and behavior are shaped by its reaction to the pressures of the extreme and supposedly dominant classes. But despite the power of the extremes, the "new middle classes" manage to hover in this vacuum, and thus far have not succumbed as a group to either the captains of industry or to organized labor. The author assures us, however, that they are to be had by either extreme if the bid is attractive enough. In the past, it seems such bids as have been made by the politicians and social reformers frequently have been purposely given misleading labels.

—HARRY OBER.

Benefit Plans

Digest of Selected Health, Insurance, Welfare, and Retirement Plans under Collective Bargaining. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 99 pp. (Special Series, No. 6) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Health and Welfare Plans in the Automobile Industry. By Evan Keith Rowe. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 6 pp. (Serial No. R. 2057; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, September 1951.) Free.

Seventy-Three Employee-Benefit Plans in the Petroleum Refining Industry. By Joseph Zisman and Julia Carson. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1951. 264 pp.; processed. (Bureau Memorandum No. 70.)

United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund [for Bituminous Coal Workers]: Four Year Summary and Review for the Year Ending June 30, 1951. Washington, United Mine Workers of America, 1951. 52 pp., charts, map. Free.

Education and Training

Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education to the Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education, 1951. 96 pp., charts; processed.

Training Municipal Employees. By Kenneth O. Warner and others. (In *Municipal Finance*, Chicago, May 1951, pp. 139-167. 50 cents.)

Symposium of nine articles on training of municipal employees in the United States and Canada.

Training Programs for Maximum Manpower Effectiveness: Ninth Annual Industrial Relations Conference, [University of Minnesota], April 12 and 13, 1951. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Center for Continuation Study, 1951. 61 pp.; processed.

Union Leadership Training—A Handbook of Tools and Techniques. By A. A. Liveright. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951. 265 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. \$3.50.

U. S. Government Films for School and Industry—16 MM Motion Pictures, 35 MM Filmstrips—1951-52 Catalog. New York, United World Films, Inc., 1951. 79 pp., illus.

Contains a 21-page section listing films on industrial and vocational skills.

Handicapped

An Experiment in Determining Occupational Goals for the Severely Handicapped. By Doris K. Hirsch. (In *Jewish Social Service Quarterly*, New York, June 1951, pp. 403-407. \$2.)

Description of the "prevocational training program for the severely disabled" initiated by the United Vocational and Employment Service of Pittsburgh.

The Handicapped. (In *Modern Industry*, New York, September 15, 1951, pp. 51-55, illus. 50 cents.)

"Judged by what they can do, not by what they can't," Modern Industry points out, "the physically handicapped are a major reserve of skilled manpower."

Mobilizing the Physically Handicapped for Defense. (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, September 1951, pp. 3-32, illus. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Symposium of articles by various writers.

National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week—Minutes of the Annual Meeting, Washington, August 17, 1951. By President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1951. 30 pp., illus.; processed.

New Horizons for Disabled. (In *Industrial Bulletin*, State Department of Labor, New York, October 1951, pp. 11-13, illus.)

Surveys new rehabilitation fields and methods used in New York State. Two other articles in the same issue of the Industrial Bulletin give information on employment of the handicapped in the New York civil service and in various fields in the city of Buffalo.

The I. S. S. A. and the Problem of Rehabilitation. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, April-May 1951, pp. 139-169.)

Proceedings of meeting of Association's Committee of Experts on Rehabilitation, Geneva, May 2-5, 1951. Included is a summary of information furnished by 21 countries on their provisions for rehabilitating the handicapped.

Rehabilitation of Finland's Disabled. By Kurt Jansson. (In *Journal of Rehabilitation*, Washington, September-October 1951, pp. 10-14, illus.)

Industrial Accidents; Workmen's Compensation

Work Injuries in the United States During 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 23 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 1025.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Basic work-injury data for each major industry in the United States.

Accidents and Accident-Prevention Policies in Agriculture: III, Austria. (In *Occupational Safety and Health*, International Labor Office, Geneva, April-June 1951, pp. 68-75. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Parts I and II of this series, published in the January-March 1951 issue of the journal, dealt with the United States and Italy.

Physiological Aspects of Electrical Accidents in the Coal-Mining Industry. By S. J. Davenport and G. G. Morgia. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 19 pp., bibliography; processed. (Information Circular No. 7620.)

Discusses mechanical and physiological factors involved in electric shock, outlines emergency treatment, and suggests measures to prevent such mining accidents.

Emotions Can Be Killers. By Lydia G. Giberson, M.D. (In *National Safety News*, Chicago, September 1951, pp. 28-29, 75-78. 75 cents.)

Use Wrenches the Safe Way. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1951. 13 pp., illus. (Bull. No. 148.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Panel Discussion on Administration of Workmen's Compensation Laws. Pittsburgh, Pa., Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., 1951. 37 pp., charts, illus. (Transactions Bull. No. 17.)

Transactions of joint medical-legal conference, 15th annual meeting of the Foundation, November 15, 1950.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance Costs and Trends in California. By Stanley Burke and others. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, 1951. 20 pp.; processed. (Management Report No. 100.) \$1.

Work Injuries Compensable in Pennsylvania. By Alice Warne. State College, Pa., Pennsylvania State College, Bureau of Business Research, 1951. 58 pp. (Bull. No. 50.)

Industrial Health and Hygiene

Protection of the Health of Workers in Places of Employment. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 100 pp. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report VIII(1) prepared for 35th session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1952.

The Section on Preventive and Industrial Medicine and Public Health of the American Medical Association, Atlantic City, June 13-15, 1951. Reported by Jean Spencer Felton, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, October 1951, pp. 468-474. 75 cents.)

Gives brief summaries of papers presented at the meeting. Subjects discussed include occupational hazards of medical workers, and problems of the aging, including employment.

A Guide for Uniform Industrial Hygiene Codes or Regulations for Dry Cleaning Operations. [Washington, Federal Security Building, Room 3700], American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1951. 6 pp.; processed.

Supplement No. 1 to the general guide for uniform industrial hygiene codes or regulations, issued in April 1949.

Memorandum on Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, Factory Department, 1951. 35 pp., diagrams, illus. (Form 827.) 2s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Methyl Bromide Fumigation and Control in the Date-Packing Industry. By Fred R. Ingram. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, September 1951, pp. 193-198. \$1.)

Account of experience with methyl-bromide poisoning in California date-packing plants, and of studies of the hazard by State health authorities, with recommended control measures.

Occupational Cancer and Other Health Hazards in a Chromate Plant—A Medical Appraisal: I, Lung Cancers in Chromate Workers, by T. F. Mancuso, M.D., and W. C. Hueper, M.D.; II, Clinical and Toxologic Aspects, by T. F. Mancuso, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, August 1951, pp. 358-363; September 1951, pp. 393-407; bibliographies, illus. 75 cents each.)

Industrial Relations

Better Relations Through Better Understanding: Proceedings of the 33d Silver Bay Conference on Human Relations in Industry, Silver Bay on Lake George, New York, July 18-21, 1951. New York, Young Men's Christian Associations, National Council and Committee on Industrial Service, 1951. 129 pp., illus.

Destination Unknown: Fifty Years of Labor Relations. By Walter Gordon Merritt. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. 454 pp., bibliographical footnotes. \$5.65 (\$4.25 to schools).

This book reflects the history of labor legislation from the point of view of a corporation lawyer who spent a substantial part of his career in the field. It begins with the case of the Danbury hatters in which the author played an important role, being the son of a Danbury hat manufacturer and also directly involved in handling the case for the manufacturers. It terminates with the passage of the Taft-Hartley law and its effect on labor-management relations.

Although handling cases almost exclusively from the point of view of the employer, and from time to time being strongly accused by the labor organizations of being anti-labor, the author concludes his book with the following strong statement in favor of trade-unionism and collective bargaining:

"Despite some tyranny and crime committed in the name of labor, despite antisocial interference with efficiency and production, despite some defiance of government and some revolutionary tendencies, despite privations inflicted upon an innocent society, and despite aims and philosophy that conflict with individual liberty, I still place my faith in labor organizations, in one form or another, as essential to the functioning of democracy in a commercial nation. I see no other solution between the extremes of private capitalism and totalitarianism."

"I disagree with those who believe that the salvation of America lies in the destruction of the principles or practice of collective action among workers. I have not such confidence in the self-restraint of employers that I would leave the workers unorganized and unprotected. Nor have I such confidence in the organizations of the workers that I would leave employers and society unprotected from their excesses."

Proceedings, Fourth Annual Industrial Management Conference, Columbia, Mo., November 2-4, 1950. Columbia, University of Missouri, [1951?]. 93 pp.; processed.

Subjects of talks and panel discussions included: Understanding labor leaders, stabilizing production and employment, patterns of negotiated pension plans, the role of line and staff in industrial relations, and case study methods in human-relations training.

The Operation of the Taft-Hartley Act's Non-Communist Provisions. By Walter L. Daykin. (In Iowa Law Review, Iowa City, Summer 1951, pp. 607-628. \$1.)

Severance Pay Clauses in Recent Union Agreements. By Lois E. Forde. (In Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, October 1951, pp. 359-362, 377.)

Triple Audit of Industrial Relations. By Dale Yoder, Herbert G. Heneman, Jr., Earl F. Cheit. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1951. 77 pp., forms. (Bull. No. 11.) \$1.

International Labor Organization

Lasting Peace the I.L.O. Way: The Story of the International Labor Organization. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 124 pp., bibliography, illus. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

The Competence of the International Labor Organization under the United Nations System. By Joseph Sulkowski. (In American Journal of International Law, 1422 F Street NW, Washington, D. C., April 1951, pp. 286-313. \$2.)

Labor Legislation

Labor Law—300 Questions and Answers. By Reginald Parker. New York, Claridge Publishing Corp., 1951. 130 pp. 2d, rev., ed. \$1.

State Minimum-Wage Laws. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1951. Folder. Free.

Outlines the objectives and effects of minimum-wage laws, shows which States have such legislation, and gives examples of minimum wage orders.

A Survey of Illinois Labor Relations Law. By Nathan Haknan. (In Illinois Law Review, Chicago, May-June 1951, pp. 197-218.)

Kentucky Labor Laws, Annotated, 1950, Complete with Amendments and Annotations to January 1, 1951. [Frankfort], Department of Industrial Relations, [1951?]. 41 pp.

Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho, [Brazil]. Edited by [Antonio Ferreira] Cesarino Júnior. Rio de Janeiro, Livraria Freitas Bastos S.A., 1950. 2 vols.

Labor Organizations and Their Activities

Labor's Coming of Middle Age. By Daniel Bell. (In Fortune, New York, October 1951, pp. 114-115, 137, et seq. \$1.25.)

Discussion of the social and political aspects of the labor movement.

Labor Organization in Modern Society. By Karl A. Lundberg. (In Social Service Review, Chicago, September 1951, pp. 376-382. \$1.75.)

The Union Work Permit. By Herbert J. Lahne. (In Political Science Quarterly, New York, September 1951, pp. 366-399. \$1.50.)

History of the use and abuse, by certain unions, of the practice of issuing to nonmembers, for a fee, permits to work in closed shops.

Trade Unionism in Australia. (In Current Affairs Bulletin, Commonwealth Office of Education, Sydney, April 9, 1951, pp. 3-15, bibliography, charts. 6d.)

Fortieth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, 1950-51 Edition. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1951. 88 pp.

Manpower

Manpower and Partial Mobilization. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1951. 56 pp., maps, charts. Free.

Manpower Conservation. (In Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, October 13, 1951, pp. 660-664. 35 cents.)

This report of an American Medical Association committee indicates the extent to which various manpower groups might be drawn upon under present mobilization plans, and discusses the implications for industrial health services.

Manpower Problems in Our Defense Economy: [Proceedings of] Third Annual Labor-Management Conference, New Brunswick, N. J., May 10, 1951. New Brunswick, Rutgers University, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, 1951. 70 pp., charts; processed.

Reproduces papers on The Current Manpower Situation, Methods of Attacking Manpower Problems, and The Government's Function in Labor-Management Disputes, and briefs panel discussions. Subjects discussed, in addition to manpower, included the older worker, wages and fringe benefits, in-plant training, and reducing strikes and work stoppages.

Manpower Requirement in Metal Mining. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 17 pp., chart; processed. (Manpower Report No. 11.)

Techniques of College Recruiting. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951. 109 pp., illus. \$3.

Report on an inquiry concerning management practices, experience, and opinions on various aspects of recruitment of college graduates for employment. A summary of the findings was published in BNA's Personnel Policies Forum Survey No. 5, Recruiting College Graduates.

Minority Groups

Ever Widening Horizons—The Story of the Vocational Opportunity Campaigns, an Important Phase of the Urban League's Program. New York, National Urban League, 1951. 31 pp.

The Integration of the Negro into the U. S. Navy. By Dennis D. Nelson. New York, Farrar, Straus and Young, 1951. 238 pp., bibliography, illus. \$4.

Historical account of utilization of Negroes in the United States Navy since 1812.

The Relative Position of the Negro Male in the Labor Force of Large American Cities. By Ralph H. Turner. (In American Sociological Review, New York, August 1951, pp. 524-529. \$1.)

Based on 1940 Census returns for 90 cities of 100,000 population or over.

Selected Bibliography on the Negro. New York, National Urban League, Department of Research, June 1951. 124 pp.; processed. 4th ed. 50 cents.

Includes 32 pages of references on social and economic problems.

Report of Progress, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1950. White Plains, N. Y., [1951?]. 112 pp., charts, illus.

A Law in Action—Oregon's Fair Employment Practices Act, 1949-50. Portland, [1951?]. 8 pp.

First report of Oregon Fair Employment Practices Advisory Committee.

Older Workers and The Aged

After Age 45 What? By Harland Fox, T. R. Lindbom, C. Harold Stone. (In *Personnel Journal*, Swarthmore, Pa., October 1951, pp. 181-187. 75 cents.)

Results of a survey made in Minneapolis by Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, of extent to which employees with the necessary skills for their usual jobs continue in employment after reaching age 65, and of how firms utilize those who can no longer handle their usual jobs.

Begin Now to Enjoy Tomorrow. By Ray Giles. Newark, N. J., Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., 1951. 57 pp., illus.

Growing in the Older Years. Edited by Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1951. 204 pp., bibliographies. \$2.50.

Man and His Years. Raleigh, N. C., Health Publications Institute, Inc., 1951. 311 pp. \$1.75, paper; \$3.25, cloth.

Account of the first national conference on aging, sponsored by the Federal Security Agency.

National Trends in the Population and Labor Force Relating to the Employment of Older Workers. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 11 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Selected References on Aging—An Annotated Bibliography, July 1951. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Library, 1951. 26 pp.; processed.

Prices

The BLS Consumers' Price Index. By Max D. Kossoris. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Assn., 1951. 11 pp.; processed. Management Report No. 99. \$1.

An article giving the major findings of an investigation of the index by a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, U. S. House of Representatives, was published in the November 1951 Monthly Labor Review (p. 581).

BLS Consumers' Price Index and Its Use in Wage Administration. Los Angeles, Calif., Merchants and Manufacturers Assn., 1951. 10 pp. (Survey Analysis, No. 33.)

Rent Control—The Role of the States. By Tighe E. Woods. (In *State Government*, Chicago, October 1951, pp. 251, 257. 50 cents.)

Productivity

Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance: Gray Iron Foundries; Men's Dress Shirts; Men's Dress Shoes—Goodyear Welt. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 3 separate reports, variously paged; processed. Free.

Productivity in the Cement Industry, 1939-50. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp.; processed. Free.

A similar report for the same period is also available for the beet sugar and hosiery industries.

Trends in Man-Hours Expended, 1948-49: Cane Sugar Refining; Household Electrical Appliances; Men's Dress and Sport Shirts; Soap and Glycerin; Television and Radio Sets (1947-49). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 separate reports, variously paged; processed. Free.

Increasing Productivity through Simplification, Standardization, Specialization. Washington, U. S. Economic Cooperation Administration, Technical Assistance Division, Special Projects Branch, 1951. 109 pp., illus.

Putting Work Simplification to Work. By H. S. Hall. Urbana, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, 1951. 58 pp., bibliography, charts, diagrams. (Business Management Service Bull. No. 605.) Free.

Union Wage Pressure and Technological Discovery. By Gordon F. Bloom. (In *American Economic Review*, Menasha, Wis., September 1951, pp. 603-617. \$1.50.)

Social Security (General)

Further Needs in Social Security Legislation in the Field of the Social Insurances. By Eveline M. Burns. (In *Social Service Review*, Chicago, September 1951, pp. 283-288. \$1.75.)

Selected Readings in the Field of Social Welfare Published in the United States of America in 1950 and 1951. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Library, June 1951. 24 pp.; processed.

Estimated Amount of Life Insurance in Force as Survivor Benefits under Social Security Act Amendments of 1950. By Louis O. Shudde. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Division of the Actuary, 1951. 17 pp.; processed. (Actuarial Study No. 31.)

Wages and Hours of Labor

Employment, Hours, and Earnings—State and Area Data:

Volume II, Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing, by State and Area, 1947-50; Volume IV, Manufacturing Employment, by State, 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. Variously paged; processed. Free.

Volume I is on Area Employment, 1950, and Volume III, on Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1950 (noted in *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1951, p. 477).

Pay Structure of the Federal Civil Service, June 30, 1950.

Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1951. 36 pp., charts; processed. (Pamphlet No. 33-2.)

Wage Chronology No. 18: Bethlehem Atlantic Shipyards, 1941-51.

By Albert A. Belman. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 6 pp. (Serial No. R. 2044; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1951.) Free.

Wages, Hours, and Fringe Benefits in Ohio Hardware Stores.

By Alton W. Baker and James C. Yokum. Columbus, Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1950. 50 pp. (Research Monograph No. 60.)

The Economics of Armament Inflation.

By Jules Backman. New York, Rinehart & Co., Inc., 1951. 234 pp., bibliographies, charts. \$1.75.

In a chapter dealing with wage stabilization, based chiefly on World War II experience, the author shows that wage stabilization is an integral part of the controls program when armament inflation dominates the economic scene.

Wage-Hour Law: Coverage.

By Herman A. Wecht. Philadelphia, Joseph M. Mitchell, 1951. 499 pp. \$15.

After a brief history of wage controls, terms used in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 are defined and principles of the act's coverage are set forth in detail. The 1949 amendments to the act are separately discussed. Texts of the act, as amended, and an interpretative bulletin on general coverage issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, are given in an appendix.

Working Under Wage Stabilization.

By John R. Dille. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, 1951. 11 pp.; processed. (Management Report No. 98.) \$1.

Designed to answer employers' questions on operating under the Government's wage stabilization program.

Miscellaneous

Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition.

Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 239 pp. (Bull. No. 1016.) \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

This loose-leaf handbook is divided into 12 sections containing a total of 88 tables with text briefly explaining methods employed in compiling the data and limitations of their use. The major fields covered by the 12 sections

are: Employment, unemployment, and payrolls; labor turn-over; earnings, hours, and wage rates; prices and cost of living; industrial relations; output per man-hour and unit man-hour requirements; work injuries; building and construction; housing and rents; social security and related programs; consumers' cooperatives; and production, income, and expenditures.

Elementary Economics. By Leland J. Gordon. New York, American Book Co., 1950. xxx, 576 pp., charts. \$4.75.

"Mobilization": Third Conference [Sponsored by Student Association, School of Business and Public Administration, Cornell University], February 9-10, 1951.

Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, School of Business and Public Administration, 1951. 83 pp.; processed.

Various phases of the problem, including manpower, were discussed by leaders in business, education, and government.

Shift Problems and Practices. By Herbert R. Northrup. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 23 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 118.) \$1 to companies associated with Board.

Small Industry in Economic Development. By Henry G.

Aubrey. (In *Social Research*, New York, September 1951, pp. 269-312, bibliography. \$1.)

Part of the research project on the financing of world economic development. The article includes discussion of manpower and employment, and many references of labor interest are given in the 7-page bibliography.

Social and Economic Problems of Democracy's Workers. By Wesley B. Sibley and Frank W. Dalton. Ann Arbor, Mich., George Wahr Publishing Co., 1950. 213 pp., bibliographies.

A study outline designed for use in supplemental classroom training of apprentices.

Co-determination: Germany's Move Toward a New Economy.

By William H. McPherson. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1951, pp. 20-32. \$1.25.)

An article on this subject is published in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 649).

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1950. Prepared by Secretariat of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. New York, United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1951. 541 pp. (Sales No.: 1951, II, F. 4.) \$3.75.

Includes chapters on population, manpower and employment, national income, and prices.

Economic Survey of Europe in 1950. Prepared by Research and Planning Division, Economic Commission for Europe. Geneva, United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1951. 263 pp., bibliographies, charts. (Sales No.: 1951, II, E. 1.) \$2.50.

Development and Welfare in the West Indies—Report by the Comptroller for the Year 1950. Barbados, Administrative Secretary, Development and Welfare in the West Indies, [1951]. 114 pp., illus. 66 cents.

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777 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
778 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division
779 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)													
	1951												1950	
	Oct.	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³		
Total, both sexes														
Total labor force⁴														
Civilian labor force.														
Unemployment	63,452	63,186	64,208	64,382	65,783	62,803	61,789	62,328	61,313	61,514	62,538	63,512	63,704	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,616	1,606	1,578	1,856	1,980	1,609	1,784	2,147	2,407	2,407	2,503	2,229	2,240	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	944	1,004	870	1,122	1,216	862	825	966	1,039	1,184	1,153	1,240	955	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	330	280	296	405	358	342	306	502	640	677	498	475	409	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	126	128	102	12	111	91	173	155	207	167	147	147	128	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	90	116	112	134	116	153	237	269	241	281	217	175	183	
Employment	61,836	61,560	62,630	62,526	61,833	61,693	60,044	60,179	58,905	58,010	60,303	61,271	61,764	
Nonagricultural	54,168	54,054	54,942	54,618	53,768	53,753	53,400	53,745	52,976	52,993	54,075	53,721	53,273	
Worked 35 hours or more	43,040	29,204	43,656	42,121	44,088	45,055	43,996	44,265	42,911	43,505	44,177	43,546	42,720	
Worked 15-34 hours	7,488	20,070	5,080	4,988	5,061	4,931	5,651	8,478	5,868	5,561	6,000	6,417	7,023	
Worked 1-14 hours	1,922	1,818	1,458	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,184	2,311	2,236	2,251	2,319	2,331	1,999	
With a job but not at work	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,838	2,537	1,697	1,507	1,845	2,022	1,678	1,577	1,427	1,531	
Agricultural	7,678	7,525	7,658	7,658	7,655	7,440	6,645	6,583	6,503	6,414	6,444	6,491	6,547	
Worked 35 hours or more	6,090	5,514	5,658	6,110	5,980	5,999	4,459	4,112	3,790	3,805	3,983	3,487	3,547	
Worked 15-34 hours	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,468	1,699	1,335	1,351	1,418	1,415	1,467	1,505	1,594	1,611	
Worked 1-14 hours	228	224	226	206	280	215	239	269	370	308	348	309	245	
With a job but not at work	80	142	200	124	97	91	246	267	353	348	399	163	88	
Males														
Total labor force⁴														
Civilian labor force.														
Unemployment	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,602	44,316	43,508	43,182	43,379	42,894	43,093	43,535	44,019	44,268	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	890	842	956	1,098	1,167	950	1,024	1,194	1,659	1,459	1,309	1,172	1,172	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	42,632	42,830	43,764	43,504	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,102	41,300	41,433	42,076	42,710	43,096	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	36,756	37,050	37,604	37,324	36,852	36,596	36,346	36,463	35,980	36,072	36,584	36,854	36,907	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	31,206	31,274	31,554	30,492	32,021	32,184	31,429	31,546	30,284	31,354	31,308	31,394	30,829	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	12,174	12,253	12,578	12,214	12,507	12,597	12,349	12,599	12,355	12,949	12,117	12,441	12,823	
With a job but not at work	780	760	656	608	815	803	897	975	984	961	998	980	980	
Employment	1,116	1,876	2,668	5,202	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265	1,357	1,110	1,062	952	1,038	
Nonagricultural	5,876	5,780	6,160	6,270	5,687	5,962	5,805	5,639	5,320	5,382	5,491	6,156	6,580	
Worked 35 hours or more	5,110	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226	3,644	3,724	3,751	4,982	6,605	
Worked 15-34 hours	554	690	724	680	724	619	659	639	1,077	1,066	1,134	842	756	
Worked 1-14 hours	142	154	132	122	175	156	165	220	300	253	268	200	146	
With a job but not at work	70	126	176	122	87	80	198	255	298	319	338	133	82	
Total labor force⁴														
Civilian labor force.														
Unemployment	19,930	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467	19,264	18,607	18,946	18,419	18,421	19,000	19,493	19,436	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	19,285	18,622	17,738	18,183	18,013	18,635	17,890	18,077	17,608	17,513	18,244	17,799	17,799	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	19,291	18,750	18,565	19,024	18,544	18,635	18,790	18,077	18,226	18,996	18,561	18,668	18,668	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,384	16,906	17,157	17,051	17,322	16,996	16,924	17,167	16,766	16,766	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	11,834	12,102	11,822	12,067	12,871	12,578	12,707	12,627	12,451	12,869	12,371	11,894	11,894	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	1,142	1,056	902	962	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,336	1,252	1,290	1,321	1,351	1,199	
With a job but not at work	602	1,086	1,980	2,318	1,089	635	564	680	665	566	515	475	473	
Agricultural	1,792	1,746	1,528	1,638	1,748	1,478	840	754	610	656	743	1,395	1,902	
Worked 35 hours or more	980	914	530	764	659	692	226	186	146	171	232	805	942	
Worked 15-34 hours	716	746	868	788	975	716	492	479	358	461	371	752	855	
Worked 1-14 hours	86	70	106	84	105	59	74	48	70	55	80	106	99	
With a job but not at work	10	16	24	2	10	11	48	42	55	29	61	24	6	

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to round totals.

² Census survey week contains legal holiday.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

⁴ Beginning with January 1951, data on net strength of the Armed Forces and total labor force are not available.

¹ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

² Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹
[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951												1950				Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1950	1949			
Total employees.....	46,819	46,887	46,679	46,432	46,567	46,226	45,998	45,820	45,390	45,946	46,693	45,873	45,804	44,124	43,006			
Mining.....	913	917	925	906	907	913	911	914	920	927	927	929	929	929	929	929	929	
Metal.....	105.0	105.6	105.1	105.0	103.8	105.3	103.8	103.8	105.2	104.4	102.5	101.5	101.0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	
Iron.....	39.2	39.1	38.3	38.5	37.6	36.9	36.4	35.5	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.7	
Copper.....	28.7	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.0	28.4	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	27.3	
Lead and zinc.....	19.7	19.9	20.3	20.3	19.9	20.2	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.3	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	20.6	
Anthracite.....	67.9	68.3	65.5	70.2	70.3	67.6	72.2	72.8	72.7	73.0	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	77.3	
Bituminous-coal.....	365.0	368.2	371.1	359.4	378.4	377.2	381.9	396.3	402.3	402.8	404.8	404.3	405.8	375.6	396.0			
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	266.7	269.6	267.8	264.8	258.4	254.6	250.2	251.5	253.3	256.7	254.8	255.8	255.3	256.0				
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	100.0	109.6	110.2	108.2	108.3	105.9	103.1	99.6	97.1	98.0	98.3	101.9	102.1	97.4	96.4			
Contract construction.....	2,738	2,752	2,799	2,754	2,680	2,588	2,473	2,356	2,228	2,281	2,403	2,471	2,318	2,118	2,158			
Nonbuilding construction.....	544	563	556	540	568	490	460	394	371	383	428	405	534	447	428			
Highway and street.....	237.4	245.8	242.5	232.6	213.5	181.2	149.5	154.8	141.1	164.0	206.6	228.5	183.0	178.1				
Other nonbuilding construction.....	307.0	317.6	313.8	307.7	294.2	278.6	244.0	235.8	242.1	263.8	296.3	305.8	264.1	260.3				
Building construction.....	2,208	2,238	2,198	2,146	2,090	2,011	1,932	1,857	1,808	1,975	2,066	2,097	1,871	1,727				
General contractors.....	945	960	945	925	892	848	807	763	798	839	892	908	979	973				
Special-trade contractors.....	1,263	1,276	1,253	1,221	1,198	1,163	1,125	1,094	1,100	1,135	1,174	1,192	1,074	974				
Plumbing and heating.....	308.5	308.2	306.1	297.3	291.3	289.3	284.1	282.6	287.4	290.4	294.0	296.6	276.8	274.8				
Painting and decorating.....	186.9	189.4	183.0	175.0	167.6	155.9	146.7	130.7	123.0	132.8	147.4	151.1	132.5	124.4				
Electrical work.....	154.4	155.1	149.9	145.6	142.1	139.1	138.9	139.0	138.7	140.0	138.7	137.6	128.6	128.1				
Other special-trade contractors.....	612.3	623.3	620.1	602.7	596.6	578.4	555.5	541.7	550.4	572.4	593.9	600.1	541.7	479.0				
Manufacturing.....	15,926	16,004	15,980	15,813	15,956	15,853	15,985	16,081	15,973	15,784	15,788	15,765	15,827	14,884	14,168			
Durable goods ²	8,913	8,893	8,866	8,839	8,968	8,973	9,005	8,969	8,877	8,742	8,717	8,664	8,618	8,008	7,485			
Non durable goods.....	7,013	7,111	7,114	7,074	6,958	6,878	6,952	7,034	7,101	7,042	7,072	7,101	6,876	6,681	6,081			
Ordnance and accessories.....	53.8	52.2	49.4	46.5	42.3	40.1	37.7	35.8	33.3	30.8	29.7	29.0	27.7	24.7	24.8			
Food and kindred products.....	1,638	1,708	1,689	1,615	1,532	1,478	1,466	1,476	1,478	1,499	1,534	1,576	1,643	1,542	1,523			
Meat products.....	297.7	293.0	299.3	296.7	291.2	291.6	290.3	290.4	291.8	292.2	292.6	293.7	295.8	296.6	288.6			
Dairy products.....	148.6	155.9	158.3	154.0	145.7	143.5	147.3	139.1	135.2	134.2	137.1	136.0	142.8	144.5	146.2			
Canning and preserving.....	342.9	324.7	252.7	179.6	162.7	153.3	150.0	152.5	157.0	168.5	197.4	252.3	202.9	207.1				
Grain-mill products.....	131.8	132.0	131.6	128.7	128.7	126.1	124.7	127.5	127.5	128.4	128.4	128.5	129.6	129.6	128.7			
Bakery products.....	282.6	290.6	290.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.6	294.7			
Sugar.....	30.5	29.8	30.1	30.1	29.6	28.6	28.6	29.1	31.8	44.8	51.8	50.7	54.5	54.5	54.5			
Confectionery and related products.....	101.5	95.5	87.5	85.0	89.8	90.5	92.1	92.7	99.4	100.6	106.1	110.2	114.2	99.5	96.9			
Beverages.....	227.8	233.3	232.2	224.1	211.8	210.0	213.4	211.7	212.2	212.2	215.4	217.7	216.3	211.4	211.4			
Miscellaneous food products.....	138.0	130.3	135.4	139.0	134.5	134.5	138.1	137.6	136.1	137.7	139.8	142.7	138.6	137.6	137.6			
Tobacco manufactures.....	95	96	91	81	83	81	83	87	88	90	91	96	88	84	84			
Cigarettes.....	26.1	25.9	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.2	25.9	26.6	26.6			
Cigars.....	41.2	39.6	39.0	40.7	39.4	40.8	42.0	42.2	42.4	41.2	45.3	45.0	41.2	44.3	44.3			
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0			
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	16.8	13.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.7	6.7	9.4	9.3	14.0	8.8	10.1		
Textile-mill products.....	1,226	1,232	1,246	1,262	1,301	1,302	1,309	1,319	1,365	1,352	1,352	1,355	1,357	1,297	1,224			
Yarn and thread mills.....	164.6	165.3	164.5	168.6	171.0	171.2	172.5	174.3	172.0	170.7	171.5	171.3	162.0	149.3				
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	582.0	592.0	594.9	605.8	595.6	596.5	595.6	636.1	633.0	633.9	637.5	638.7	616.1	581.9				
Knitting mills.....	226.7	231.2	230.1	235.5	241.4	250.1	256.1	256.2	252.0	254.0	253.9	256.0	242.8	231.4				
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	83.7	83.3	84.0	88.1	89.4	87.6	94.0	94.6	96.8	93.3	93.3	93.6	89.7	88.6				
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	48.4	49.0	50.7	55.6	58.6	61.0	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.4	62.4	62.4	61.7	60.6	58.9			
Other textile-mill products.....	126.7	125.4	126.9	133.1	135.8	140.3	137.8	141.7	138.9	137.3	136.7	135.5	125.7	116.0				
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,132	1,155	1,165	1,110	1,120	1,118	1,168	1,229	1,237	1,190	1,184	1,175	1,221	1,159	1,136			
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	152.2	153.5	142.9	149.5	148.9	152.0	155.3	155.4	152.7	151.9	161.2	152.4	148.3	141.5				
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	256.3	255.0	251.2	263.4	271.6	280.2	281.9	277.7	269.6	269.5	271.8	273.3	263.2	257.8				
Women's outer wear.....	319.5	320.8	305.5	292.4	283.4	301.1	308.8	352.1	328.9	320.9	331.9	320.3	328.8					
Women's, children's undergarments.....	22.3	22.2	22.2	19.7	16.8	17.1	20.0	25.4	26.3	24.4	21.4	18.4	22.8	22.0	22.3			
Millinery.....	62.3	63.0	65.0	64.9	64.9	61.8	65.4	68.1	70.0	67.3	65.6	65.2	66.5	66.5	63.4			
Children's outerwear.....	101.1	100.0	92.1	98.1	94.4	94.9	95.9	94.4	88.7	92.2	97.4	101.2	80.6	88.2				
For goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	143.0	142.4	138.6	140.3	141.2	148.1	154.3	152.9	146.0	146.5	151.7	157.2	143.5	135.8				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	801	807	817	813	838	828	815	785	800	804	817	838	849	792	738			
Lumber and logs and contraries.....	80.4	76.4	77.3	80.7	78.0	70.3	56.1	69.8	69.5	72.4	77.5	78.4	67.9	61.6				
Sawmills and planing mills.....	474.3	483.2	477.0	488.7	452.0	473.7	451.7	459.0	460.8	471.1	484.3	492.8	461.6	431.7				
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	190.5	117.1	115.9	122.6	122.5	123.4	120.3	122.8	126.2	128.0	129.9	131.0	124.3	110.5				
Wooden containers.....	76.8	77.6	80.3	82.4	82.0	82.5	83.5	83.2	82.8	81.5	82.3	82.7	77.7	73.3				
Miscellaneous wood products.....	60.9	62.8	62.1	63.2	63.3	64.8	65.0	64.8	64.2	63.9	63.8	64.0	60.8	59.0				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.
(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1951											1950			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1950	1949	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Furniture and fixtures.....	337	334	333	331	334	349	366	374	373	370	374	376	378	357	315	
Household furniture.....	225.6	224.0	223.7	226.0	240.5	256.0	265.0	265.1	262.9	266.5	270.8	270.9	270.9	255.5	220.0	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	108.3	108.9	106.9	108.1	108.6	109.5	109.1	107.6	106.8	107.0	103.8	107.1	101.5	94.6		
Paper and allied products	487	491	494	493	500	497	500	498	496	495	499	500	491	472	447	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	247.5	247.9	247.1	248.8	246.0	245.5	242.2	242.2	242.2	244.5	242.8	241.7	235.8	226.9		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	132.2	132.7	133.2	136.5	137.4	139.1	139.3	139.4	139.5	140.9	141.5	140.0	140.0	128.5	117.1	
Other paper and allied products.....	111.1	113.2	113.1	114.7	114.0	115.7	116.0	114.7	114.3	113.8	114.9	116.5	107.7	107.7	103.1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	769	764	759	758	762	759	757	760	758	758	755	759	754	743	727	
Newspapers.....	298.7	298.0	296.9	299.7	297.1	297.1	296.7	296.5	298.9	294.9	292.9	292.3	282.8			
Periodicals.....	53.6	53.4	52.2	52.4	52.6	52.8	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.3	52.8	52.1	53.4		
Books.....	50.8	50.2	49.0	49.1	48.9	49.1	49.3	48.8	48.1	48.6	48.4	48.4	46.7	46.7	44.6	
Commercial printing.....	204.0	202.5	204.2	206.3	204.8	206.8	206.9	206.2	207.3	207.4	205.3	206.8	200.8	197.1		
Lithographing.....	42.1	41.1	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.1	40.9	41.8	42.0	42.4	42.1	40.7	41.1		
Other printing and publishing.....	114.6	114.1	112.9	113.6	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.8	113.2	114.5	113.7	113.1	108.9	108.0		
Chemicals and allied products	770	761	749	744	742	749	748	749	729	724	720	720	720	686	664	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	54.6	84.0	84.0	82.6	81.4	81.0	80.1	79.4	78.5	77.6	77.1	76.6	71.5	65.4		
Drugs and medicines.....	232.2	231.8	230.9	229.0	225.6	224.2	221.7	219.5	214.5	213.9	211.3	208.8	200.0	192.1		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	107.4	107.6	107.3	106.0	105.5	105.3	104.8	103.7	101.1	101.3	100.2	99.5	95.8	92.3		
Fertilizers.....	75.7	76.6	76.8	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.0	75.5	75.1	73.8	73.7	73.0	71.4	67.3		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	32.5	30.4	29.9	31.1	36.4	40.1	42.4	40.9	37.5	32.9	32.1	32.9	34.0	34.3		
Other chemicals and allied products.....	60.5	49.8	47.5	47.9	49.1	51.7	53.4	55.1	57.6	59.2	60.9	61.4	54.5	51.1		
Products of petroleum and coal	168.1	169.1	167.9	168.6	167.7	170.6	169.3	167.5	166.3	164.8	164.6	166.4	166.4	158.3	153.0	
Petroleum refining.....	267	265	266	263	260	258	257	256	254	254	254	254	253	245	245	
Coke and byproducts.....	212.3	213.2	213.0	210.4	207.7	205.7	204.7	204.1	202.3	201.6	201.5	199.3	194.6	198.7		
Other petroleum and coal products.....	30.5	30.3	30.5	30.9	30.4	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.1	31.2	30.8	31.3	29.5	27.1		
Rubber products	267	273	271	273	272	271	273	273	272	272	272	272	272	254	254	
Tires and inner tubes.....	117.1	115.8	115.0	114.3	114.8	111.7	112.5	114.6	113.1	115.1	117.2	115.7	110.9	106.6		
Rubber footwear.....	30.9	30.9	30.4	30.2	30.8	30.3	30.6	30.8	30.9	30.9	29.1	28.5	28.6	25.6		
Other rubber products.....	124.8	125.8	125.7	127.7	128.3	128.0	128.3	127.5	127.0	126.6	126.3	114.9	108.5			
Leather and leather products	362	366	382	374	382	369	392	410	413	403	398	399	400	394	388	
Leather.....	42.1	45.0	46.0	47.3	47.6	49.1	50.6	51.8	51.8	51.9	51.8	51.8	51.4	50.5	49.7	
Footwear (except rubber).....	230.6	243.7	237.0	246.4	232.7	247.4	256.9	261.7	258.8	251.7	248.4	238.4	232.3	251.0		
Other leather products.....	93.2	92.9	97.9	90.5	88.9	95.9	99.3	99.3	94.5	94.0	96.6	101.5	91.1	87.2		
Stone, clay, and glass products	559	560	560	557	562	560	559	554	547	548	548	540	544	512	484	
Glass and glass products.....	145.7	146.1	146.6	147.2	148.3	146.8	146.9	142.0	143.8	144.6	145.6	144.6	133.5	122.6		
Cement, hydraulic.....	44.1	44.1	43.8	43.6	43.4	42.7	42.4	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.7	43.1	41.1	41.8		
Structural clay products.....	93.6	93.8	93.2	92.9	91.1	90.7	89.7	88.5	87.5	88.2	87.2	85.6	87.9	79.8		
Pottery and related products.....	57.1	57.6	57.4	59.2	60.4	61.0	61.1	60.9	60.4	60.8	60.9	58.1	57.9	57.8		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	103.3	103.8	104.1	102.5	101.0	100.5	99.3	97.4	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.5	92.2	84.6		
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	116.3	116.1	116.7	116.4	116.1	116.1	115.0	115.6	113.3	114.3	113.7	112.8	103.5	97.1		
Primary metal industries	1,345	1,341	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,347	1,344	1,341	1,331	1,327	1,318	1,301	1,281	1,220	1,101	
Black furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	661.3	661.1	656.5	655.0	647.8	644.8	643.4	640.1	640.3	638.1	635.6	632.7	614.1	580.4		
Iron and steel foundries.....	281.0	280.9	277.9	285.3	284.1	282.6	279.9	274.8	270.8	267.5	262.6	266.4	231.8	217.0		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	54.9	55.6	55.5	56.8	55.4	54.4	56.6	56.8	55.9	55.6	54.8	55.8	54.6	52.3		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	96.9	97.4	98.0	101.2	100.0	103.1	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.1	102.9	102.3	96.9	87.0		
Nonferrous foundries.....	106.5	109.0	106.8	104.8	104.8	107.1	110.9	110.7	110.7	110.1	108.6	108.3	104.8	93.0	78.8	
Other primary metal industries.....	148.6	147.8	146.6	146.6	147.5	146.5	146.0	144.4	144.1	141.8	138.9	137.6	129.8	118.4		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	982	988	994	991	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,031	1,022	1,016	1,018	1,017	1,013	933	859	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51.0	50.8	49.4	49.7	49.0	49.4	48.9	49.0	48.8	50.7	51.4	50.2	51.9	48.4	45.8	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	155.7	158.6	153.6	161.6	163.4	160.0	167.1	168.3	168.8	168.8	168.0	166.0	156.0	142.3		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	149.2	150.5	152.2	157.9	159.1	161.6	162.7	160.4	158.6	161.2	163.4	164.4	150.6	132.0		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	230.2	231.1	227.9	227.7	229.4	228.1	225.9	222.4	224.4	219.8	219.3	216.7	201.4	194.5	175.5	
Metals stamping, rolling, and engraving.....	168.7	169.4	174.7	182.7	182.2	192.6	192.5	189.8	187.4	186.6	184.6	184.6	177.0	147.9		
Other fabricated metal products.....	233.3	233.5	229.7	236.6	236.0	235.4	232.0	230.0	230.0	226.7	226.1	206.1	192.4			
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,578	1,570	1,597	1,611	1,598	1,592	1,579	1,557	1,526	1,492	1,450	1,426	1,342	1,311		
Engines and turbines.....	93.7	94.9	91.8	92.1	90.2	88.8	85.7	83.8	83.2	81.3	78.5	72.9	72.6	72.5		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	166.5	167.8	194.7	195.8	193.1	193.1	192.1	189.7	188.8	175.4	164.4	163.5	172.4	181.3		
Construction and mining machinery.....	123.8	121.9	121.1	120.7	118.2	117.0	117.0	115.5	114.0	113.4	110.9	108.9	107.7	101.3		
Metalworking machinery (except metal stamping, rolling, and engraving).....	292.6	288.3	293.5	294.3	289.6	287.0	282.6	277.2	270.1	261.8	251.4	242.9	220.2	208.7		
Special-industry machinery (except metal stamping, rolling, and engraving).....	197.7	198.5	196.8	197.9	197.7	197.1	194.8	192.8	188.5	183.4	180.0	178.2	167.6	171.8		
General industrial machinery.....	234.3	231.9	230.1	228.7	227.6	226.8	224.0	219.0	216.4	212.3	207.1	202.0	198.5	184.4		
Offices and store machines and devices.....	106.4	105.1	102.5	105.0	104.4	103.3	102.3	101.4	100.0	99.2	97.9	95.0	90.9	86.6		
Services-industry and household machines.....	157.1	158.5	164.5	173.2	176.9	179.7	184.1	184.8	181.7	182.6	185.5	182.0	176.2	145.4		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	205.6	202.9	201.9	203.0	200.3	199.2	195.9	193.0	188.9	186.1	182.4	178.2	162.7	153.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.
[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951											1950				Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1950	1949		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Electrical machinery	954	942	927	914	932	930	941	944	931	924	933	929	915	836	750		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	377.7	376.7	372.9	376.3	360.9	365.0	359.0	352.8	349.0	349.8	344.7	341.5	317.3	265.2			
Electrical equipment for vehicles	82.3	81.2	80.6	81.5	81.7	80.8	79.4	78.7	77.9	77.4	75.9	75.0	70.1	64.5			
Communication equipment	334.6	329.9	313.6	324.6	327.5	343.6	353.4	347.3	345.1	355.9	354.6	345.5	309.2	271.1			
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	148.2	148.3	146.4	150.0	150.9	151.0	152.3	152.6	151.8	153.3	154.1	152.8	139.8	128.3			
Transportation equipment	1,495	1,507	1,499	1,525	1,513	1,520	1,527	1,495	1,425	1,404	1,380	1,304	1,271	1,212			
Automobiles	812.0	812.7	819.9	875.0	891.4	913.9	935.6	925.8	897.6	895.7	887.7	922.7	839.4	769.0			
Aircraft and parts	491.5	485.4	471.7	471.4	428.9	415.9	400.0	388.2	354.2	338.1	323.8	307.5	258.0	235.4			
Aircraft engines and parts	322.9	322.5	319.7	304.9	299.9	291.0	281.0	258.2	250.4	217.5	205.0	194.2	167.7				
Aircraft propellers and parts	98.5	95.3	92.9	89.6	84.8	81.1	77.2	74.6	66.6	63.4	60.1	54.5	51.3	41.8			
Other aircraft parts and equipment	11.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.9				
Ship and boat building and repairing	52.1	50.1	48.3	46.7	44.4	42.9	41.9	40.5	37.8	35.2	33.6	31.8	28.7	26.2			
Ship building and repairing	116.9	113.7	115.4	112.4	109.1	106.6	109.5	108.9	99.5	91.9	88.9	88.6	84.4	100.3			
Boat building and repairing	104.2	100.5	101.1	97.7	94.3	93.5	98.0	94.4	82.4	77.8	75.5	75.3	71.4	58.2			
Railroad equipment	74.9	72.5	72.9	74.4	73.2	70.1	68.6	62.2	66.3	61.1	63.9	64.3	62.2	75.1			
Other transportation equipment	11.4	11.2	10.8	11.2	11.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.7	11.4	10.9				
Instruments and related products	308	305	301	298	299	297	295	290	286	280	280	277	272	250	238		
Ophthalmic goods	27.0	27.2	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.5	26.9	26.7	26.2	24.4	26.8			
Photographic apparatus	62.5	62.2	59.3	60.6	59.1	58.6	57.8	57.0	55.6	55.5	55.1	54.5	51.3	52.6			
Watches and clocks	34.3	33.9	33.2	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.2	34.0	33.3	33.9	33.7	32.8	30.1	31.4			
Professionals and scientific instruments	181.1	177.5	178.4	176.5	175.5	173.4	170.0	167.4	164.1	164.0	161.1	158.1	143.4	127.1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	472	471	467	460	479	487	500	504	489	500	508	510	459	426			
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	47.7	46.3	48.5	50.5	52.8	54.9	56.8	58.2	57.3	57.5	58.2	58.4	53.3				
Toys and sporting goods	73.3	73.3	70.8	73.0	72.2	78.9	78.0	76.1	71.5	75.8	82.0	84.5	73.3	68.7			
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	53.5	54.5	52.3	54.3	54.0	60.8	64.5	63.1	62.0	61.8	64.3	58.2	57.7				
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	296.0	290.9	288.4	298.9	300.4	305.6	308.6	304.8	298.3	305.2	303.1	301.7	272.3	243.8			
Transportation and public utilities	4,156	4,177	4,187	4,176	4,181	4,137	4,139	4,112	4,082	4,073	4,125	4,129	4,133	4,010	3,970		
Transportation	2,912	2,925	2,926	2,918	2,921	2,911	2,908	2,893	2,866	2,858	2,908	2,911	2,912	2,801	2,756		
Interstate railroads	1,458	1,467	1,468	1,468	1,463	1,463	1,451	1,428	1,400	1,460	1,462	1,300	1,367				
Other railroads	1,286	1,296	1,291	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,287			
Local railways and bus lines	11	141	141	143	144	144	144	144	145	145	145	145	145	145			
Trucking and warehousing	629	630	614	619	620	624	626	624	616	622	617	621	584	548			
Other transportation and services	607	608	605	601	604	678	672	669	669	681	684	684	673	684			
Air transportation (common carrier)	84.5	83.9	81.5	81.4	79.4	78.5	76.9	76.1	75.1	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.4	76.7			
Communication	694	696	700	698	687	680	678	675	671	668	670	664	663	686			
Telephone	647.7	651.5	642.2	657.3	630.4	629.0	625.9	622.6	618.4	620.3	614.8	620.9	614.8	632.2			
Telegraph	47.4	47.7	48.5	48.3	48.8	48.4	48.5	47.8	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.0	47.7	52.8			
Other public utilities	556	556	551	560	553	540	545	544	545	546	547	548	550	537			
Gas and electric utilities	590.2	584.8	533.7	527.2	521.0	519.8	519.1	519.9	521.0	522.2	523.8	525.5	512.0				
Electric light and power utilities	235.2	236.9	237.5	234.9	232.4	231.9	235.5	232.3	232.3	232.5	233.2	234.0	234.0	235.8			
Gas utilities	118.7	120.3	119.8	118.3	116.1	115.6	115.6	113.8	116.4	117.2	117.6	118.1	114.9				
Electric light and gas utilities combined	176.3	177.6	176.4	174.0	172.5	172.3	172.0	171.8	172.6	172.5	172.7	173.0	171.6				
Local utilities	25.5	26.3	25.9	25.5	25.4	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.2	24.6			
Trade	9,894	9,769	9,637	9,667	9,732	9,685	9,637	9,713	9,534	9,592	9,886	9,759	9,504	9,430			
Wholesale trade	2,616	2,598	2,550	2,581	2,598	2,579	2,590	2,587	2,616	2,618	2,625	2,544	2,522				
Retail trade	7,277	7,147	7,039	7,073	7,147	7,100	7,130	7,061	7,005	7,827	7,278	6,950	6,836				
General merchandise stores	1,545	1,499	1,399	1,458	1,458	1,433	1,412	1,433	1,459	2,003	1,539	1,163	1,480				
Food and liquor stores	1,278	1,269	1,258	1,268	1,270	1,271	1,264	1,257	1,264	1,274	1,242	1,199	1,209	1,198			
Automotive and accessories dealers	751	753	756	756	750	742	739	736	735	743	746	741	728				
Apparel and accessories stores	561	545	498	512	548	550	542	574	515	523	562	555	538	554			
Other retail trade	3,143.3	3,119	3,127	3,130	3,125	3,077	3,050	3,037	3,023	3,036	3,116	3,071	3,014	3,008			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.
(In thousands)

Industry group and industry ²	1951											1950			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1950	1949	
Finance.	1,890	1,891	1,912	1,908	1,993	1,874	1,865	1,854	1,839	1,831	1,828	1,820	1,821	1,810	1,763	
Banks and trust companies	466	471	471	460	452	451	449	446	441	439	436	433	427	416		
Security dealers and exchanges	63.3	64.3	64.3	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.4	62.0	61.3	61.1	60.8	59.0	55.5	
Insurance carriers and agents	676	687	682	671	665	662	657	653	655	651	651	646	619			
Other finance agencies and real estate	686	690	691	698	694	688	679	673	678	672	676	670	666	672		
Service.	4,770	4,832	4,839	4,822	4,835	4,789	4,745	4,682	4,657	4,666	4,684	4,723	4,737	4,761	4,723	
Hotels and lodging places	473	507	510	478	452	445	434	422	429	430	433	441	456	464		
Laundries	362.2	364.2	368.9	364.8	359.5	354.4	351.3	350.9	353.6	353.3	353.1	355.5	353.6	352.2		
Cleaning and dyeing plants	157.6	153.4	157.6	161.3	158.7	153.0	150.4	145.1	145.8	146.8	149.2	151.1	147.5	146.9		
Motion pictures	247	245	245	248	249	249	243	240	242	242	243	244	241	237		
Government.	6,539	6,545	6,400	6,356	6,377	6,377	6,292	6,217	6,139	6,088	6,376	6,037	6,059	6,910	6,811	
Federal ³	3,322	2,337	2,329	2,313	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,146	2,085	2,027	2,333	1,980	1,948	1,910	1,900	
State and local ⁴	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,106	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,037	4,061	4,043	4,057	4,001	4,000	3,911	

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full-time and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during the pay period for which data are reported ending nearer the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to be comparable with the insurance agency data for 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary

metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-5.

⁶ Excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951										1950			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1950	1949
Mining:															
Metal	92.3	93.1	92.5	92.6	91.3	91.7	93.2	93.6	93.2	92.7	90.9	89.7	89.4	89.0	
Iron	35.2	35.2	34.3	34.6	33.8	33.1	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.8	31.9	30.4	
Copper	24.9	25.2	25.3	25.1	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.5	24.9	24.6	24.8	24.3	
Lead and zinc	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.6	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.4	17.7	17.4	17.2	16.1	
Anthracite	63.8	64.2	61.6	65.0	61.1	63.6	67.9	68.4	68.6	68.5	68.5	69.9	70.6	72.8	
Bituminous-coal	342.8	346.2	334.6	333.4	333.1	337.4	372.2	377.0	377.4	380.6	379.6	381.5	381.0	373.4	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	129.8	133.4	131.9	129.9	126.0	124.9	124.0	123.2	122.7	124.7	124.1	126.0	125.7	127.1	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	95.9	96.5	94.6	94.8	93.0	90.2	86.8	84.7	85.2	86.0	89.4	89.6	85.2	83.7	
Manufacturing:	12,983	13,070	13,055	13,885	13,064	13,993	13,108	13,189	13,186	13,018	13,056	13,044	13,133	13,364	11,997
Durable goods ²	7,286	7,275	7,252	7,226	7,409	7,406	7,445	7,428	7,371	7,250	7,254	7,210	7,186	6,622	6,096
Nondurable goods ²	5,697	5,793	5,803	5,659	5,587	5,663	5,863	5,761	5,815	5,762	5,803	5,834	5,957	5,501	
Ordnance and accessories	43.6	42.3	40.2	38.0	33.9	32.2	30.3	28.7	27.0	25.0	23.6	23.3	22.3	19.8	20.2
Food and kindred products	1,249	1,317	1,301	1,225	1,146	1,099	1,085	1,096	1,099	1,120	1,155	1,196	1,290	1,188	1,172
Meat products	234.6	232.2	235.5	232.2	229.2	226.0	223.3	227.7	230.8	233.7	244.3	240.0	235.9	231.3	
Dairy products	107.2	113.7	116.2	115.6	109.5	103.1	99.0	95.2	94.6	96.9	100.4	101.9	104.4	107.9	
Canning and preserving	315.8	298.7	226.1	153.9	139.9	128.0	124.6	127.2	131.6	142.7	171.4	226.3	178.9	180.8	
Grain-mill products	98.6	99.1	98.7	96.9	91.1	93.8	95.2	95.4	95.4	98.1	93.2	98.8	94.2	95.3	
Bakery products	192.6	192.4	192.2	192.0	189.5	187.7	190.0	188.3	187.8	190.4	193.4	196.3	191.5	191.2	
Sugar	25.4	24.6	24.9	24.8	24.4	23.5	23.8	24.3	27.0	30.9	46.5	45.8	29.9	28.5	
Confectionery and related products	84.7	78.6	71.2	73.1	73.6	75.3	75.0	72.6	73.8	88.7	93.5	87.5	84.3	82.0	
Beverages	156.0	161.0	169.0	153.1	145.5	146.4	145.4	145.4	146.8	148.5	148.5	149.4	149.1	150.6	
Miscellaneous food products	102.0	100.7	99.4	101.7	99.1	99.2	102.8	102.4	101.7	102.6	104.4	106.6	102.6	103.7	
Tobacco manufactures	88	89	84	75	76	74	76	75	80	80	83	84	87	81	87
Cigarettes	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.3	24.1	
Cigars	39.0	37.8	36.9	38.4	37.2	38.6	39.9	40.1	39.0	40.2	41.2	41.0	39.1	42.4	
Tobacco and snuff	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.5	
Tobacco stemming and drying	15.7	11.9	9.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.9	7.4	8.3	8.3	13.0	7.8	9.0
Textile-mill products	1,132	1,137	1,133	1,167	1,205	1,206	1,214	1,222	1,209	1,257	1,258	1,263	1,264	1,208	1,126
Yarn and thread mills	153.5	154.2	153.6	157.8	160.1	160.2	161.8	163.8	161.5	159.9	160.7	151.8	140.3		
Broad-woven fabric mills	551.1	561.8	573.7	587.7	574.3	567.2	564.4	603.0	602.0	603.6	606.3	607.4	585.6	551.4	
Knitting mills	207.2	211.8	210.3	215.7	221.6	220.3	226.4	235.9	223.1	239.8	236.3	223.6	213.4		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	73.4	73.4	74.3	78.1	79.1	79.2	77.6	83.9	84.4	83.3	83.4	83.7	80.1	76.9	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	40.6	41.2	43.1	47.7	50.7	53.2	53.2	53.3	54.6	54.9	55.0	54.5	53.3	51.2	
Other textile-mill products	111.4	110.2	111.8	117.9	120.8	120.0	122.6	126.6	123.7	122.7	122.3	121.3	111.9	102.8	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,014	1,036	1,047	990	1,000	998	1,047	1,106	1,115	1,070	1,064	1,056	1,100	1,043	1,022
Men's and boys' suits and coats	139.3	140.2	129.3	135.4	138.0	138.2	141.0	141.1	138.4	137.4	137.0	138.2	134.3	128.1	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing															
Women's outerwear	238.6	237.4	233.1	245.2	252.9	261.1	252.7	258.8	251.0	251.2	253.3	254.2	245.3	239.8	
Women's, children's undergarments	283.4	293.9	271.0	255.4	249.1	267.4	305.1	317.4	303.3	296.2	274.8	297.0	284.8	294.3	
Millinery	87.5	87.3	84.2	86.6	88.9	94.9	97.2	97.0	93.1	96.1	100.5	102.8	95.2	89.4	
Children's outerwear	19.8	19.6	17.1	14.3	14.6	17.8	22.8	23.7	21.7	18.9	15.9	20.1	19.4	19.7	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	57.0	59.5	59.4	59.2	56.3	59.5	62.1	64.2	61.8	59.9	59.6	63.1	60.7	58.0	
Other fabricated textile products	89.7	88.7	80.1	85.8	82.7	83.1	84.2	82.6	78.9	80.3	83.5	86.0	78.4	76.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	738	743	751	748	773	764	752	722	736	739	754	773	785	730	678
Logging camps and contractors	76.6	72.5	73.3	76.7	74.2	66.5	52.1	63.4	64.9	67.9	73.8	63.8	57.6		
Sawmills and planing mills	441.1	448.4	443.2	455.9	449.2	442.5	454.0	427.8	429.4	440.0	452.3	461.5	431.1	401.3	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	98.6	101.6	100.7	107.3	107.2	107.7	107.4	107.1	110.3	112.4	113.6	114.6	108.6	95.7	
Wooden containers	71.2	72.1	74.4	76.6	76.3	77.4	77.4	76.9	75.8	76.5	77.1	72.2	67.9		
Miscellaneous wood products	55.0	56.6	55.9	56.8	57.3	58.5	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.4	57.4	54.8	54.8	53.1	
Furniture and fixtures	289	285	284	284	286	301	317	326	324	321	326	327	329	311	272
Household furniture	196.0	194.9	195.9	197.3	211.4	226.8	236.1	235.4	233.7	238.4	241.5	241.9	227.9	194.8	
Other furniture and fixtures	89.0	89.3	87.8	89.0	89.7	90.5	90.0	88.8	87.6	87.1	85.7	86.9	82.6	77.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1951												1950				Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1950	1949			
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Paper and allied products	412	417	410	418	420	424	427	424	423	423	428	427	421	404	382			
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	213.6	213.7	213.5	214.9	213.0	212.4	209.1	206.3	209.2	212.3	210.7	210.3	205.1	197.5				
Paperboard containers and boxes	112.3	112.4	112.4	116.4	117.0	118.7	119.0	119.1	119.6	121.3	122.0	120.4	109.8	99.8				
Other paper and allied products	90.6	92.4	92.5	94.3	94.3	95.4	95.6	94.8	94.5	94.5	94.3	90.5	88.5	85.2				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	519	515	510	507	512	510	512	510	510	510	518	515	514	503	495			
Newspapers	152.6	150.5	151.0	152.2	151.9	150.6	150.0	149.6	148.6	152.4	152.3	149.7	148.6	141.2				
Periodicals	35.4	35.2	34.0	33.7	34.6	35.4	35.6	35.2	35.6	35.0	35.5	35.3	34.7	36.0				
Books	36.8	36.5	35.2	35.9	35.7	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.5	36.0	36.5	36.3	36.6	36.4				
Commercial printing	167.1	168.2	167.8	169.8	169.8	167.9	169.9	169.5	170.0	171.1	170.2	166.2	166.6	164.4				
Lithography	32.6	31.9	31.4	31.9	32.1	32.2	31.8	31.7	32.9	33.3	33.0	31.7	31.9					
Other printing and publishing	90.1	89.5	88.5	89.4	87.7	87.5	87.7	88.0	88.6	89.9	89.6	89.2	85.8	85.8				
Chemicals and allied products	551	542	530	526	525	531	538	539	532	524	524	521	522	496	485			
Industrial inorganic chemicals	61.6	61.3	61.0	60.4	59.4	59.2	58.6	58.1	57.3	57.1	56.8	52.9	52.2					
Industrial organic chemicals	173.9	173.2	173.3	171.5	169.5	168.4	166.7	165.3	165.8	161.9	160.2	159.1	151.6	145.8				
Drugs and medicines	70.0	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.7	69.3	68.6	67.4	66.4	65.8	62.7	60.8						
Paints, pigments, and fillers	48.6	49.1	50.1	50.0	49.9	49.8	49.5	49.5	49.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	43.3				
Perfumes	25.5	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	25.8	25.5	25.2	25.9	26.0	26.7	26.6	26.6	24.6				
Vegetable and animal oil and fats	47.4	47.8	35.6	36.3	37.6	40.3	42.1	43.9	45.5	47.6	49.6	50.5	43.8	40.1				
Other chemicals and allied products	114.5	114.6	114.0	115.2	115.1	117.0	116.8	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.6	115.8	110.3	108.4				
Products of petroleum and coal	199	197	198	198	194	196	192	191	192	191	191	190	188					
Petroleum refining	153.7	154.1	154.3	153.8	150.8	150.2	149.0	148.2	147.1	147.3	147.5	146.5	142.8	145.8				
Coke and byproducts	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.1	16.9				
Other petroleum and coal products	24.5	24.1	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.3	25.0	25.1	23.9	22.0				
Rubber products	212	218	219	217	220	220	219	220	222	222	222	222	219	203	186			
Tires and inner tubes	92.0	91.2	90.0	89.9	88.3	87.4	88.3	90.6	91.3	92.1	92.4	92.7	87.8	83.6				
Rubber footwear	25.3	25.2	24.8	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	25.3	24.9	22.9	22.8	20.6	21.6				
Other rubber products	101.1	102.2	102.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.8	105.7	105.0	104.1	94.3	80.9				
Leather and leather products	321	327	342	336	344	331	335	371	374	364	359	366	367	355	347			
Leather	37.5	40.2	41.5	42.7	42.8	44.6	45.9	47.0	47.3	47.3	47.2	48.7	45.9	45.1				
Footwear (except rubber)	207.8	210.0	215.6	221.6	210.4	224.9	237.0	238.0	234.4	229.0	228.8	230.4	220.6	220.2	220.2			
Other leather products	81.4	81.4	79.3	79.3	77.4	81.4	87.6	87.6	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	80.7	79.7	78.8			
Stone, clay, and glass products	479	482	481	478	485	484	483	479	473	473	474	477	471	441	416			
Glass and glass products	127.5	127.3	123.3	129.8	131.1	132.0	130.0	127.5	127.8	128.9	127.0	117.3	106.8					
Cement, hydraulic	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.3	36.5	36.5	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.3	37.7	37.0	36.0				
Structural clay products	85.3	85.3	84.8	84.8	83.0	81.7	80.3	79.5	79.8	79.4	80.5	78.8	74.8	72.5				
Pottery and related products	51.5	51.8	51.6	53.3	54.6	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.1	54.7	55.1	55.1	52.2	52.2				
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	87.0	87.8	87.8	87.0	85.8	84.3	84.3	82.8	83.0	83.5	84.4	84.5	78.7	72.4				
Other stone, clay, and glass products	93.3	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	91.8	91.6	91.1	91.1	81.8	76.6				
Primary metal industries	1,154	1,159	1,165	1,155	1,172	1,162	1,161	1,159	1,153	1,149	1,142	1,126	1,117	1,033	940			
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	573.4	575.8	571.6	571.8	565.0	561.6	561.6	558.8	559.0	556.4	553.6	552.6	535.6	476.7				
Iron and steel foundries	250.1	250.0	247.1	253.7	252.5	251.5	249.4	244.0	240.7	238.0	232.8	226.8	204.0	188.9				
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	45.8	46.5	46.8	47.8	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.3	47.2	47.0	45.4	46.3	45.4	43.3				
Refining, melting, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	78.2	78.7	78.8	83.1	81.9	84.9	85.9	86.8	87.1	87.2	85.9	85.8	80.7	70.6				
Nonferrous foundries	88.1	90.8	90.5	93.2	93.3	94.2	94.5	93.9	91.3	91.3	89.7	89.7	78.8	63.3				
Other primary metal industries	123.8	122.8	121.6	124.1	123.2	122.8	122.0	120.8	119.3	116.9	115.7	108.4	97.1					
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	808	811	816	813	843	850	859	888	852	847	832	850	776	701				
Tin cans and other tinware	44.9	44.7	43.2	43.5	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.1	44.2	45.4	44.2	45.9	42.8	30.9				
Can and tin hardware	130.0	132.4	130.9	136.6	138.1	140.3	141.7	143.7	144.0	143.7	142.9	141.4	132.7	118.4				
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	120.6	121.7	122.8	128.4	130.1	132.8	133.9	132.0	129.9	133.2	135.3	137.1	123.9	106.0				
Fabricated structural metal products	179.1	180.3	177.1	176.9	178.5	177.7	176.4	174.6	173.2	173.2	171.7	170.9	156.5	123.3				
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	141.5	141.9	141.7	158.5	161.9	166.4	161.6	161.5	161.6	160.9	160.7	164.9	125.8					
Other fabricated metal products	195.1	195.2	191.3	193.3	198.0	198.3	197.0	195.4	193.7	194.6	195.2	194.3	173.0	159.0				
Machinery (except electrical)	1,243	1,219	1,211	1,235	1,262	1,242	1,209	1,201	1,215	1,192	1,163	1,133	1,104	1,040	1,001			
Engines and turbines	69.4	71.2	69.6	69.4	67.9	67.0	65.7	64.0	63.7	61.9	60.3	58.0	54.5	53.9				
Agricultural machines and tractors	29.7	29.1	131.5	133.1	151.6	151.8	151.0	149.7	148.5	135.4	124.8	124.3	133.5	142.4				
Construction and mining machinery	93.8	91.5	90.8	90.7	88.9	87.8	87.3	86.3	84.7	82.8	80.6	73.0	72.4					
Metalworking machinery	230.3	226.7	223.1	232.8	227.9	226.7	222.9	218.4	211.3	204.4	197.2	189.7	169.0	157.9				
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	149.3	150.2	149.4	150.2	149.8	150.0	149.0	147.3	143.9	140.5	137.6	135.8	126.6	131.1				
General industrial machinery	169.2	167.9	166.8	168.8	165.7	164.7	162.7	158.8	157.7	155.5	150.1	146.7	134.3	132.3				
Office and store machines and devices	89.3	88.2	86.2	85.5	88.0	86.9	86.0	85.4	84.2	83.2	81.9	80.3	78.6	75.4				
Service-industry and household machines	121.9	123.1	128.4	127.3	141.5	144.1	148.4	148.7	146.8	147.9	151.2	147.6	143.2	115.4				
Miscellaneous machinery parts	165.7	162.5	161.5	163.2	161.1	160.1	157.7	156.1	153.0	151.1	148.0	144.1	120.0	120.0				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951											1950			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1950	1949	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Electrical machinery	718	709	695	684	704	707	718	724	716	711	724	722	710	636	552	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	274.6	273.1	271.1	275.0	270.0	266.4	262.1	258.3	255.8	257.2	254.4	251.7	229.7	210.7		
Electrical equipment for vehicles	67.4	68.0	65.6	67.0	67.1	66.1	64.6	63.9	63.4	63.0	61.8	60.9	58.0	49.0		
Communication equipment	247.8	236.2	229.5	241.2	247.2	261.5	273.2	269.5	267.8	278.3	278.4	272.2	237.0	191.8		
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	119.3	119.3	117.7	121.2	122.2	123.6	123.9	124.4	124.0	125.4	126.2	125.0	113.3	100.8		
Transportation equipment	1,210	1,197	1,187	1,237	1,233	1,243	1,253	1,233	1,175	1,160	1,139	1,157	1,004	987		
Automobiles	678.9	676.7	684.0	738.1	752.4	774.1	793.4	700.6	767.3	767.3	760.4	794.8	713.5	643.8		
Aircraft and parts	359.9	356.0	346.6	332.7	317.9	309.3	298.9	287.6	264.2	251.9	239.3	224.5	201.8	188.5		
Aircraft	241.4	242.8	236.6	225.6	216.2	211.3	204.1	198.4	177.3	170.0	161.4	151.5	135.7	120.6		
Aircraft engines and parts	68.6	66.0	64.6	62.8	59.4	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.3	48.5	44.3	43.6	39.7	37.4		
Aircraft propellers and parts	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3			
Other aircraft and parts	41.4	39.8	38.6	39.4	38.0	37.8	36.0	31.8	29.4	27.2	25.7	23.7	21.6	19.2		
Ship and boat building and repairing	101.5	98.1	100.5	97.9	94.7	94.3	95.6	94.9	82.7	78.7	78.1	73.8	71.4	65.0		
Shipbuilding and repairing	90.3	86.8	87.7	84.7	81.5	81.1	82.7	82.1	70.3	66.3	64.4	64.2	62.0	57.0		
Boat building and repairing	11.2	11.6	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.0		
Railroad equipment	59.8	57.2	47.2	59.2	58.3	55.5	54.1	48.8	51.1	51.9	51.7	50.4	47.9	61.0		
Other transportation equipment	9.6	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.9	9.7	9.2		
Instruments and related products	227	224	223	225	223	222	221	215	211	211	209	205	186	177		
Ophthalmic goods	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.4	20.6	21.9		
Photographic apparatus	44.5	44.9	42.2	44.0	45.0	42.8	42.5	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.2	37.3	38.4		
Watches and clocks	29.1	28.7	28.1	28.9	28.6	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.6	25.6		
Professional and scientific instruments	128.6	127.3	128.5	127.6	127.6	125.7	125.4	121.9	119.6	119.2	117.8	115.3	103.0	90.1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	393	391	389	383	400	409	422	429	427	413	424	432	436	385	354	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	38.7	39.2	39.4	41.1	43.3	45.3	47.2	48.2	46.9	47.2	47.8	48.1	44.5	45.0		
Toys and sporting goods	63.7	64.0	61.8	65.5	67.6	69.4	68.9	67.0	63.3	66.7	73.0	73.3	64.2	59.8		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	44.5	45.2	44.3	45.7	47.5	51.9	55.1	58.9	52.8	52.1	54.9	56.2	49.2	48.3		
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	243.9	240.9	237.4	247.8	251.0	255.7	258.0	255.8	250.6	257.6	254.4	258.1	227.2	200.5		

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	1951: March	161.0	435.0
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1949: Average	141.6	325.3	April	160.0	433.2
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1950: Average	149.7	371.7	May	158.6	428.4
1942: Average	156.9	241.5				June	159.5	434.3
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	1950: October	100.3	415.8	July	121.3	422.8
1944: Average	177.8	341.2	November	159.2	414.6	August	159.4	430.2
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	December	159.4	428.0	September	159.5	436.9
1946: Average	147.8	271.7	1951: January	158.6	424.0	October	158.5	
1947: Average	156.2	326.9	February	161.0	430.0			

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average.....	2,100.5	2,089.2	869.2	511.1	678.8	7.7	3.6
1950: Average.....	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1950: October.....	2,117.4	2,103.3	602.3	483.8	669.2	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,152.0	2,139.9	670.0	482.2	667.7	8.2	3.9
December.....	2,308.9	2,496.9	965.9	511.8	669.2	8.1	3.9
1951: January.....	2,204.3	2,192.3	1,017.3	486.5	668.5	8.1	3.9
February.....	2,265.5	2,253.5	1,078.8	487.1	668.6	8.1	3.9
March.....	2,332.3	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	667.8	8.2	3.9
April.....	2,385.5	2,373.5	1,180.0	488.4	703.1	8.1	3.9
May.....	2,432.6	2,423.1	1,212.1	492.1	716.3	8.2	3.9
June.....	2,469.1	2,460.1	1,225.5	491.2	721.4	8.3	3.9
July.....	2,503.4	2,491.0	1,285.3	489.4	723.3	8.3	3.9
August.....	2,521.3	2,509.3	1,267.7	495.5	746.1	8.1	3.9
September.....	2,528.7	2,516.7	1,277.2	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
October.....	2,514.3	2,502.2	1,278.9	495.7	727.6	8.2	3.9
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average.....	\$558,273	\$553,973	\$231,856	\$129,895	\$182,222	\$2,870	\$1,430
1950: Average.....	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	210,335	3,215	1,569
1950: October.....	613,350	608,511	267,622	129,665	211,224	3,250	1,598
November.....	621,491	616,609	273,633	129,869	213,107	3,262	1,590
December.....	672,724	667,988	275,681	185,732	206,575	3,207	1,579
1951: January.....	680,026	676,007	319,728	129,037	224,222	3,249	1,670
February.....	638,193	633,514	303,042	129,603	200,869	3,182	1,497
March.....	706,184	701,569	345,685	133,343	222,542	3,261	1,554
April.....	687,876	683,273	337,876	129,706	215,601	3,197	1,406
May.....	742,529	737,428	370,700	131,353	233,375	3,338	1,763
June.....	721,603	716,681	360,686	131,156	224,839	3,379	1,633
July.....	735,991	731,163	364,256	133,944	233,868	3,195	1,628
August.....	769,173	764,167	385,852	130,960	247,455	3,257	1,749
September.....	707,308	702,576	347,046	134,916	220,614	3,213	1,719
October.....	792,881	787,177	401,540	135,056	250,581	3,445	2,259
Employment—Continental United States							
1949: Average.....	1,921.9	1,910.7	761.4	509.1	640.2	7.7	3.8
1950: Average.....	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1950: October.....	1,968.3	1,956.3	828.3	482.0	646.0	8.2	3.8
November.....	2,000.3	1,988.3	862.9	480.4	645.0	8.2	3.8
December.....	2,352.8	2,340.9	885.6	808.9	646.4	8.1	3.8
1951: January.....	2,047.4	2,035.5	905.1	484.7	645.7	8.1	3.8
February.....	2,105.0	2,093.1	961.0	485.3	645.5	8.1	3.8
March.....	2,169.3	2,157.3	1,018.5	487.1	654.7	8.2	3.8
April.....	2,219.9	2,208.0	1,069.7	486.6	667.7	8.1	3.8
May.....	2,260.3	2,251.3	1,069.8	493.3	671.6	8.2	3.8
June.....	2,290.3	2,278.4	1,113.3	489.3	675.8	8.3	3.8
July.....	2,329.8	2,317.5	1,141.2	487.5	688.8	8.5	3.8
August.....	2,349.0	2,337.1	1,156.1	493.4	687.6	8.1	3.8
September.....	2,355.3	2,343.4	1,164.4	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.8
October.....	2,340.9	2,328.8	1,165.5	493.6	669.7	8.2	3.9
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1949: Average.....	\$319,529	\$315,269	\$205,548	\$129,416	\$182,305	\$2,870	\$1,390
1950: Average.....	549,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	198,287	3,215	1,526
1950: October.....	576,152	571,357	243,233	120,178	198,946	3,250	1,548
November.....	583,975	579,140	248,667	129,413	201,060	3,292	1,546
December.....	634,578	629,886	250,324	185,044	194,518	3,207	1,485
1951: January.....	641,330	636,455	292,875	131,549	212,031	3,249	1,626
February.....	601,374	596,736	277,870	129,123	189,743	3,182	1,456
March.....	664,389	659,812	317,140	132,847	209,825	3,261	1,316
April.....	648,017	643,454	310,603	129,310	203,539	3,197	1,366
May.....	698,694	693,638	340,465	130,850	222,323	3,338	1,718
June.....	677,493	672,525	330,332	130,613	211,580	3,379	1,589
July.....	693,405	688,626	337,591	132,500	214,535	3,195	1,584
August.....	724,164	719,202	357,459	130,329	231,414	3,257	1,705
September.....	665,042	660,153	320,781	134,356	203,016	3,213	1,576
October.....	744,440	738,791	371,379	134,495	202,917	3,445	2,204

¹ See footnote 2, table A-7.² See footnote 3, table A-7.³ Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.

TABLE A-7: Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Total	Federal					
				Executive ²			Legislative	Judicial	
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department			
Employment									
1949: Average	241.8	19.5	222.3	214.0	70.4	8.2	135.4	7.7	
1950: Average	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	
1950: October	244.8	20.1	224.7	215.8	70.8	7.8	137.5	8.2	
November	247.9	20.4	227.5	218.7	72.4	7.6	138.7	8.1	
December	256.2	20.3	235.9	227.1	74.1	12.7	140.3	8.1	
1951: January	253.8	20.6	233.2	224.4	74.8	7.8	141.8	8.1	
February	258.8	20.4	238.4	229.6	77.4	7.7	144.5	8.1	
March	264.6	20.3	244.3	235.4	80.2	7.7	147.5	8.2	
April	268.5	20.3	248.2	239.4	82.2	7.8	149.4	8.1	
May	271.4	20.1	251.3	242.4	83.6	7.8	151.0	8.2	
June	272.9	20.5	253.4	243.4	83.9	7.7	151.8	8.3	
July	280.3	19.9	260.4	251.2	87.7	7.9	152.6	8.5	
August	281.1	19.8	261.3	252.5	88.7	7.9	153.9	8.5	
September	278.2	20.2	258.0	249.2	87.4	7.8	154.0	8.1	
October	273.9	20.2	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	
Payrolls									
1949: Average	\$75,570	\$5,000	\$70,520	\$67,410	\$21,119	\$2,791	\$43,800	\$2,570	\$240
1950: Average	81,002	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,988	2,957	46,955	2,315	286
1950: October	84,657	5,680	78,977	75,424	24,492	3,892	48,037	3,250	308
November	83,280	5,795	79,584	75,991	24,545	2,858	48,558	3,292	301
December	83,283	5,558	78,727	76,226	24,765	3,835	47,807	3,207	292
1951: January	91,062	5,923	85,129	81,564	26,543	2,944	52,077	3,340	316
February	94,018	5,431	78,867	75,120	25,725	2,828	46,567	3,182	304
March	92,537	5,778	88,259	84,702	26,450	2,849	52,537	3,161	309
April	91,887	5,618	85,269	82,781	26,736	2,853	51,187	3,197	301
May	104,400	5,863	98,517	94,893	31,082	2,946	60,835	3,338	316
June	94,102	5,623	88,479	84,798	26,480	2,839	52,479	3,379	302
July	96,344	4,474	91,870	88,374	30,893	2,937	54,544	3,195	301
August	102,943	4,591	98,352	94,766	35,357	2,975	56,434	3,257	329
September	99,830	5,397	84,433	80,905	28,258	2,860	49,787	3,213	315
October	102,408	6,234	96,174	92,371	32,530	2,996	56,845	3,445	358

¹ Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

² Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Governmental personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition.

³ Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-9. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States¹

[In thousands]

State	1951										1950				Annual average 1947
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.		
Alabama	646.0	638.1	630.7	*634.7	625.5	622.2	627.2	621.1	616.2	629.2	619.8	622.1	622.2	622.2	
Arizona	180.3	177.6	176.6	*177.8	176.9	175.0	179.1	176.7	173.2	174.2	169.3	167.2	164.5	147.9	
Arkansas	310.7	305.0	305.7	309.4	307.6	306.5	304.9	307.7	298.4	307.4	304.0	304.5	302.2	283.0	
California	3,533.3	3,524.7	3,462.9	*3,419.0	3,392.4	3,367.3	3,337.3	3,308.9	3,289.2	3,390.2	3,350.2	3,369.5	3,360.2	3,077.0	
Colorado	391.1	385.5	383.4	*377.9	372.8	367.7	363.1	357.6	358.2	367.2	360.4	363.9	363.0	330.5	
Connecticut	829.5	820.9	818.0	*820.6	818.2	*814.8	806.9	802.7	799.1	*819.4	805.6	797.6	790.8	773.7	
District of Columbia	527.7	529.3	530.1	*521.1	517.1	*515.1	511.8	*503.6	*497.2	*506.7	493.4	488.4	*485.3	485.3	
Florida	667.5	662.4	660.6	*680.4	693.8	703.1	727.3	727.4	724.0	725.0	690.6	657.3	655.7	631.8	
Georgia	838.5	841.5	831.7	*828.2	829.5	826.4	822.6	813.8	809.7	826.2	817.2	824.8	814.2	740.0	
Idaho	139.1	139.9	140.4	139.6	136.3	132.9	128.6	128.3	130.1	135.9	137.0	142.2	142.2	121.7	
Illinois	3,229.3	3,217.5	3,220.0	*3,232.3	*3,209.2	*3,196.9	*3,184.7	*3,155.0	*3,156.1	3,222.5	3,174.3	3,179.0	3,157.8	3,148.1	
Indiana	1,304.0	1,292.7	1,287.1	*1,298.0	1,290.0	1,281.2	1,282.8	1,298.7	1,264.7	1,294.9	1,280.5	1,255.6	1,273.3	1,196.5	
Iowa ²	651.8	639.0	636.0	637.3	630.9	622.5	612.0	609.6	618.8	614.0	617.7	619.6	570.9	570.9	
Kansas	512.9	506.9	502.0	504.4	495.4	491.2	483.1	470.7	470.7	482.9	475.5	475.0	475.5	423.2	
Maine	276.6	276.5	274.2	*270.8	269.4	254.1	252.4	254.9	253.1	261.4	258.2	265.3	270.5	262.0	
Maryland	766.2	771.0	749.8	*743.5	732.4	725.9	724.2	712.3	703.6	726.2	719.2	720.8	*721.3	670.8	
Massachusetts	1,802.6	1,796.1	1,788.6	*1,806.4	1,801.0	1,794.6	1,785.1	1,778.2	1,769.6	1,826.7	1,792.8	1,793.8	1,777.2	1,701.5	
Minnesota ³	843.9	837.7	836.3	830.9	823.0	808.2	807.1	805.0	808.8	830.4	821.9	825.7	834.8	770.6	
Missouri	1,228.0	1,228.9	1,203.0	*1,212.1	1,201.7	1,186.2	1,185.7	1,176.9	1,177.0	1,217.3	1,195.5	1,198.7	1,194.3	1,116.4	
Montana	155.5	155.6	154.7	*154.4	151.3	148.5	143.0	144.7	149.9	149.9	152.6	154.5	156.8	136.4	
Nebraska	330.4	328.6	328.1	*327.2	323.8	319.3	315.2	313.7	314.3	327.0	323.1	323.5	321.8	295.5	
Nevada ⁴	61.0	61.0	60.3	58.9	56.8	56.4	54.6	53.8	53.8	55.7	55.1	55.9	57.8	53.4	
New Hampshire ¹	173.6	175.7	176.0	173.9	169.7	170.9	169.4	169.3	167.7	171.6	169.3	174.5	174.5	166.7	
New Jersey	1,691.5	1,691.7	1,681.0	1,687.5	1,679.8	1,682.1	1,665.5	1,664.0	1,653.2	1,689.9	1,671.0	1,668.6	1,666.9	1,613.5	
New Mexico ²	161.7	161.6	161.2	160.9	158.0	157.8	156.7	153.3	153.5	157.4	155.6	155.6	158.7	122.0	
New York	5,805.7	5,779.8	5,726.4	5,721.3	5,689.0	5,680.1	5,708.8	5,664.0	5,645.5	5,831.3	5,727.0	5,745.1	5,701.7	5,557.7	
North Carolina	398.4	397.7	397.7	397.7	397.7	391.3	391.6	391.6	388.8	387.9	380.0	382.8	387.9	366.0	
North Dakota	115.8	116.0	115.7	116.1	114.6	110.9	108.0	108.3	110.6	115.4	116.7	116.9	117.1	99.1	
Oklahoma	504.3	503.0	501.5	*498.3	*494.1	491.8	486.0	475.3	480.4	492.3	483.4	484.6	483.6	433.6	
Oregon ²	477.0	476.1	467.8	468.7	455.6	447.7	455.1	429.4	427.6	447.5	449.4	461.6	479.1	417.4	
Pennsylvania	3,733.3	3,729.9	3,715.5	*3,740.4	*3,723.7	3,710.6	3,702.8	3,656.3	3,647.7	3,737.1	3,688.2	3,678.5	3,674.4	3,628.3	
Rhode Island	286.2	285.7	283.3	299.4	301.1	305.3	306.7	304.6	306.7	310.8	308.4	307.5	303.9	292.9	
South Carolina	484.9	482.5	475.6	*474.1	470.4	465.8	469.5	462.5	461.0	469.7	462.2	461.6	458.7	426.1	
South Dakota ²	126.1	125.6	124.7	125.0	122.5	120.0	118.5	119.6	120.0	125.9	125.6	127.7	128.4	110.2	
Tennessee	756.6	754.6	749.3	*750.1	752.5	751.1	750.0	742.1	739.1	756.4	748.1	745.1	747.2	700.5	
Texas	2,047.4	2,043.8	2,029.4	*2,018.7	1,994.2	1,984.2	1,972.4	1,944.7	1,941.6	1,989.5	1,949.0	1,944.5	1,938.0	1,938.0	
Utah	218.0	212.0	214.0	*212.0	*206.0	*202.0	*197.0	*195.0	*192.0	202.2	199.7	200.0	204.0	179.7	
Vermont	100.1	101.4	101.4	100.4	100.0	99.4	97.0	97.9	97.8	99.7	97.8	98.2	99.9	98.6	
Virginia	867.9	856.1	844.4	*839.5	829.5	819.3	822.8	814.2	808.2	827.3	813.3	813.3	803.8	803.8	
Washington	750.5	741.7	736.6	*732.2	*718.5	*702.0	*687.3	*678.7	*675.1	*707.5	*710.2	*723.4	*727.3	659.9	
West Virginia	533.3	533.6	529.1	*537.3	534.6	526.6	529.9	522.4	525.4	539.3	534.3	533.3	531.9	531.9	
Wisconsin	1,072.6	1,066.1	1,073.9	1,054.3	1,043.6	1,038.6	1,032.6	1,021.8	1,024.8	1,050.2	1,040.1	1,040.4	*1,048.2	984.5	
Wyoming	86.9	88.4	85.9	*86.8	82.0	79.1	77.8	76.4	77.9	81.3	82.0	82.7	86.4	72.7	

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency.

State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

See table A-10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

⁴ Revised data; estimates previously published not affected.

TABLE A-10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹

[In thousands]

State	1951												1950					Annual average 1947
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.					
Alabama	222.7	219.1	220.5	224.0	216.1	217.4	224.7	224.0	220.9	222.0	221.3	222.3	223.3	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	
Arizona	19.6	18.8	18.4	*18.8	18.3	17.7	17.4	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.4	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	
Arkansas	78.4	76.9	77.1	78.6	76.5	77.7	78.1	76.7	76.6	77.7	79.1	78.7	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	
California	926.0	938.8	880.1	850.8	842.0	840.8	832.9	823.5	804.4	810.7	823.1	838.3	843.3	718.8	718.8	718.8	718.8	
Colorado	67.3	65.1	64.5	*62.0	61.1	60.6	59.9	59.8	60.7	63.5	63.8	64.7	62.1	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	
Connecticut	421.5	416.5	413.2	417.3	418.0	418.7	415.9	409.2	410.3	407.6	401.2	393.8	415.7					
Delaware	53.4	54.5	50.8	50.6	50.1	49.3	49.4	48.9	48.7	48.3	48.2	46.8	50.9	45.9	45.9	45.9	45.9	
District of Columbia	17.3	17.3	17.5	*17.2	17.0	16.8	*16.5	*16.8	17.4	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.8					
Florida	97.0	96.2	95.9	99.5	100.8	102.7	105.7	103.9	102.5	102.6	101.6	101.7	94.1	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	
Georgia	293.1	294.6	291.0	298.5	290.1	290.9	291.6	290.5	290.6	289.9	291.7	290.5	297.0	273.7	273.7	273.7	273.7	
Idaho	25.0	25.1	26.5	25.3	23.0	21.2	20.2	19.8	21.1	22.2	24.7	25.6	27.7	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	
Illinois	1,198.7	1,196.4	1,203.5	*1,217.6	*1,210.9	*1,219.4	*1,220.4	*1,211.7	1,210.7	1,200.9	1,200.8	1,178.6	1,240.4					
Indiana	603.0	592.6	590.0	597.4	597.0	600.2	606.2	603.7	598.4	596.7	596.0	597.3	593.7	562.4	562.4	562.4	562.4	
Iowa ²	171.4	168.6	167.2	164.7	165.1	163.3	162.6	161.6	154.4	152.8	152.0	151.7	149.6					
Kansas ²	116.0	116.6	118.7	115.7	111.7	110.1	110.5	107.6	104.1	101.6	100.3	98.8	97.2	81.5	81.5	81.5	81.5	
Kentucky	144.2	145.2	144.4	*145.6	144.7	146.1	147.5	153.1	154.7	144.4	147.3	145.4	141.5	136.3				
Louisiana	141.9	140.5	139.5	*140.8	138.9	137.7	138.5	136.7	136.5	140.3	143.4	143.3	141.1	151.0				
Maine	113.8	117.8	116.4	115.6	110.4	109.4	110.4	109.4	108.4	106.5	106.9	114.2	118.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	
Maryland	272.3	278.4	255.3	248.5	245.6	248.5	243.5	233.5	231.7	233.8	238.5	241.5	230.3					
Massachusetts	728.0	732.4	723.7	735.6	736.6	747.8	744.3	752.3	741.6	742.5	742.4	749.2	718.3	721.9				
Michigan	1,071.0	1,070.5	1,085.1	*1,132.6	*1,137.1	1,157.4	1,167.1	1,162.1	1,137.8	1,137.4	1,144.2	1,178.3	1,152.2	1,041.7				
Minnesota	213.9	212.2	206.1	205.6	205.7	206.1	206.7	206.3	206.9	204.7	212.2	212.2	199.5					
Mississippi	21.1	20.8	20.3	20.7	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	91.9				
Missouri	373.8	378.2	370.6	373.2	367.4	367.2	369.0	365.7	368.9	359.6	363.8	362.4	348.8					
Montana	17.9	17.8	17.4	*17.5	16.9	16.7	16.8	17.3	17.8	18.4	19.6	19.7	18.4					
Nebraska	56.2	55.6	55.6	55.9	55.2	53.1	52.6	52.3	52.5	53.0	52.6	53.0	51.6	49.3				
Nevada ²	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3				
New Hampshire	81.7	82.0	81.7	82.2	81.2	84.5	84.6	85.0	83.1	82.3	81.6	80.8	82.2	82.8				
New Jersey	766.9	768.0	756.2	*766.3	766.1	774.5	770.5	772.9	768.2	767.9	765.4	764.6	761.1	775.3				
New Mexico ²	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.3	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.1	9.1				
New York	1,850.6	1,941.4	1,882.9	1,885.8	1,870.0	1,905.1	1,949.5	1,944.3	1,917.1	1,923.9	1,923.9	1,944.8	1,912.2	1,903.7				
North Carolina	423.2	419.1	411.1	*416.6	412.8	410.1	432.2	431.1	431.1	436.4	440.1	440.1	411.8					
North Dakota	5.9	6.0	6.0	*6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1					
Ohio	1,285.1	1,281.3	1,267.1	*1,285.0	1,284.5	1,287.8	1,280.8	1,284.5	1,274.3	1,270.0	1,259.2	1,253.4	1,239.3	1,245.1				
Oklahoma	75.6	75.5	74.4	73.5	72.2	71.7	70.3	68.3	68.7	68.6	68.4	67.8	62.4					
Oregon ²	157.5	157.8	151.1	153.1	145.1	141.3	135.2	133.4	131.2	136.4	140.5	149.6	159.5	132.8				
Pennsylvania	1,488.7	1,486.2	1,479.9	*1,500.1	1,502.9	1,518.9	1,516.7	1,506.4	1,493.1	1,495.1	1,494.3	1,483.0	1,470.1	1,524.5				
Rhode Island	135.9	136.1	141.3	*147.6	149.9	154.5	151.2	156.9	155.2	157.1	158.7	154.0	152.5					
South Carolina	215.5	215.3	213.4	*216.6	214.6	212.6	218.5	217.3	216.4	215.5	216.0	215.6	202.1					
South Dakota ²	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.3					
Tennessee	256.9	257.7	254.9	*255.7	259.4	256.6	261.3	257.2	256.1	257.1	255.1	255.6	253.6					
Texas	399.1	396.8	394.0	*391.1	393.9	386.1	384.7	381.6	377.9	374.6	371.2	367.5	364.2	323.6				
Utah	36.7	31.1	33.3	*30.9	29.2	*28.9	28.4	28.2	28.8	30.5	31.3	32.0	33.4	26.5				
Vermont	38.8	39.3	39.9	39.3	39.2	40.0	38.0	39.2	38.1	37.3	37.2	37.1	37.4	39.8				
Virginia	248.0	245.1	239.1	*239.1	234.7	237.4	240.8	238.8	237.6	238.5	238.6	237.8	234.8	234.5				
Washington	203.3	201.2	200.3	*198.0	*191.0	*183.3	*179.8	*178.4	*175.7	*178.1	*184.2	*184.2	*195.3	197.2	173.5			
West Virginia	141.4	141.5	140.7	141.6	140.2	138.3	137.6	137.8	138.6	139.2	139.1	136.1	137.0					
Wisconsin	472.9	472.6	482.2	*457.2	452.7	453.9	453.7	448.3	447.0	449.8	449.2	446.4	453.3	433.1				
Wyoming	6.6	6.5	6.6	*6.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	

¹ Data January 1947 to date are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the Employment Security Agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

⁴ Revised data; estimates previously published not affected.

Cooperating State Agencies:

- Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
- Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
- Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
- California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
- Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
- Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 5.
- Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
- District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
- Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
- Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
- Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
- Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 34.
- Indiana—Employment Security Commission, Indianapolis 9.
- Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
- Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
- Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
- Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
- Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
- Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
- Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
- Pennsylvania—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmf).
- Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 3.
- South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
- South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
- Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
- Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
- Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
- Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
- Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 1.
- Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
- West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
- Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
- Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1951											1950					1949
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.		
	859.8	939.2	1,001.6	934.7	949.9	932.1	904.2	1,025.1	1,144.6	1,045.0	895.3	782.8	845.7	1,885.6	1,885.6		
Continental United States	859.8	939.2	1,001.6	934.7	949.9	932.1	904.2	1,025.1	1,144.6	1,045.0	895.3	782.8	845.7	1,885.6	1,885.6	1,885.6	
New England	100.4	110.5	111.7	112.6	122.2	98.8	64.0	75.8	91.6	89.0	77.4	65.9	74.5	207.9	207.9	207.9	
Maine	2.5	7.4	8.5	9.2	12.5	11.2	6.2	7.9	10.2	11.4	10.3	8.4	9.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	
New Hampshire	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	7.6	4.2	4.6	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	
Vermont	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Massachusetts	52.7	54.1	56.2	59.4	65.5	55.1	33.5	41.1	49.8	49.0	41.9	35.6	42.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	
Rhode Island	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	19.9	13.1	9.2	10.5	9.3	6.9	6.3	8.4	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	
Connecticut	14.5	17.7	16.3	12.9	12.9	11.6	9.5	11.7	13.8	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9	46.2	46.2	46.2	
Middle Atlantic	206.6	315.1	344.8	327.2	311.7	290.7	208.1	281.1	351.4	355.1	354.1	319.0	318.4	631.8	631.8	631.8	
New York	178.2	180.0	215.2	201.8	196.0	183.9	103.2	171.8	217.8	230.8	237.8	228.2	221.6	355.5	355.5	355.5	
New Jersey	42.9	42.9	46.8	46.7	48.8	45.1	36.1	40.0	51.1	41.1	38.1	34.4	32.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	
Pennsylvania	77.5	83.2	82.8	75.8	72.5	72.7	68.8	69.3	75.6	87.6	57.4	62.6	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2	
East North Central	158.0	184.3	191.0	158.6	158.8	160.9	133.7	176.4	200.7	178.0	120.0	113.1	123.6	371.4	371.4	371.4	
Ohio	30.4	31.8	33.4	28.4	27.0	27.7	30.0	39.0	40.9	36.4	30.2	28.5	32.3	112.9	112.9	112.9	
Indiana	15.1	20.1	22.9	17.6	17.0	14.9	11.4	14.4	14.7	13.3	8.6	9.4	7.0	29.7	29.7	29.7	
Illinois	62.1	70.6	76.8	74.3	78.3	72.9	62.6	68.1	76.5	68.2	56.6	57.5	71.3	149.0	149.0	149.0	
Michigan	44.7	55.1	61.1	32.5	30.6	27.8	29.9	39.9	54.8	49.8	23.3	12.8	16.1	58.7	58.7	58.7	
Wisconsin	5.9	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	7.6	9.9	14.1	10.3	8.3	4.9	6.0	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	
West North Central	30.8	31.5	35.2	31.9	39.0	32.2	61.6	70.3	65.6	48.5	34.7	28.4	29.2	58.0	58.0	58.0	
Minnesota	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	11.2	18.4	20.6	21.4	19.3	12.0	6.8	5.5	8.3	15.8	15.8	15.8	
Iowa	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	7.4	7.0	4.3	2.9	3.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
Missouri	18.3	16.7	18.2	18.2	19.9	20.3	20.2	24.2	24.3	22.9	20.0	16.2	15.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	
North Dakota	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	
South Dakota	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	
Nebraska	.6	.6	.7	.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Kansas	2.9	4.3	5.5	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.9	7.0	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	
South Atlantic	94.7	107.0	112.7	98.0	90.0	78.0	72.6	83.5	94.3	85.5	70.4	69.8	85.3	181.5	181.5	181.5	
Delaware	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	.8	1.0	.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Maryland	6.5	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.3	11.3	12.2	11.2	8.5	7.7	10.3	28.8	28.8	28.8	
District of Columbia	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	
Virginia	8.2	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.6	5.3	7.2	17.8	17.8	17.8	
West Virginia	10.4	11.4	10.7	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.2	13.7	14.2	13.0	9.4	10.4	13.4	26.6	26.6	26.6	
North Carolina	20.5	31.0	30.6	25.5	24.5	21.8	20.7	21.1	17.7	16.1	14.5	14.5	12.6	31.2	31.2	31.2	
South Carolina	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.5	9.6	17.0	17.0	17.0	
Georgia	13.8	15.4	16.1	15.5	14.2	12.2	10.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	9.7	7.6	8.9	23.5	23.5	23.5	
Florida	17.1	18.0	17.2	11.4	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	11.5	10.0	10.9	13.8	16.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	
East South Central	54.7	58.3	63.5	58.5	60.0	60.7	59.7	66.0	65.0	57.5	46.6	42.9	48.9	98.4	98.4	98.4	
Kentucky	13.5	14.9	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.7	15.8	15.9	13.6	13.6	12.0	11.5	12.4	25.2	25.2	25.2	
Tennessee	22.7	22.7	25.5	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.8	25.0	25.8	22.2	16.9	14.5	16.5	33.6	33.6	33.6	
Alabama	12.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.2	15.1	13.8	12.3	12.1	14.2	29.6	29.6	29.6	
Mississippi	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.0	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.4	4.8	5.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	
West South Central	30.2	35.8	37.8	38.0	42.7	47.1	52.3	61.7	54.0	43.8	36.0	34.8	41.5	67.8	67.8	67.8	
Arkansas	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.1	8.6	9.5	12.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	5.2	6.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	
Louisiana	12.1	14.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	18.4	19.6	22.4	18.1	13.9	11.7	12.4	14.3	23.1	23.1	23.1	
Oklahoma	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	7.6	7.0	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	
Texas	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.9	13.7	12.3	10.5	10.2	12.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	
Mountain	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	11.3	16.6	25.3	30.3	26.6	19.8	13.4	10.2	11.2	23.5	23.5	23.5	
Montana	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.0	3.6	6.9	7.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Idaho	.7	.9	1.0	.8	1.9	1.9	4.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	2.0	.9	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Wyoming	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	.4	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	
Colorado	.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	
New Mexico	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Arizona	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	
Utah	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	
Nevada	.5	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Pacific	79.9	88.7	96.0	101.1	112.5	127.2	167.3	179.6	190.2	167.9	133.8	98.8	105.2	245.1	245.1	245.1	
Washington	9.6	10.3	9.3	6.7	14.2	25.4	28.8	31.2	26.2	19.0	11.7	11.1	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	
Oregon	6.3	6.4	5.9	3.9	5.0	8.2	18.3	19.9	22.4	17.9	13.7	7.6	6.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	
California	64.0	72.0	80.8	90.5	96.8	104.8	123.6	130.9	139.6	123.8	101.1	79.5	85.7	196.8	196.8	196.8	

¹ Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.1			
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.8	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.8
1945	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1			
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3			
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3			
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.6
1948	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4			
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3			
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover table is not as large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Industry group and industry	Separation								Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off			
	September 1951	August 1951	September 1951	August 1951						
Manufacturing										
Durable goods ²	5.1	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.5
Nondurable goods ²	5.0	5.3	3.0	3.0	.3	.3	1.4	1.6	.3	.4
Ordnance and accessories	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2	3.0
Food and kindred products	6.4	6.6	4.4	4.0	.5	.6	1.3	1.7	.2	.3
Meat products	6.1	7.0	3.5	3.3	.5	.6	1.8	2.6	.3	5.5
Grain-mill products	6.8	6.5	5.0	4.6	4.0	1.0	1.2	.6	.2	3.2
Baked products	4.8	5.6	3.7	3.6	4.4	.6	.5	.9	.2	5.2
Beverages										6.0
Malt liquors										
Tobacco manufactures	5.1	4.5	2.6	2.5	.5	.4	1.3	.7	.9	6.5
Cigarettes	3.1	4.1	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	(4)	.9	1.2	6.5
Cigars	6.9	5.1	3.3	3.3	.8	.4	2.4	.8	.4	7.3
Tobacco and snuff	3.7	3.3	2.2	1.9	.3	.5	.3	.1	.9	4.3
Textile-mill products	5.7	6.3	2.4	2.6	.2	.3	2.6	2.8	.5	4.0
Yarn and thread mills	5.6	7.2	1.6	1.9	1	2	3.5	5.0	.4	4.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	5.7	6.2	2.7	2.9	.2	.3	2.2	2.2	.6	4.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	5.1	5.9	2.8	3.0	.2	.3	1.5	1.8	.6	4.4
Woolen and worsted	10.3	9.1	1.3	1.5	.2	.6	8.1	6.1	.7	6.0
Knitting mills	4.8	4.8	2.7	2.8	.2	.2	1.7	1.7	.2	2.8
Full-fashioned hosiery	5.0	4.5	2.5	2.6	.2	.2	2.2	1.5	.1	2.5
Seamless hosiery	4.9	4.7	2.9	2.6	.1	.1	1.7	1.9	.2	2.4
Knit underwear	4.5	5.1	3.1	3.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.7	.1	2.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	4.0	5.6	1.6	1.9	.2	.2	1.9	3.0	.3	2.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	6.1	6.6	2.2	2.4	.2	.3	3.4	3.5	.3	2.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.8	6.2	3.8	3.8	.3	.3	1.6	1.9	.1	4.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	5.0	4.3	2.7	2.9	.1	.1	2.1	1.0	.1	2.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	6.6	7.6	4.4	4.5	.3	.3	1.8	2.6	.1	5.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6.8	7.5	5.3	5.3	.5	.4	.7	1.4	.3	5.6
Lumber, veneer, and plywood	7.8	9.3	6.3	7.7	.5	.5	.8	.5	.3	8.4
Sawmills and planing mills	7.0	7.2	5.7	5.4	.6	.4	.5	1.0	.2	6.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	5.8	6.8	3.6	3.7	.4	.4	1.4	2.4	.4	3.5
Furniture and fixtures	6.6	6.5	4.3	4.1	.5	.6	1.4	1.5	.4	6.0
Household furniture	5.9	6.9	4.2	4.2	.5	.6	.9	1.8	.3	7.4
Other furniture and fixtures	8.0	5.4	4.5	3.7	.5	.5	2.5	.8	.5	5.4
Paper and allied products	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.9	.4	.3	.7	.8	.4	2.9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	.2	.3	2	.2	.4	3.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	5.6	5.4	3.8	4.0	.4	.4	1.1	.6	.3	3.4
Chemical and allied products	3.3	3.0	2.2	1.8	.2	.3	.6	.7	.2	2.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.6	.5	.5	.2	.3	.2	3.2
Industrial organic chemicals	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.4	.2	.3	.8	.8	.3	2.0
Synthetic fibers	1.9	3.8	.4	9	.1	.1	1.1	2.3	.3	1.4
Drugs and medicines	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	.1	.1	2	.2	.1	2.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers	3.6	4.1	2.6	2.4	.4	.3	.3	1.2	.3	2.4
Products of petroleum and coal	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.2
Petroleum refining	1.2	1.2	.9	.9	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.2	1.0
Rubber products	3.9	4.5	2.8	3.0	.2	.3	.6	.8	.3	3.6
Tube and inner tubes	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.5	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.8
Rubber footwear	5.3	6.0	4.1	4.6	.2	.2	1	.2	.9	4.5
Other rubber products	4.8	6.0	3.3	4.0	.3	.4	1.0	1.4	.2	4.1
Leather and leather products	5.9	6.0	3.1	3.5	.2	.3	2.1	1.8	.5	3.2
Leather	6.5	7.8	2.2	2.0	.1	.1	3.9	5.4	.3	3.0
Footwear (except rubber)	6.2	3.1	3.9	2	.3	.3	1.9	1.5	.7	3.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.8	5.3	3.1	2.9	.3	.3	1.0	1.7	.4	3.7
Glass and glass products	5.8	7.1	3.2	3.2	.4	.4	1.7	5.5	.6	5.5
Cement, hydraulic	3.9	3.7	2.2	2.0	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	.3	2.8
Structural clay products	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.7	.5	.5	.3	.6	.3	4.8
Pottery and related products	5.0	6.8	2.8	2.7	.2	.4	1.8	3.2	.2	2.4
Primary metal industries	4.2	4.3	2.8	2.9	.3	.4	.8	.7	.3	3.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	.2	.2	.1	.1	.4	2.8
Iron and steel foundries	5.8	6.6	4.1	4.6	.6	.8	.8	.8	.3	6.2
Gray-iron foundries	5.5	6.5	3.4	4.0	.4	.6	1.4	1.5	.3	5.3
Malleable-iron foundries	5.8	7.1	4.5	5.6	.6	.8	.1	.2	.6	6.1
Steel foundries	6.1	6.0	4.8	4.8	.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	7.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ³										
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	4.3	2.9	2.0	2.0	.1	.1	1.9	.4	.4	3.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals ³	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.3	.1	.2	1.0	.4	.3	1.9
Nonferrous foundries	7.4	7.7	3.1	3.5	.6	.7	3.4	3.0	.5	4.3
Other primary metal industries:										
Iron and steel forgings	5.2	4.6	2.8	3.1	.6	.4	1.4	.7	.4	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries —Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	September 1951	August 1951	September 1951	August 1951	September 1951	August 1951						
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5.6	6.5	3.2	3.3	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.4	4.5	4.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	4.9	5.7	3.1	3.5	.5	.5	.9	1.4	.4	.3	3.7	4.4
Chisel and edge tools	3.8	4.7	2.4	2.8	.8	.5	.5	1.3	.1	.1	3.7	4.3
Hand tools	4.7	4.5	2.8	2.7	.4	.4	1.1	1.0	.4	.4	3.7	3.6
Hardware	5.4	6.7	3.5	4.1	.4	.6	1.0	1.0	.5	.4	3.7	4.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	7.7	7.9	3.9	3.9	.5	.5	3.0	3.2	.3	.3	4.3	4.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	9.0	8.1	3.7	3.7	.5	.5	4.4	3.6	.4	.3	1.9	4.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.6	7.7	4.0	4.2	.5	.5	1.9	2.7	.2	.3	6.3	5.6
Fabricated structural metal products	6.0	6.8	3.7	3.8	.6	.8	1.5	1.9	.2	.3	6.1	6.0
Metal stamping, coining, and engraving	5.6	8.2	2.8	2.8	.3	.3	1.7	4.6	.8	.5	4.7	4.5
Machinery (except electrical)	4.2	4.3	3.0	2.8	.4	.4	.5	.7	.3	.4	3.9	3.9
Engines and turbines	4.8	4.4	3.2	3.2	.5	.4	.7	4.4	.4	.4	4.3	4.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(1)	5.0	(1)	3.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.1	(1)	(1)	5.0	3.0
Construction and mining machinery	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	.6	.6	.1	.1	.3	.3	4.2	4.6
Metalworking machinery	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.3	.4	.5	.2	.4	.2	.3	4.7	4.6
Machine tools	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.6	.5	.5	(1)	.1	.3	.4	5.1	4.8
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.7	.4	.4	(1)	.1	.2	.2	3.7	3.7
Machinery tools and accessories	4.9	6.1	3.5	3.6	.5	.7	.7	1.6	.2	.2	4.7	5.0
Special-industry machinery—metalworking machinery	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.6	.4	.4	.8	1.4	.3	.3	3.3	3.5
General industrial machinery	3.8	4.1	2.9	2.8	.6	.6	.2	.3	.3	.4	3.9	4.1
Office and store machines and devices	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.4	.5	3.5	3.4
Service-industry and household machines	4.3	5.8	1.9	2.1	.3	.2	1.6	2.6	.5	.9	3.4	3.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	4.4	4.3	3.0	2.9	.5	.6	.4	.3	.5	.5	4.1	4.2
Electrical machinery	4.4	4.7	3.0	2.5	.3	.3	.7	1.3	.4	.6	4.8	4.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communication equipment	(1)	3.8	3.4	2.4	1.9	.2	.2	.9	.7	.3	3.0	3.5
Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	(1)	5.4	(1)	3.4	(1)	.4	(1)	.9	(1)	.7	(1)	5.8
Telephone and telegraph equipment	4.7	6.2	3.2	3.2	.3	.5	.4	1.5	.8	1.0	7.5	6.5
(1)	2.0	(1)	2.3	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.8	5.5	3.0	2.8	.2	.6	1.1	1.9	.5	.4	3.9	3.8
Transportation equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobiles	6.9	5.9	3.2	3.0	.4	.5	2.4	1.5	.9	.9	5.7	6.2
Aircraft and parts	7.2	5.4	2.1	2.1	.2	.3	3.8	1.8	1.1	1.2	3.7	4.2
Aircraft	5.3	5.1	4.5	3.9	.4	.5	(1)	.1	.4	.6	7.7	7.3
Aircraft engines and parts	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.1	.4	.5	(1)	.1	.5	.6	7.7	7.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.0	.5	.6	(1)	(1)	.1	.4	5.7	7.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	.3	.4	.3	.1	.5	.4	3.7	4.5
Ship and boat building and repairing	5.1	5.4	4.0	3.7	.8	.8	(1)	.1	.3	.8	11.5	9.1
Railroad equipment	(1)	13.2	(1)	6.1	(1)	1.2	(1)	5.7	(1)	2.2	(1)	15.8
Locomotives and parts	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.2	.3	.2	.4	1.0	.8	.6	6.5	7.1
Railroad and street cars	4.0	2.8	2.2	1.9	.2	.2	.4	.2	1.2	.5	5.3	5.7
Other transportation equipment	2.0	3.0	1.3	1.9	.1	.1	.3	.7	.3	.3	3.1	4.5
Instruments and related products	3.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	.2	.2	.8	.5	.3	.3	3.6	3.1
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.2	(1)	.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.3
Watches and clocks	2.8	3.3	2.0	2.1	.1	.2	.4	.7	.3	.3	2.6	2.9
Professional and scientific instruments	4.6	3.3	3.1	2.2	.2	.3	1.0	.5	.3	.3	4.4	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.9	6.0	1.3	3.2	.1	.4	1.3	2.0	.2	.2	2.8	4.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4.0	3.9	1.8	2.2	.1	.2	1.8	1.2	.3	.3	1.7	2.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.2	.3	.5	.3	.2	.2	.3	6.1	5.0
Iron	4.6	2.7	3.8	2.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.4	.3	2.3	2.7
Copper	7.5	5.6	6.9	5.1	.2	.2	(1)	.1	.4	.2	8.0	3.9
Lead and zinc	5.3	6.7	4.5	5.3	.2	.4	.4	.7	.2	.3	6.4	5.2
Anthracite mining	3.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	(1)	(1)	1.6	.3	.3	.1	3.4	2.0
Bituminous-coal mining	3.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	.1	.1	1.0	.4	.3	.3	2.1	2.5
Communication:	(1)	2.6	(1)	2.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	.2	(1)	2.5
Telephone	(1)	2.6	(1)	1.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.5	(1)	.2	(1)	1.9
Telgraph												

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.05.

⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal								Coal									
	Total: Metal				Iron				Copper				Lead and zinc					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings		
1949: Average.....	\$61.55	40.9	\$1.500	\$28.91	39.7	\$1.454	\$63.96	42.3	\$1.512	\$64.79	41.4	\$1.545	\$58.78	30.2	\$1.580	\$63.28	32.6	\$1.941
1950: Average.....	\$65.58	42.2	\$1.554	\$61.96	40.9	\$1.518	\$72.05	45.0	\$1.601	\$66.64	41.6	\$1.602	\$63.24	32.1	\$1.670	\$70.35	35.0	\$2.010
1950: September.....	66.38	42.2	1.573	62.80	41.1	1.528	72.46	45.2	1.603	68.86	41.2	1.652	68.45	34.5	1.984	71.92	35.5	2.036
October.....	69.84	43.9	1.580	66.53	43.4	1.533	75.68	46.4	1.631	71.95	42.8	1.681	75.59	37.2	2.032	72.99	36.1	2.022
November.....	69.92	43.6	1.626	63.77	41.6	1.533	78.78	46.1	1.709	73.01	42.3	1.726	66.95	31.0	1.963	73.27	36.4	2.013
December.....	73.53	43.9	1.675	70.51	42.3	1.667	79.82	47.2	1.691	75.34	43.2	1.744	65.14	32.8	1.986	77.77	38.5	2.020
1951: January.....	74.33	43.7	1.701	70.31	41.8	1.688	82.21	47.3	1.738	75.34	43.1	1.748	71.33	33.9	1.987	76.65	37.6	2.038
February.....	73.46	43.7	1.693	70.98	42.5	1.670	78.49	46.3	1.688	74.74	42.8	1.733	70.36	30.7	1.977	75.77	34.1	2.017
March.....	72.83	43.3	1.696	69.22	41.8	1.678	77.50	46.0	1.699	70.30	42.0	1.728	59.68	23.1	2.119	74.66	33.6	2.222
April.....	72.44	43.7	1.699	69.99	42.2	1.670	76.82	46.0	1.670	77.96	43.7	1.720	47.20	21.6	2.185	75.63	33.9	2.231
May.....	74.96	44.2	1.696	75.48	44.4	1.700	76.00	45.7	1.663	76.23	42.9	1.777	66.67	30.1	2.215	73.86	33.3	2.218
June.....	70.89	41.8	1.696	65.19	38.3	1.702	75.36	45.4	1.690	76.20	43.2	1.764	68.94	31.0	2.224	77.67	34.8	2.232
July.....	72.32	42.0	1.722	67.58	39.2	1.721	75.86	44.6	1.701	76.85	43.1	1.783	79.50	35.3	2.252	73.71	32.7	2.254
August.....	76.49	45.1	1.696	75.15	45.7	1.710	76.68	46.0	1.667	76.39	43.6	1.752	58.52	26.3	2.225	77.12	34.8	2.216
September.....	75.55	43.6	1.728	74.43	42.9	1.733	77.99	46.2	1.688	74.99	42.1	1.777	60.72	27.4	2.216	81.50	34.4	2.230
Mining—Continued																		
Contract construction																		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	Total: Contract construction								Nonbuilding construction									
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)				Nonmetallic mining and quarrying				Total: Nonbuilding construction				Highway and street					
	\$71.48	40.2	\$1.778	\$56.38	43.3	\$1.302	\$70.81	37.8	\$1.874	\$70.44	40.9	\$1.723	\$65.65	41.8	\$1.555	\$73.66	40.5	\$1.920
1949: Average.....	70.73	40.6	1.815	59.88	44.0	1.361	72.73	37.2	1.082	40.9	40.9	1.708	69.17	41.1	1.688	76.31	40.7	1.878
1950: September.....	73.47	40.5	1.814	62.81	45.1	1.386	75.89	37.7	2.013	75.86	41.5	1.828	70.84	41.5	1.707	79.72	41.5	1.921
October.....	77.67	41.4	1.876	64.93	45.0	1.464	79.36	37.4	2.022	78.26	40.3	1.942	71.32	42.8	2.042	80.92	42.3	1.913
November.....	76.21	40.6	1.877	63.31	44.8	1.410	77.52	38.8	2.040	75.42	40.9	1.844	70.91	41.2	1.721	78.59	40.7	1.931
December.....	76.86	42.2	1.825	62.12	45.5	1.428	77.36	37.3	2.074	75.58	40.2	1.880	69.49	30.8	1.746	79.46	40.5	1.942
1951: January.....	76.00	40.6	1.894	61.96	43.3	1.431	77.61	37.1	2.099	74.70	39.4	1.899	60.10	38.1	1.735	79.80	40.2	1.988
February.....	77.15	40.5	1.903	67.77	42.0	1.447	75.47	35.7	2.114	72.20	37.7	1.915	65.83	37.3	1.765	75.30	37.9	2.000
March.....	76.69	40.6	1.889	63.74	43.6	1.462	76.99	36.3	2.121	74.19	38.5	1.927	67.40	38.1	1.799	78.25	38.1	2.022
April.....	80.30	41.2	1.949	65.88	45.0	1.464	79.36	37.4	2.122	78.26	40.3	1.942	71.43	40.4	1.769	82.65	40.5	2.056
May.....	78.30	40.4	1.938	67.22	45.7	1.471	81.62	38.3	2.131	81.26	41.8	1.944	72.45	42.4	1.855	82.45	41.3	2.002
June.....	78.45	41.2	1.976	68.84	45.8	1.503	79.73	39.0	2.147	84.81	42.9	1.977	79.22	43.6	1.817	89.21	42.4	2.104
July.....	78.32	42.1	1.970	68.84	45.8	1.507	84.71	39.2	2.161	85.40	42.7	2.000	80.03	43.4	1.844	89.46	42.1	2.125
August.....	78.27	40.2	1.947	70.08	46.5	1.507	84.65	39.0	2.189	84.65	41.8	2.025	79.29	42.2	1.879	88.81	41.5	2.140
September.....	83.33	42.0	1.984	70.98	46.3	1.533	85.37	39.0	2.189	84.65	41.8	2.025	74.00	30.7	1.644	89.44	39.9	2.417
Contract construction—Continued																		
Building construction	General contractors								Special-trade contractors									
	Total: Building construction				Total: Special-trade contractors				Plumbing and heating				Painting and decorating					
	\$70.95	36.7	\$1.935	\$67.16	36.2	\$1.855	\$75.70	37.2	\$2.034	\$78.60	38.6	\$2.037	\$70.75	35.7	\$1.982	\$86.57	39.2	\$2.211
1949: Average.....	73.73	36.3	2.031	68.56	35.8	1.915	77.77	36.7	2.119	81.72	38.4	2.128	72.26	35.4	2.013	89.16	38.4	2.322
1950: September.....	75.86	36.7	2.067	70.73	36.2	1.854	79.62	37.0	2.152	85.67	38.4	2.176	72.89	35.8	2.036	92.38	38.7	2.387
October.....	77.87	37.4	2.082	72.71	37.0	1.965	80.95	37.8	2.168	84.65	38.9	2.176	78.62	36.8	2.082	94.04	39.2	2.369
November.....	78.07	37.3	2.093	72.94	36.8	1.982	82.00	37.7	2.175	85.08	39.1	2.176	74.93	36.2	2.070	95.01	39.1	2.430
December.....	77.80	36.7	2.120	71.89	35.7	2.008	82.24	37.4	2.190	86.53	39.1	2.218	74.60	35.9	2.078	96.44	39.9	2.417
1951: January.....	78.35	36.7	2.135	72.56	36.1	2.010	82.51	37.1	2.224	86.60	38.8	2.232	74.41	35.2	2.114	98.77	39.7	2.468
February.....	76.14	35.3	2.157	68.75	34.0	2.022	81.49	36.3	2.245	85.99	38.1	2.257	75.44	35.4	2.131	97.42	39.0	2.496
March.....	77.44	35.8	2.163	69.93	34.5	2.027	82.95	36.8	2.254	88.93	38.9	2.268	74.26	35.2	2.128	98.74	39.4	2.508
April.....	79.75	36.8	2.167	72.97	36.0	2.027	84.48	37.3	2.265	89.05	38.8	2.295	77.40	36.1	2.144	98.72	39.6	2.493
May.....	81.83	37.5	2.182	73.24	36.9	2.039	82.06	37.9	2.285	91.80	39.4	2.330	79.24	36.6	2.165	102.12	40.3	2.534
June.....	82.71	37.7	2.194	75.28	36.9	2.040	88.32	38.3	2.306	92.11	39.5	2.332	79.68	36.7	2.171	103.70	40.7	2.548
July.....	83.63	38.1	2.195	76.28	37.3	2.045	88.97	38.6	2.305	92.19	39.6	2.326	79.24	36.4	2.177	103.54	40.7	2.544
August.....	84.53	38.3	2.207	77.21	37.7	2.048	90.13	38.8	2.323	92.98	39.4	2.360	80.81	38.4	2.220	104.76	41.0	2.558
September.....	85.52	38.3	2.233	77.83	37.4	2.081	91.34	39.0	2.342	93.77	39.5	2.374	80.66	38.3	2.222	107.92	41.4	2.597

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
Other special-trade contractors	Masonry				Plastering and lathing				Carpentry				Roofing and sheet-metal work					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours				
1949: Average	\$71.39	36.1	\$1,979	\$68.72	33.8	\$2,033	\$80.39	34.9	\$2,301	\$67.14	36.6	\$1,837	\$62.86	35.7	\$1,759	\$66.66	37.8	\$1,844
1950: Average	74.71	35.8	2,087	70.85	33.9	2,090	86.70	35.0	2,477	69.86	37.0	1,888	64.49	35.3	1,827	74.92	38.6	1,941
1950: September	78.50	36.3	2,116	71.88	33.2	2,165	92.80	36.6	2,538	71.77	36.2	1,963	65.99	36.2	1,822	75.01	38.0	1,974
October	79.06	37.1	2,131	77.36	35.6	2,173	93.07	36.2	2,571	71.17	37.4	1,903	68.19	36.8	1,853	78.49	38.6	2,038
November	79.07	37.0	2,137	80.53	37.3	2,156	87.49	34.9	2,507	72.80	37.8	1,926	67.64	36.6	1,848	79.97	38.3	2,088
December	78.23	36.6	2,161	72.06	33.3	2,164	93.14	35.7	2,609	70.93	35.5	1,981	66.34	35.6	1,864	80.39	38.5	2,088
1951: January	77.87	35.9	2,169	75.19	34.3	2,192	87.89	34.4	2,555	71.71	36.2	1,981	66.63	36.3	1,888	81.37	38.6	2,108
February	76.32	34.8	2,160	66.22	30.8	2,171	90.88	34.9	2,581	64.58	34.8	1,881	64.58	33.0	1,805	81.72	38.2	2,145
March	76.10	34.5	2,160	70.36	33.8	1,886	89.44	34.4	2,600	64.52	32.8	1,961	65.25	34.0	1,919	84.88	36.2	2,128
April	80.84	36.4	2,221	70.50	35.1	2,208	92.87	35.8	2,594	70.85	35.8	1,979	68.95	35.8	1,926	78.19	37.9	2,063
May	82.29	36.9	2,230	78.83	35.7	2,208	93.31	36.0	2,592	72.16	36.4	1,977	71.14	36.9	1,928	82.23	39.9	2,061
June	85.28	37.6	2,265	77.23	34.4	2,245	92.10	35.6	2,587	73.70	37.0	1,992	71.11	36.6	1,943	80.80	39.3	2,056
July	86.86	38.3	2,268	83.96	37.4	2,245	91.38	35.5	2,574	76.76	37.7	2,036	73.63	37.8	1,948	83.15	40.7	2,043
August	87.70	38.6	2,272	82.73	36.9	2,245	91.26	36.0	2,535	75.80	37.9	2,000	73.67	37.7	1,954	87.91	41.9	2,058
September	89.12	38.9	2,291	83.55	37.5	2,228	90.54	35.9	2,522	77.65	38.1	2,038	75.93	38.1	1,963	86.01	40.9	2,103
Manufacturing																		
Food and kindred products																		
Total: Manufacturing	Durable goods ²				Nondurable goods ³				Total: Ordnance and accessories				Total: Food and kindred products		Meat products			
	\$54.92	39.2	\$1,401	\$58.03	39.5	\$1,469	\$51.41	38.8	\$1,325	\$58.78	40.0	\$1,469	\$53.58	41.5	\$1,291	\$57.44	41.5	\$1,384
1950: Average	59.53	40.5	1,465	62.32	41.2	1,537	54.71	39.7	1,378	64.79	41.8	1,550	56.07	41.5	1,351	60.07	41.6	1,444
1950: September	60.64	41.0	1,479	65.14	41.7	1,562	55.30	40.1	1,377	67.41	41.1	1,564	56.38	42.0	1,342	62.59	41.7	1,501
October	61.90	41.3	1,501	69.39	42.1	1,577	56.58	40.3	1,404	68.64	42.3	1,589	58.83	41.6	1,366	61.21	40.8	1,501
November	62.23	41.1	1,514	66.34	41.8	1,587	57.19	40.3	1,419	70.53	43.4	1,625	58.07	41.9	1,386	65.49	43.4	1,569
December	63.88	41.4	1,544	68.32	42.6	1,619	58.44	40.5	1,443	68.34	42.5	1,608	59.85	42.3	1,415	69.97	45.2	1,547
1951: January	63.76	41.0	1,555	67.65	41.5	1,630	58.53	40.2	1,456	69.55	42.0	1,656	60.11	41.8	1,438	65.83	42.8	1,538
February	61.84	40.9	1,501	68.18	41.6	1,639	58.32	40.0	1,458	70.92	42.7	1,661	59.04	41.0	1,440	60.25	39.9	1,510
March	64.57	41.1	1,571	69.30	41.9	1,654	58.40	40.0	1,460	72.71	43.1	1,687	59.12	41.0	1,442	61.92	40.6	1,525
April	64.70	41.0	1,578	69.68	42.0	1,659	58.16	39.7	1,465	70.97	42.7	1,662	59.66	41.2	1,448	62.91	41.2	1,527
May	64.55	40.7	1,586	69.60	41.8	1,665	57.93	39.3	1,474	72.45	42.3	1,677	60.40	41.6	1,452	63.90	41.6	1,536
June	65.08	40.7	1,599	70.27	41.8	1,681	58.47	39.4	1,484	71.02	42.4	1,675	61.80	41.9	1,475	67.88	41.8	1,624
July	64.24	40.2	1,598	68.79	40.9	1,682	58.48	39.3	1,488	73.10	43.1	1,696	61.65	42.2	1,461	68.26	41.8	1,633
August	64.52	40.4	1,597	69.68	41.1	1,683	57.95	39.1	1,482	72.40	43.2	1,676	61.34	42.1	1,457	67.53	41.3	1,635
September	65.45	40.6	1,612	70.84	41.6	1,703	58.75	39.4	1,491	76.03	44.1	1,724	61.94	42.6	1,454	68.51	41.9	1,635
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Meat packing	Sausages and casings				Dairy products				Condensed and evaporated milk				Ice cream and ices		Canning and preserving			
	\$58.02	41.5	\$1,398	\$57.44	41.9	\$1,371	\$54.61	44.8	\$1,219	\$56.12	45.3	\$1,239	\$55.00	44.9	\$1,225	\$43.77	38.8	\$1,128
1950: Average	60.94	41.6	1,465	60.80	42.4	1,434	56.11	44.5	1,261	57.36	45.6	1,258	52.29	44.1	1,269	46.81	39.3	1,191
1950: September	63.77	41.8	1,538	62.45	42.8	1,459	58.71	34.7	1,271	58.59	46.1	1,271	58.43	44.2	1,322	47.18	41.1	1,148
October	62.23	40.7	1,529	60.78	41.4	1,498	56.14	44.6	1,275	57.58	45.7	1,260	58.74	44.1	1,332	49.05	40.5	1,211
November	65.55	43.3	1,537	65.68	43.2	1,518	56.62	44.1	1,284	57.91	45.1	1,284	58.76	43.4	1,354	48.06	38.6	1,245
December	71.48	43.5	1,571	67.23	43.8	1,535	57.68	44.3	1,302	58.90	45.2	1,303	60.79	44.5	1,366	46.92	37.4	1,252
1951: January	66.98	43.0	1,537	65.84	42.7	1,542	59.09	44.1	1,340	60.89	45.0	1,353	61.82	44.8	1,380	49.41	38.3	1,290
February	61.21	39.9	1,534	61.04	40.0	1,526	59.45	44.1	1,348	61.56	45.1	1,365	62.01	44.2	1,403	48.84	37.8	1,297
March	63.01	40.6	1,532	64.37	42.1	1,529	59.98	44.4	1,351	63.75	46.5	1,371	61.65	44.2	1,395	48.64	37.5	1,297
April	63.91	41.1	1,533	64.17	41.4	1,530	59.67	44.3	1,347	62.56	45.9	1,363	61.66	44.2	1,395	50.39	38.7	1,302
May	65.03	41.5	1,567	64.17	41.4	1,550	60.52	45.1	1,342	64.34	47.0	1,369	61.27	44.4	1,380	48.88	38.1	1,283
June	69.47	41.7	1,696	66.51	42.2	1,576	61.11	45.4	1,346	64.20	46.8	1,373	61.46	44.6	1,378	49.25	38.6	1,276
July	69.81	41.7	1,674	67.50	42.8	1,577	62.02	45.1	1,366	65.47	46.8	1,399	63.57	45.7	1,391	49.26	40.8	1,206
August	69.55	41.5	1,676	67.66	42.5	1,592	60.93	45.0	1,354	63.65	46.7	1,393	62.78	45.1	1,392	53.38	42.0	1,271
September	69.97	41.9	1,670	67.79	42.6	1,614	62.19	45.0	1,382	64.68	46.4	1,394	63.80	44.9	1,421	53.75	43.0	1,250

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$56.04	43.8	\$1,300	\$58.91	44.7	\$1,318	\$54.98	46.2	\$1,190	\$51.67	41.7	\$1,239	\$56.01	42.4	\$1,321	\$56.62	42.1	\$1,348
1950: Average.....	59.02	43.3	1,363	60.95	44.1	1,382	57.21	45.3	1,263	53.54	41.5	1,290	59.94	43.0	1,394	61.83	43.0	1,436
1950: September.....	61.34	44.0	1,394	64.66	45.5	1,421	60.14	47.7	1,294	53.85	41.2	1,307	63.54	43.7	1,454	60.01	45.7	1,510
October.....	59.97	43.3	1,383	60.85	43.4	1,402	59.89	46.0	1,302	54.19	41.4	1,306	56.90	41.9	1,383	56.83	39.6	1,435
November.....	59.78	42.7	1,400	61.42	43.5	1,412	60.00	44.7	1,320	54.47	41.3	1,319	61.10	45.7	1,337	57.29	40.4	1,418
December.....	63.60	44.2	1,439	66.55	45.8	1,453	61.10	46.5	1,340	55.04	41.6	1,323	63.43	45.7	1,388	67.07	45.6	1,484
1951: January.....	64.02	44.8	1,440	68.02	48.4	1,466	61.42	46.6	1,347	54.68	41.3	1,324	60.36	40.4	1,494	63.87	42.1	1,517
February.....	63.58	43.7	1,455	64.03	45.0	1,445	59.98	44.2	1,357	55.49	41.5	1,337	61.93	40.8	1,518	62.08	40.8	1,546
March.....	62.71	43.1	1,455	62.88	44.0	1,429	59.83	43.8	1,366	55.32	41.5	1,333	58.82	39.4	1,493	61.06	40.8	1,519
April.....	63.16	43.5	1,452	62.57	44.0	1,422	62.10	45.0	1,380	56.37	41.6	1,355	59.72	40.0	1,493	59.69	39.4	1,535
May.....	64.75	44.5	1,455	63.36	44.4	1,427	64.36	46.4	1,387	57.24	41.9	1,366	65.66	42.8	1,474	67.47	47.0	1,566
June.....	65.13	44.4	1,467	64.00	44.6	1,435	66.31	47.3	1,402	57.93	42.1	1,376	65.76	41.0	1,555	66.41	41.9	1,585
July.....	68.14	45.7	1,491	68.54	46.5	1,474	67.40	47.7	1,413	58.15	42.2	1,375	68.77	41.1	1,531	63.14	41.4	1,525
August.....	67.94	45.2	1,503	69.67	46.6	1,495	65.75	46.7	1,408	57.93	41.8	1,386	58.49	39.1	1,496	59.68	39.6	1,507
September.....	68.51	45.4	1,509	71.11	47.0	1,513	68.28	47.8	1,428	58.31	41.8	1,395	62.49	41.8	1,519	64.47	42.5	1,517
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors					
1949: Average.....	\$56.09	42.3	\$1,326	\$45.12	40.0	\$1,128	\$42.62	39.8	\$1,071	\$64.21	41.0	\$1,566	\$48.40	43.8	\$1,105	\$69.46	41.1	\$1,600
1950: Average.....	58.68	42.5	1,381	46.72	39.9	1,171	44.81	39.9	1,123	67.49	41.0	1,640	49.12	42.9	1,145	72.66	40.8	1,781
1950: September.....	58.04	40.9	1,419	49.35	41.3	1,195	47.13	41.2	1,144	67.96	41.2	1,647	48.83	42.7	1,100	72.71	40.8	1,792
October.....	57.45	42.8	1,395	49.00	41.0	1,185	47.18	41.0	1,181	66.14	41.0	1,692	49.92	43.0	1,161	72.48	40.2	1,803
November.....	60.07	47.6	1,346	48.15	40.5	1,189	47.10	41.1	1,146	67.81	40.9	1,658	50.30	42.1	1,167	72.02	40.5	1,803
December.....	62.06	45.1	1,376	47.71	40.4	1,181	46.16	43.7	68.78	40.6	1,694	50.34	42.9	1,174	74.01	39.9	1,855	
1951: January.....	57.24	38.6	1,453	49.49	40.4	1,228	48.33	41.1	1,176	71.61	41.2	1,738	50.24	42.8	1,174	75.93	40.3	1,884
February.....	61.81	40.6	1,515	49.31	39.7	1,242	47.44	44.9	1,189	71.15	40.3	1,765	50.53	42.5	1,189	76.45	40.9	1,916
March.....	55.71	36.7	1,518	48.82	39.5	1,236	47.00	39.7	1,184	72.35	40.9	1,766	50.72	42.6	1,191	76.59	40.5	1,909
April.....	61.95	40.7	1,522	49.00	39.2	1,250	46.84	39.9	1,198	71.97	40.5	1,777	52.12	42.4	1,224	76.99	40.5	1,901
May.....	51.14	33.8	1,513	49.93	39.5	1,264	47.83	40.3	1,227	72.77	41.1	1,790	53.45	43.7	1,223	79.30	41.3	1,920
June.....	60.76	39.3	1,501	51.64	40.7	1,264	49.02	40.2	1,220	75.21	41.9	1,795	54.62	44.3	1,233	80.57	41.9	1,923
July.....	64.20	40.2	1,601	49.13	39.9	1,278	47.10	40.8	1,217	75.64	42.0	1,801	56.16	45.4	1,237	81.42	42.1	1,934
August.....	62.29	39.0	1,534	50.45	39.6	1,274	47.67	40.2	1,216	74.78	41.8	1,789	54.86	44.6	1,230	80.24	41.9	1,915
September.....	64.02	40.7	1,573	52.62	41.3	1,274	49.73	40.9	1,216	75.21	41.9	1,795	53.64	43.4	1,236	80.98	42.2	1,919
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Tobacco and snuff		
1949: Average.....	\$57.00	39.2	\$1,454	\$52.17	41.9	\$1,245	\$37.25	37.1	\$1,004	\$46.33	37.7	\$1,229	\$32.41	38.7	\$0.84	\$39.10	37.2	\$1,051
1950: Average.....	61.94	40.3	1,537	54.99	42.2	1,303	41.08	37.9	1,054	50.19	39.0	1,287	35.76	38.9	0.969	42.79	37.7	1,136
1950: September.....	65.18	42.0	1,552	56.43	43.0	1,306	42.02	39.2	1,072	50.36	39.5	1,275	37.57	38.1	0.966	44.23	39.0	1,134
October.....	64.95	40.8	1,592	56.06	42.6	1,318	41.21	38.3	1,078	45.10	35.4	1,274	39.35	39.0	1.009	44.24	38.8	1,140
November.....	65.31	41.6	1,570	56.44	42.5	1,328	42.45	37.8	1,123	50.07	37.9	1,321	39.50	38.5	1.026	42.97	38.6	1,174
December.....	66.46	41.8	1,590	56.85	42.3	1,344	43.72	38.9	1,124	51.11	40.2	1,346	38.40	38.1	1.008	44.77	38.1	1,175
1951: January.....	73.85	43.8	1,656	58.54	42.3	1,354	44.12	38.7	1,140	55.20	40.5	1,363	38.69	37.6	1.013	48.68	38.1	1,199
February.....	69.83	41.2	1,695	59.08	42.2	1,400	44.02	37.7	1,130	52.75	39.4	1,359	38.10	37.5	1.016	45.25	37.8	1,197
March.....	67.23	39.9	1,683	58.14	42.2	1,391	42.03	36.8	1,142	48.57	36.3	1,338	37.91	37.2	1.019	44.62	37.0	1,206
April.....	68.10	39.1	1,723	57.55	41.3	1,399	42.58	36.8	1,157	50.59	37.2	1,360	37.72	36.8	1.025	44.27	36.5	1,213
May.....	67.70	39.5	1,719	58.22	41.5	1,403	44.49	37.9	1,174	55.37	40.3	1,374	37.50	36.3	1.033	46.85	38.4	1,220
June.....	68.50	39.8	1,721	59.21	41.7	1,420	44.03	37.6	1,171	53.70	39.2	1,370	37.83	36.8	1.028	46.76	38.3	1,221
July.....	67.74	39.5	1,715	58.99	41.6	1,418	43.82	38.3	1,144	55.97	40.5	1,382	38.14	37.1	1.028	46.77	38.3	1,221
August.....	67.10	39.1	1,716	59.98	41.8	1,435	44.60	39.4	1,132	55.86	40.1	1,393	39.57	37.9	1.044	48.27	38.9	1,241

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Tobacco manufacturers—Con.				Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products		Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings			
1949: Average.....	134.20	38.3	\$0.863	\$44.3	37.7	\$1.159	\$40.51	36.4	\$1.113	\$40.55	36.3	\$1.117	\$44.48	37.5	\$1.186	\$42.80	37.2	\$1.153	
1950: Average.....	37.59	39.4	.954	48.65	39.6	1.236	45.01	38.9	1.157	45.00	38.8	1.162	49.28	40.1	1.229	49.00	40.1	1.197	
1950: September.....	39.26	43.1	.911	49.98	40.7	1.223	46.40	40.1	1.157	46.56	40.0	1.164	49.90	41.1	1.214	48.62	41.1	1.183	
October.....	37.37	41.2	.907	52.58	40.6	1.294	49.33	40.2	1.227	49.16	40.0	1.229	53.17	40.9	1.300	52.29	41.3	1.266	
November.....	34.53	35.6	.970	53.19	40.7	1.307	49.57	40.3	1.230	49.61	40.2	1.234	53.68	41.1	1.306	52.62	41.4	1.271	
December.....	38.52	40.0	.985	51.57	40.8	1.313	49.90	40.6	1.223	49.50	40.5	1.222	54.36	41.4	1.313	53.33	41.7	1.279	
1951: January.....	38.79	39.7	.077	43.59	40.6	1.320	49.61	40.5	1.225	49.73	40.4	1.231	54.39	41.3	1.317	53.37	41.6	1.288	
February.....	35.85	34.7	1.033	48.8	40.8	1.322	49.98	40.5	1.234	54.22	41.2	1.316	53.54	41.7	1.284	53.25	41.5	1.264	
March.....	37.91	35.3	1.071	53.34	40.5	1.317	49.49	40.5	1.233	50.02	40.5	1.235	53.72	41.2	1.304	52.29	41.3	1.266	
April.....	38.84	35.8	1.085	52.87	39.9	1.325	49.64	40.1	1.233	49.93	40.2	1.242	53.95	40.9	1.319	52.64	41.1	1.284	
May.....	41.72	38.0	1.069	51.37	38.8	1.324	48.05	39.0	1.232	48.39	38.9	1.244	52.67	38.9	1.320	51.57	40.1	1.266	
June.....	43.07	38.8	1.110	51.27	38.6	1.322	47.78	38.5	1.241	47.81	38.4	1.245	52.10	38.5	1.319	50.63	39.4	1.285	
July.....	41.00	36.8	1.114	49.58	37.7	1.315	47.60	37.6	1.240	46.92	37.6	1.248	50.25	38.3	1.312	48.74	38.2	1.276	
August.....	35.25	37.7	.953	47.08	36.6	1.311	45.05	36.3	1.241	45.11	36.2	1.246	48.14	37.0	1.301	46.46	36.7	1.266	
September.....	37.52	42.2	.889	48.89	36.9	1.325	45.52	36.3	1.254	45.67	36.3	1.258	48.90	37.1	1.318	47.42	36.9	1.285	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Textile-mill products—Continued																			
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued				Woolen and worsted				Knitting mills				Full-fashioned hosiery				United States		North	
North		South																	
1949: Average.....	\$46.38	38.0	\$1.220	\$41.92	37.0	\$1.133	\$51.19	38.9	\$1.316	\$41.47	36.8	\$1.127	\$49.09	37.5	\$1.389	\$53.98	36.9	\$1.458	
1950: Average.....	51.23	40.5	1.265	47.98	40.0	1.177	54.01	39.8	1.357	44.13	47.4	1.180	53.63	37.9	1.415	50.25	37.7	1.450	
1950: September.....	51.58	41.1	1.255	47.53	41.2	1.161	54.81	40.9	1.340	45.63	38.9	1.173	54.35	39.1	1.390	54.12	39.3	1.377	
October.....	55.42	41.5	1.286	51.25	41.3	1.241	56.26	39.7	1.347	44.60	47.67	1.216	57.87	39.8	1.405	58.52	39.3	1.488	
November.....	56.16	41.6	1.300	51.60	41.3	1.247	56.58	40.0	1.349	47.91	37.7	1.228	58.73	39.1	1.502	58.20	39.1	1.543	
December.....	56.37	41.6	1.355	52.46	41.8	1.255	55.59	40.1	1.356	47.24	38.1	1.240	57.41	38.4	1.435	57.87	37.8	1.531	
1951: January.....	66.61	41.5	1.369	52.25	41.6	1.256	58.88	40.3	1.465	47.94	37.9	1.265	59.25	38.3	1.547	61.01	37.5	1.627	
February.....	57.08	41.6	1.372	52.46	41.7	1.255	57.10	39.3	1.453	49.24	35.8	1.269	59.12	39.2	1.559	61.35	38.4	1.642	
March.....	56.02	40.8	1.373	52.33	41.6	1.256	57.28	40.0	1.452	48.54	35.4	1.274	60.45	38.6	1.566	63.17	38.1	1.658	
April.....	54.96	40.0	1.374	52.04	41.4	1.257	55.69	40.2	1.460	46.76	37.7	1.274	57.16	38.5	1.566	59.19	35.7	1.658	
May.....	54.13	39.6	1.367	50.90	40.3	1.263	57.35	39.2	1.463	45.04	35.7	1.276	55.14	35.1	1.571	58.70	34.2	1.648	
June.....	54.25	39.6	1.374	49.72	39.4	1.262	56.76	39.4	1.465	45.37	36.7	1.274	55.84	35.8	1.571	58.18	34.4	1.639	
July.....	51.69	38.0	1.328	47.86	38.2	1.255	57.47	38.2	1.466	44.57	35.4	1.259	54.01	35.3	1.530	54.48	34.2	1.593	
August.....	48.75	35.9	1.358	45.79	36.9	1.241	55.76	38.3	1.459	44.55	35.3	1.262	53.92	35.2	1.529	54.40	34.3	1.586	
September.....													1.480	34.8	1.534				
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Textile-mill products—Continued																			
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued				Seamless hosiery												Knit outerwear		Knit underwear	
South		United States		North		South													
1949: Average.....	\$50.31	38.2	\$1.317	\$31.45	35.5	\$0.886	\$35.06	37.7	\$0.930	\$30.78	35.1	\$0.877	\$40.96	35.1	\$1.075	\$36.34	36.2	\$1.094	
1950: Average.....	53.33	38.2	1.306	34.94	35.8	.976	38.12	38.2	.998	34.37	35.4	.971	43.73	38.6	1.133	39.60	37.5	1.056	
1950: September.....	54.68	39.0	1.402	36.98	37.5	.968	39.62	39.0	1.016	36.46	37.2	.980	42.75	38.0	1.125	42.63	40.1	1.093	
October.....	57.18	39.6	1.444	38.05	37.7	1.010	40.35	39.1	1.032	37.59	37.2	1.005	45.45	40.2	1.155	43.43	39.7	1.094	
November.....	57.47	39.2	1.466	38.31	37.6	1.019	41.59	39.5	1.053	37.66	37.2	1.012	46.10	39.4	1.170	43.06	39.0	1.104	
December.....	57.28	39.1	1.465	37.65	36.8	1.023	41.23	39.1	1.055	36.98	36.4	1.016	45.42	38.2	1.189	43.11	38.8	1.111	
1951: January.....	57.65	38.9	1.482	37.73	36.6	1.031	40.93	38.4	1.066	37.21	36.3	1.025	47.46	38.9	1.220	43.13	38.3	1.126	
February.....	50.38	38.8	1.492	38.79	37.3	1.040	41.90	38.8	1.080	38.18	37.0	1.031	45.30	39.4	1.225	44.29	39.4	1.124	
March.....	55.62	37.2	1.490	38.46	34.1	1.040	41.37	38.2	1.083	34.30	33.3	1.030	48.03	38.6	1.209	43.94	38.6	1.137	
April.....	55.65	37.2	1.490	38.46	34.1	1.040	41.37	38.2	1.083	34.30	33.3	1.030	48.03	38.6	1.208	43.58	38.3	1.137	
May.....	53.84	35.7	1.508	34.31	32.8	1.046	40.51	37.3	1.086	32.94	31.8	1.036	46.37	38.2	1.214	41.27	36.3	1.137	
June.....	53.39	35.5	1.504	35.80	34.0	1.053	40.26	36.8	1.094	34.87	33.4	1.044	46.41	38.2	1.215	41.90	36.8	1.141	
July.....	53.83	36.1	1.491	35.39	34.0	1.041	38.29	35.5	1.076	34.85	33.7	1.034	46.37	37.5	1.207	40.55	35.6	1.139	
August.....	53.59	35.8	1.497	35.18	33.5	1.050	39.57	36.2	1.063	34.35	33.0	1.041	46.19	37.8	1.222	40.88	35.8	1.142	
September.....													46.56	37.7		1.235	41.65	36.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings		
1949: Average.....	\$31.50	40.3	\$1,278	\$56.80	39.5	\$1,438	\$56.23	38.7	\$1,453	\$47.89	38.9	\$1,231	\$49.21	35.3	\$1,394	\$41.86	35.8	\$1,170
1950: Average.....	33.87	40.9	1,317	62.33	41.5	1,502	62.72	41.1	1,526	52.37	40.6	1,290	51.05	35.0	1,422	43.68	36.4	1,200
1950: September.....	55.76	42.6	1,309	62.94	41.6	1,513	62.19	40.7	1,528	53.37	40.9	1,305	58.87	35.8	1,421	43.09	35.7	1,207
October.....	56.26	41.4	1,359	66.46	42.6	1,560	62.36	42.0	1,580	54.77	40.9	1,339	50.46	33.5	1,422	45.51	37.3	1,226
November.....	58.19	41.8	1,392	65.82	42.4	1,578	66.02	41.8	1,594	55.88	41.3	1,333	51.98	36.9	1,440	44.90	36.9	1,204
December.....	58.88	42.0	1,462	67.28	42.1	1,598	66.90	41.4	1,616	56.56	41.7	1,357	56.83	38.4	1,460	45.88	36.5	1,257
1951: January.....	59.13	41.7	1,418	65.91	41.4	1,592	65.65	40.7	1,613	56.83	41.6	1,306	58.08	38.8	1,407	47.42	39.9	1,285
February.....	60.12	42.4	1,418	67.25	41.9	1,605	66.30	41.0	1,617	56.11	40.9	1,372	59.45	39.4	1,509	48.38	37.5	1,290
March.....	58.19	41.3	1,400	66.49	41.4	1,606	65.08	40.3	1,615	56.62	41.3	1,371	55.43	37.1	1,404	47.27	37.4	1,264
April.....	58.18	39.7	1,415	64.76	40.4	1,606	62.83	39.9	1,611	55.70	40.6	1,372	56.69	38.8	1,513	44.97	36.5	1,223
May.....	54.40	39.5	1,413	61.38	37.7	1,586	58.31	38.8	1,598	54.51	37.7	1,373	52.68	35.9	1,426	45.68	35.9	1,294
June.....	55.97	38.5	1,417	59.48	37.6	1,582	58.81	38.5	1,595	54.85	39.2	1,370	51.73	35.0	1,478	44.05	35.3	1,248
July.....	52.56	37.3	1,409	58.43	37.7	1,582	58.25	38.0	1,599	53.70	39.2	1,370	50.38	34.2	1,473	45.10	35.4	1,274
August.....	51.19	36.9	1,422	58.56	37.1	1,577	54.50	34.8	1,566	52.33	38.2	1,370	47.14	33.2	1,420	46.15	35.8	1,289
September.....	53.41	37.4	1,428	59.41	37.6	1,580	55.84	35.5	1,573	54.11	38.9	1,391	49.72	32.2	1,554	46.05	35.7	1,290
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear			
1949: Average.....	\$46.67	34.7	\$1,345	\$33.30	36.2	\$0,920	\$33.37	36.0	\$0,927	\$34.91	35.7	\$0,978	\$27.44	35.5	\$0,773	\$49.69	34.7	\$1,433
1950: Average.....	50.22	36.9	1,361	36.43	36.8	1,090	36.26	36.7	1,088	39.43	37.8	1,043	31.34	35.9	1,073	49.41	34.7	1,434
1950: September.....	47.75	35.4	1,349	37.18	37.4	1,094	37.20	37.5	1,092	38.45	36.9	1,042	33.03	37.2	1,068	45.43	32.2	1,442
October.....	51.77	37.9	1,387	38.23	38.3	1,002	38.02	38.4	1,000	40.91	38.7	1,057	33.56	36.9	1,063	50.94	34.7	1,498
November.....	52.57	37.9	1,387	38.53	37.7	1,022	39.35	38.2	1,030	40.32	38.0	1,061	32.18	35.6	1,004	48.27	34.6	1,398
December.....	55.57	37.7	1,474	38.59	37.0	1,043	39.42	37.4	1,054	40.41	38.8	1,098	33.10	35.9	1,022	51.84	35.1	1,477
1951: January.....	55.23	37.6	1,469	39.11	37.0	1,057	39.09	36.6	1,068	41.78	37.4	1,117	33.38	36.2	1,022	55.01	36.0	1,528
February.....	56.32	38.6	1,482	38.68	37.4	1,061	39.87	37.3	1,069	43.08	38.6	1,116	33.05	36.2	913	56.08	36.7	1,528
March.....	52.40	38.8	1,482	40.17	37.9	1,050	40.05	37.5	1,068	43.69	38.8	1,126	34.91	37.7	926	52.49	35.9	1,462
April.....	54.00	37.5	1,464	38.96	37.0	1,053	39.15	37.0	1,058	42.37	37.9	1,118	33.51	36.5	918	48.37	35.1	1,378
May.....	53.29	36.3	1,468	37.28	35.8	1,052	36.96	34.9	1,059	38.86	35.1	1,107	33.66	36.4	922	47.30	34.3	1,379
June.....	52.85	36.0	1,468	36.82	35.0	1,052	35.97	34.0	1,058	39.28	35.1	1,119	32.88	35.9	916	47.52	33.8	1,406
July.....	52.82	36.2	1,459	36.15	34.4	1,051	35.30	33.4	1,057	38.61	35.1	1,100	32.62	35.3	924	52.35	34.9	1,500
August.....	52.25	35.4	1,476	36.03	35.1	1,052	36.22	34.2	1,056	35.25	35.2	1,115	32.31	35.0	923	53.45	35.4	1,510
September.....	52.82	35.5	1,488	37.88	35.5	1,067	37.59	35.0	1,074	39.46	35.2	1,121	31.33	33.8	927	51.35	34.3	1,497
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery			
1949: Average.....	\$47.20	34.4	\$1,372	\$32.23	36.5	\$0,883	\$66.38	33.8	\$1,964	\$35.79	36.6	\$1,978	\$34.08	36.1	\$0,944	\$33.55	35.3	\$1,517
1950: Average.....	48.09	34.8	1,382	34.66	36.1	1,060	63.77	33.6	1,088	38.38	36.9	1,040	36.55	36.1	1,004	54.21	35.2	1,540
1950: September.....	44.37	31.9	1,391	35.28	36.6	1,064	57.91	30.1	1,024	39.98	37.8	1,027	38.35	37.6	1,020	53.56	33.9	1,560
October.....	47.68	33.8	1,410	36.43	37.4	1,074	56.25	32.8	1,060	41.76	39.1	1,068	40.16	38.8	1,035	53.27	35.0	1,522
November.....	47.37	34.2	1,384	36.64	37.5	1,077	60.12	32.1	1,073	40.96	38.3	1,078	39.25	37.6	1,044	47.53	31.6	1,504
December.....	49.81	35.2	1,415	35.58	35.9	1,061	67.07	34.2	1,061	59.28	36.3	1,082	37.10	35.8	1,045	51.82	33.8	1,533
1951: January.....	51.91	35.9	1,446	36.60	36.2	1,011	72.20	35.6	2,028	40.85	36.9	1,107	38.34	36.1	1,062	61.60	38.0	1,621
February.....	52.56	36.3	1,448	39.74	35.7	1,027	73.39	35.8	2,050	42.81	38.5	1,112	40.84	38.2	1,066	68.84	41.1	1,675
March.....	52.20	35.3	1,438	39.89	35.8	1,028	62.86	32.4	1,940	42.21	38.2	1,105	40.25	37.9	1,062	62.07	38.6	1,608
April.....	50.65	35.1	1,443	39.13	38.1	1,027	53.79	30.6	1,758	40.88	36.8	1,111	39.77	37.	1,072	52.94	34.2	1,581
May.....	49.46	34.3	1,442	38.00	37.0	1,027	55.15	32.1	1,718	38.27	34.6	1,104	37.35	35.0	1,068	46.45	31.1	1,481
June.....	48.92	34.5	1,418	37.22	36.1	1,031	55.71	31.0	1,797	38.99	35.5	1,114	38.76	34.8	1,076	49.42	32.9	1,502
July.....	48.06	35.4	1,383	34.48	34.0	1,014	68.43	34.2	2,001	38.4	31.6	1,110	38.56	35.7	1,060	57.66	35.9	1,606
August.....	52.02	35.8	1,453	37.29	37.1	1,005	67.30	33.5	2,069	39.46	33.6	1,109	38.66	35.9	1,077	61.44	37.1	1,656
September.....	50.91	34.4	1,486	37.74	37.4	1,009	63.81	32.1	1,988	40.83	36.6	1,116	40.03	37.0	1,082	63.13	37.4	1,688

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average	\$37.06	36.3	\$1.021	\$42.05	36.0	\$1.168	\$39.74	38.1	\$1.043	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$31.72	40.6	\$1.274
1950: Average	36.98	36.5	1.028	43.45	36.7	1.184	42.06	38.2	1.101	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.31	41.0	1.249
1950: September	38.12	35.3	1.080	44.89	37.1	1.202	43.88	38.8	1.131	\$37.33	36.6	\$1.020	\$43.93	39.4	\$1.115	57.84	41.2	1.404
October	40.48	37.0	1.094	47.91	38.7	1.238	43.45	39.0	1.114	39.82	38.1	1.037	44.19	39.6	1.116	58.83	41.0	1.404
November	39.29	37.0	1.062	46.08	37.5	1.228	42.86	38.1	1.125	38.31	36.8	1.041	43.30	38.9	1.111	57.03	41.0	1.391
December	40.26	36.3	1.100	45.98	36.9	1.222	43.55	38.3	1.137	39.29	37.6	1.043	43.90	39.2	1.120	59.59	41.4	1.391
1951: January	42.18	39.9	1.143	44.58	36.1	1.253	44.23	38.7	1.142	39.93	37.9	1.048	44.44	39.4	1.133	55.73	40.5	1.276
February	42.70	37.1	1.151	44.98	36.9	1.219	44.12	38.6	1.143	39.93	37.6	1.062	44.73	39.2	1.141	56.13	40.5	1.286
March	40.77	36.8	1.117	45.60	37.1	1.229	44.03	38.3	1.150	38.44	36.4	1.056	45.16	39.0	1.159	55.58	40.6	1.299
April	40.74	36.8	1.107	44.84	36.7	1.223	43.15	37.1	1.163	38.12	36.0	1.059	43.12	37.4	1.153	55.05	41.4	1.242
May	40.35	35.9	1.124	44.82	36.0	1.245	42.81	36.5	1.173	37.21	35.2	1.057	42.65	36.8	1.159	57.72	41.5	1.439
June	40.90	36.1	1.133	46.14	36.5	1.214	44.59	37.5	1.180	38.27	35.7	1.072	44.03	37.6	1.171	61.51	41.9	1.468
July	41.83	36.5	1.146	43.61	36.4	1.198	43.48	37.1	1.172	38.05	35.3	1.078	44.00	37.8	1.164	57.43	39.8	1.443
August	41.56	36.2	1.148	45.90	36.6	1.254	44.03	37.6	1.171	37.70	35.8	1.053	45.57	39.5	1.179	60.14	40.8	1.474
September	41.64	35.8	1.163	46.51	37.0	1.257	44.32	37.4	1.185	37.56	35.4	1.061	45.98	38.9	1.182	60.56	40.4	1.469
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
Logging camps and contractors	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general												Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
	Sawmills and planing mills			United States			South			West								
				\$33.06	40.6	\$1.307	\$35.66	42.1	\$0.847	\$67.12	38.8	\$1.730	\$35.06	41.9	\$1.314			
1949: Average	\$61.31	39.1	\$1.508	\$62.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$55.53	40.7	\$1.371	38.90	40.5	\$0.924	70.43	38.7	1.820	56.62	43.2	1.401
1950: Average	66.25	38.9	1.703	54.95	40.7	1.330	55.53	40.8	1.371	38.90	40.5	1.024	74.22	39.4	1.899	53.71	44.0	1.449
1950: September	70.07	38.8	1.806	57.69	41.0	1.407	58.49	40.9	1.430	20.63	42.2	1.030	74.23	39.1	1.901	62.06	43.4	1.430
October	70.31	38.8	1.812	58.56	41.0	1.401	59.34	41.7	1.425	41.25	42.6	1.034	74.42	39.4	1.904	53.71	44.0	1.449
November	65.40	37.1	1.758	56.53	40.7	1.280	57.15	40.5	1.411	40.34	42.6	1.047	72.93	38.8	1.865	63.12	43.5	1.451
December	66.16	38.9	1.719	56.63	41.0	1.286	57.49	40.8	1.409	40.79	42.8	1.033	73.68	38.7	1.904	54.94	43.9	1.477
1951: January	61.99	37.3	1.662	54.84	40.0	1.371	55.54	39.9	1.392	40.11	42.0	1.035	70.73	37.5	1.884	63.47	42.8	1.493
February	64.10	38.2	1.678	53.30	39.9	1.386	56.00	39.8	1.407	40.05	41.5	1.065	71.71	37.9	1.899	63.88	42.9	1.480
March	67.93	38.3	1.596	55.06	40.1	1.373	55.55	39.9	1.393	40.35	41.8	1.065	66.94	37.3	1.875	64.71	43.2	1.498
April	67.10	39.0	1.623	58.49	41.1	1.423	59.16	41.0	1.445	41.82	42.8	1.074	75.62	39.4	1.904	65.32	43.3	1.492
May	71.64	39.0	1.827	59.22	41.8	1.454	59.93	41.2	1.442	41.54	42.8	1.070	75.92	39.1	1.904	64.71	43.2	1.412
June	77.10	40.6	1.825	59.55	41.5	1.468	59.19	41.5	1.480	41.12	42.0	1.079	79.31	40.4	1.903	64.48	42.8	1.330
July	65.55	35.7	1.572	57.56	39.6	1.451	58.17	39.6	1.469	40.62	41.7	1.074	72.38	37.1	1.951	63.56	41.6	1.528
August	76.17	40.8	1.867	59.44	40.3	1.475	60.21	40.3	1.494	40.91	42.0	1.074	76.12	38.6	1.972	64.96	42.4	1.532
September	72.19	39.3	1.837	59.94	39.8	1.506	60.66	39.7	1.528	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.45	42.3	1.571
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
Millwork	Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture					
1949: Average	\$64.23	42.2	\$1.285	\$41.90	40.6	\$1.032	\$42.48	41.0	\$1.036	\$44.16	40.7	\$1.038	\$49.48	40.1	\$1.234	\$47.04	39.8	\$1.182
1950: Average	59.05	43.2	1.367	46.03	40.7	1.311	46.56	41.5	1.122	47.07	41.4	1.137	53.67	41.9	1.281	51.91	41.9	1.239
1950: September	60.63	43.4	1.367	47.50	40.7	1.167	47.64	41.8	1.148	49.10	42.4	1.158	55.42	42.6	1.301	53.84	42.7	1.261
October	61.81	43.9	1.408	48.74	41.8	1.166	49.31	42.8	1.152	49.80	42.6	1.169	56.27	42.6	1.321	54.57	42.7	1.278
November	61.82	43.6	1.411	48.50	41.7	1.163	49.16	42.6	1.154	50.07	42.5	1.178	56.87	42.6	1.335	55.30	42.7	1.263
December	61.89	43.4	1.426	48.43	41.5	1.167	49.43	42.8	1.155	50.16	42.4	1.183	56.77	42.3	1.342	54.78	42.2	1.258
1951: January	60.09	42.2	1.424	48.31	41.4	1.167	49.37	42.6	1.159	50.51	42.2	1.197	56.93	41.8	1.362	54.75	41.7	1.313
February	60.15	41.8	1.439	47.72	41.1	1.161	49.26	42.8	1.151	50.23	42.1	1.193	56.18	42.2	1.378	55.78	42.0	1.328
March	61.19	42.2	1.450	48.51	41.5	1.162	49.64	42.9	1.157	51.49	42.8	1.203	56.96	41.1	1.386	54.04	42.6	1.331
April	62.13	42.1	1.455	48.47	41.1	1.165	49.64	42.9	1.157	51.49	42.8	1.203	56.96	41.1	1.386	54.04	42.6	1.334
May	62.02	42.2	1.471	50.46	42.3	1.193	50.35	42.6	1.182	52.26	42.5	1.221	56.03	40.4	1.387	52.64	39.7	1.326
June	62.08	42.2	1.471	50.46	42.3	1.193	50.35	42.6	1.182	52.26	42.5	1.221	56.03	40.4	1.387	52.64	39.7	1.326
July	60.54	41.1	1.473	48.63	40.9	1.189	49.27	41.3	1.193	50.75	41.7	1.217	55.74	39.7	1.404	51.91	38.8	1.338
August	61.80	41.9	1.475	49.07	41.1	1.194	48.63	40.9	1.189	51.24	41.9	1.223	57.31	40.7	1.408	53.52	40.0	1.338
September	62.45	42.0	1.487	49.85	41.2	1.210	49.52	41.2	1.202	52.54	42.1	1.248	58.46	41.2	1.419	55.34	40.9	1.335

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products		Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$43.68	40.0	\$1.092	\$50.18	28.9	\$1.290	\$51.69	29.7	\$1.302	\$55.47	40.7	\$1.363	\$55.96	41.7	\$1.342	\$50.83	42.4	\$1.411
1950: Average.....	48.39	42.3	1.144	56.33	41.4	1.361	57.27	41.2	1.360	58.53	41.9	1.397	61.14	43.3	1.412	65.00	43.9	1.482
1950: September.....	49.97	43.0	1.162	58.61	42.5	1.379	59.59	42.2	1.412	59.71	42.2	1.415	63.10	44.0	1.434	66.89	44.3	1.510
October.....	51.39	43.4	1.184	60.49	42.9	1.410	57.69	40.8	1.414	61.24	42.5	1.441	63.27	44.0	1.438	67.20	44.5	1.510
November.....	51.58	43.2	1.194	60.65	42.5	1.427	61.70	42.0	1.469	63.25	42.3	1.448	64.92	44.1	1.472	69.00	44.4	1.554
December.....	50.87	42.5	1.197	60.43	42.2	1.432	60.74	41.8	1.453	62.34	42.7	1.460	66.44	44.5	1.493	70.63	44.9	1.573
1951: January.....	51.66	42.2	1.210	57.06	39.9	1.430	61.02	41.4	1.474	63.00	42.2	1.493	65.96	43.8	1.506	70.89	44.7	1.586
February.....	52.31	42.7	1.228	58.92	41.0	1.437	59.70	40.5	1.474	64.33	42.6	1.510	65.36	43.4	1.505	70.49	44.5	1.584
March.....	52.11	42.4	1.229	59.68	41.3	1.445	64.24	42.6	1.508	64.63	42.8	1.510	66.16	43.7	1.514	70.80	44.7	1.584
April.....	50.84	41.4	1.228	55.88	38.7	1.444	58.00	39.7	1.461	64.52	42.5	1.518	66.38	43.7	1.519	71.37	44.8	1.563
May.....	49.73	40.5	1.228	53.91	37.1	1.453	57.29	39.0	1.469	64.29	42.1	1.525	65.92	43.4	1.519	70.96	44.6	1.581
June.....	49.45	40.2	1.230	55.11	37.8	1.458	60.47	39.3	1.466	65.82	42.1	1.516	67.16	43.7	1.520	71.69	44.5	1.612
July.....	47.50	38.9	1.221	54.57	37.6	1.449	58.84	39.2	1.501	64.82	41.7	1.542	65.44	42.8	1.529	71.73	44.5	1.595
August.....	49.82	40.6	1.227	55.63	38.5	1.445	58.48	39.7	1.473	65.69	42.3	1.553	64.82	42.7	1.518	70.66	44.3	1.595
September.....	50.51	41.0	1.232	58.44	40.3	1.450	62.65	41.0	1.528	65.21	41.8	1.560	65.40	42.8	1.528	71.03	44.2	1.607
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued												Printing, publishing, and allied industries					
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		Books			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$52.45	41.2	\$1.273	\$51.07	40.6	\$1.258	\$70.28	38.7	\$1.816	\$78.37	37.3	\$2.101	\$70.21	38.9	\$1.805	\$61.07	38.6	\$1.582
1950: Average.....	57.96	43.0	1.348	55.48	42.0	1.321	72.98	38.6	1.881	80.00	36.9	2.168	74.18	39.5	1.878	64.08	39.1	1.639
1950: September.....	60.96	44.3	1.376	57.05	42.9	1.330	74.48	39.2	1.900	81.11	36.9	2.198	79.98	41.1	1.946	84.70	39.5	1.638
October.....	61.18	44.4	1.378	57.11	42.4	1.347	74.22	39.0	1.903	81.07	36.8	2.203	77.33	40.4	1.914	84.16	39.1	1.641
November.....	62.16	44.4	1.400	59.07	42.9	1.377	74.52	39.2	1.901	82.29	37.2	2.212	76.07	39.7	1.916	84.52	39.1	1.650
December.....	63.70	44.7	1.425	60.26	43.2	1.395	76.42	39.8	1.920	85.42	38.1	2.242	76.81	39.8	1.930	86.33	39.6	1.678
1951: January.....	61.89	43.1	1.436	60.07	42.6	1.410	74.22	38.9	1.908	79.12	35.8	2.210	77.05	40.1	1.944	86.60	39.5	1.686
February.....	61.80	42.8	1.444	58.83	41.9	1.409	74.00	38.9	1.933	79.00	35.0	2.221	76.22	40.2	1.971	86.21	38.9	1.702
March.....	63.73	43.7	1.457	60.22	42.6	1.429	75.61	38.9	1.947	80.12	36.6	2.244	78.56	39.9	1.969	87.43	39.5	1.707
April.....	64.74	43.0	1.459	59.82	42.1	1.421	75.78	38.9	1.948	82.08	36.8	2.253	77.34	39.4	1.963	86.03	39.7	1.714
May.....	61.38	42.1	1.458	59.99	42.1	1.425	75.66	38.7	1.955	83.49	36.7	2.275	75.93	38.9	1.952	87.99	39.9	1.704
June.....	60.05	41.5	1.447	60.15	42.3	1.422	75.82	38.8	1.954	83.16	36.7	2.286	77.70	39.3	1.977	86.99	40.3	1.712
July.....	58.59	40.6	1.443	59.45	41.4	1.424	75.50	38.6	1.956	82.36	36.3	2.269	79.64	39.7	2.006	86.20	39.1	1.693
August.....	58.34	40.6	1.437	59.14	41.5	1.425	75.58	38.7	1.953	82.15	36.3	2.263	81.16	40.3	2.014	86.68	40.4	1.700
September.....	59.27	41.1	1.442	59.55	41.5	1.435	77.85	39.3	1.981	85.02	36.9	2.304	84.09	41.0	2.051	86.39	40.6	1.709
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued												Chemicals and allied products					
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals		Industrial organic chemicals			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$69.44	39.7	\$1.749	\$69.17	39.3	\$1.760	\$62.66	38.7	\$1.619	\$58.63	41.0	\$1.430	\$63.90	40.6	\$1.574	\$60.83	39.8	\$1.540
1950: Average.....	72.34	39.9	1.813	73.04	40.0	1.826	65.18	39.1	1.667	62.67	41.8	1.510	67.69	40.9	1.600	63.68	40.8	1.618
1950: September.....	73.61	40.6	1.813	75.67	40.9	1.850	65.90	38.9	1.694	64.16	41.8	1.515	68.24	40.4	1.686	67.52	40.8	1.655
October.....	73.78	39.9	1.849	76.09	41.4	1.838	65.69	39.5	1.663	64.55	42.0	1.537	71.13	41.4	1.718	67.98	40.9	1.662
November.....	73.42	40.1	1.831	74.89	40.6	1.831	65.59	39.9	1.669	65.52	42.0	1.560	71.91	41.8	1.737	69.34	41.2	1.683
December.....	75.60	41.0	1.844	74.95	41.0	1.828	67.33	40.1	1.679	72.59	41.6	1.748	69.78	41.2	1.703			
1951: January.....	74.58	40.6	1.837	73.79	39.8	1.854	67.31	39.9	1.687	66.99	42.0	1.595	73.13	41.2	1.775	70.11	41.0	1.710
February.....	73.24	39.4	1.859	73.33	40.2	1.874	68.81	38.8	1.722	67.17	41.8	1.607	73.79	41.5	1.778	70.26	40.8	1.722
March.....	75.52	40.3	1.874	74.85	40.2	1.862	68.17	39.2	1.739	67.54	41.9	1.612	73.65	41.4	1.779	71.18	41.2	1.727
April.....	74.76	40.0	1.869	76.52	40.4	1.894	67.60	39.3	1.720	67.84	41.8	1.623	73.69	41.4	1.780	71.82	41.3	1.739
May.....	74.60	39.7	1.879	74.79	39.7	1.884	67.69	39.4	1.718	68.14	41.7	1.634	74.53	41.1	1.781	72.07	41.3	1.748
June.....	74.86	39.8	1.881	75.95	40.1	1.868	67.11	39.9	1.712	68.72	41.7	1.648	75.50	41.9	1.802	72.58	41.3	1.755
July.....	74.86	39.8	1.881	76.42	40.2	1.901	66.44	39.9	1.702	68.06	41.4	1.644	75.77	42.0	1.804	72.01	41.1	1.752
August.....	74.68	39.7	1.881	77.08	41.0	1.902	66.04	38.8	1.702	68.06	41.7	1.640	76.06	41.7	1.824	72.62	40.8	1.780
September.....	77.19	40.5	1.906	78.97	41.3	1.912	67.67	39.3	1.722	68.39	41.7	1.640						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$60.36	40.4	\$1,494	\$66.74	39.8	\$1,677	\$55.20	38.6	\$1,430	\$56.60	40.4	\$1,401	\$59.78	41.0	\$1,438	\$44.72	41.6	\$1,075
1950: Average.....	65.54	41.8	1,698	71.03	40.8	1,753	58.40	39.3	1,486	59.59	40.9	1,457	64.80	42.3	1,532	47.00	41.3	1,138
1950: September.....	67.48	42.6	1,584	72.58	40.3	1,801	59.94	39.2	1,529	60.19	42.1	1,461	67.35	43.2	1,559	49.18	41.5	1,161
October.....	67.83	42.0	1,615	72.16	41.0	1,760	60.45	39.2	1,542	61.12	41.3	1,480	67.45	42.8	1,576	46.80	40.8	1,147
November.....	69.20	42.4	1,632	76.63	41.3	1,860	61.10	39.6	1,543	62.00	41.5	1,494	66.79	42.3	1,579	47.31	41.0	1,154
December.....	70.43	42.3	1,665	76.03	41.3	1,841	61.26	39.7	1,543	62.75	41.8	1,512	66.90	42.1	1,589	48.72	41.5	1,174
1951: January.....	72.08	42.7	1,688	75.19	40.6	1,832	61.61	39.7	1,552	61.60	41.4	1,488	68.61	42.8	1,603	49.96	42.3	1,181
February.....	70.72	41.5	1,704	76.24	40.9	1,882	61.59	39.3	1,562	61.96	41.3	1,486	69.05	42.6	1,607	49.44	41.4	1,181
March.....	71.81	42.0	1,705	77.12	41.2	1,882	62.05	39.5	1,572	62.28	41.1	1,497	69.57	42.4	1,620	50.56	42.7	1,184
April.....	72.21	42.3	1,724	78.00	41.4	1,884	62.81	39.8	1,582	63.08	41.8	1,509	68.79	42.1	1,634	50.98	42.2	1,203
May.....	72.20	42.1	1,715	78.87	41.6	1,806	63.08	39.8	1,583	62.17	41.2	1,509	68.83	42.1	1,635	53.29	42.8	1,245
June.....	72.15	41.9	1,722	78.40	41.2	1,903	62.69	39.6	1,583	62.36	41.3	1,510	68.54	42.0	1,632	52.96	42.0	1,261
July.....	73.91	42.6	1,735	79.32	41.1	1,930	63.32	39.5	1,603	61.63	40.2	1,533	68.84	41.8	1,647	54.36	42.6	1,276
August.....	72.45	41.9	1,729	78.01	41.2	1,966	62.37	39.3	1,587	61.92	41.2	1,529	67.73	41.4	1,636	53.00	41.8	1,268
September.....	75.02	42.6	1,765	79.99	40.5	1,975	63.54	39.1	1,625	61.94	40.3	1,537	67.44	40.9	1,649	54.61	42.8	1,276
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			
1949: Average.....	\$51.12	47.2	\$1,083	\$60.67	40.8	\$1,487	\$66.54	40.9	\$1,627	\$72.36	40.6	\$1,791	\$78.33	40.2	\$1,874	\$91.07	39.3	\$1,584
1950: Average.....	52.46	45.8	1,175	64.41	41.8	1,552	71.81	41.7	1,722	75.01	40.9	1,834	77.93	40.4	1,929	82.85	39.7	1,583
1950: September.....	55.03	49.1	1,199	66.13	42.2	1,567	74.99	43.0	1,744	76.77	41.7	1,841	79.72	41.2	1,935	83.91	39.6	1,614
October.....	54.41	47.6	1,143	66.24	41.9	1,581	74.59	42.5	1,755	77.71	41.6	1,808	80.93	41.1	1,969	83.68	40.2	1,584
November.....	55.58	49.1	1,185	66.89	41.7	1,600	75.85	42.4	1,789	78.32	41.2	1,901	81.64	40.7	2,006	83.60	40.0	1,590
December.....	56.72	46.8	1,213	68.75	42.1	1,658	77.82	42.9	1,814	78.32	41.2	1,901	81.03	40.7	1,991	87.54	40.2	1,680
1951: January.....	56.99	46.0	1,237	69.13	42.0	1,646	76.83	42.4	1,812	79.58	41.0	1,941	82.95	40.7	2,038	88.82	42.3	1,712
February.....	56.36	44.8	1,258	70.05	42.3	1,656	79.36	42.4	1,837	78.44	40.6	1,932	81.28	40.2	2,022	89.63	40.2	1,732
March.....	56.28	43.9	1,282	89.86	42.3	1,654	79.64	42.0	1,832	78.93	40.6	1,944	81.89	40.2	2,037	88.08	39.4	1,726
April.....	58.39	44.4	1,315	68.68	41.8	1,643	75.87	41.3	1,837	81.33	41.2	1,974	84.87	40.9	2,075	86.98	40.0	1,724
May.....	59.22	43.9	1,349	68.02	41.5	1,639	74.05	40.6	1,824	81.31	41.0	1,968	84.77	40.5	2,030	86.12	40.0	1,728
June.....	60.43	44.3	1,364	68.14	41.4	1,646	75.48	40.8	1,850	81.20	40.7	1,995	84.76	40.4	2,098	70.42	41.1	1,756
July.....	61.59	44.5	1,384	68.68	41.4	1,659	76.40	40.9	1,868	84.06	41.8	2,011	87.94	41.6	2,114	70.88	40.5	1,750
August.....	59.85	44.3	1,351	68.02	41.2	1,655	75.52	40.8	1,855	80.95	40.8	1,984	83.94	40.3	2,083	70.20	40.3	1,742
September.....	58.70	48.0	1,223	69.31	41.5	1,675	76.84	41.2	1,865	83.21	41.5	2,005	86.56	41.2	2,101	70.96	40.0	1,774
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products															
Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			
1949: Average.....	\$61.18	42.9	\$1,426	\$57.79	38.3	\$1,809	\$63.26	36.4	\$1,738	\$48.94	38.6	\$1,268	\$54.38	40.1	\$1,356	\$41.61	36.6	\$1,137
1950: Average.....	66.78	44.7	1,494	64.42	40.9	1,575	78.8	38.1	1,821	52.21	40.1	1,302	42.2	41.6	1,416	44.56	37.6	1,185
1950: September.....	69.76	46.2	1,510	66.58	41.9	1,589	75.46	40.9	1,845	53.95	41.5	1,300	61.30	42.9	1,429	45.72	38.1	1,200
October.....	69.94	46.8	1,527	66.29	41.9	1,582	73.12	40.2	1,819	56.00	42.5	1,327	62.48	43.1	1,443	46.04	37.8	1,210
November.....	69.15	44.9	1,540	66.52	41.8	1,603	73.70	40.1	1,838	54.62	42.5	1,268	62.71	42.6	1,472	45.94	37.5	1,228
December.....	69.67	44.6	1,562	68.76	41.6	1,653	76.21	39.9	1,910	53.54	42.6	1,353	64.29	42.8	1,502	47.26	38.3	1,234
1951: January.....	68.08	43.7	1,558	66.78	40.4	1,653	73.69	38.4	1,919	57.53	41.6	1,383	63.06	41.9	1,505	48.30	38.7	1,248
February.....	67.68	43.3	1,563	63.37	38.9	1,629	66.95	35.5	1,886	55.87	40.6	1,376	61.95	41.3	1,500	49.43	39.2	1,261
March.....	68.97	43.9	1,571	65.88	40.0	1,647	71.40	37.6	1,899	58.17	41.4	1,405	63.13	41.7	1,514	48.73	38.4	1,266
April.....	69.10	43.9	1,574	65.96	40.0	1,649	70.15	37.0	1,886	58.82	42.1	1,421	63.81	41.9	1,523	46.65	38.5	1,278
May.....	69.73	44.3	1,574	68.58	41.3	1,660	75.92	39.4	1,927	61.48	42.9	1,435	64.09	42.5	1,508	45.38	35.4	1,282
June.....	67.69	43.2	1,567	71.27	41.0	1,701	82.43	41.7	1,917	58.94	42.3	1,381	61.08	41.1	1,503	46.30	36.7	1,278
July.....	69.09	43.7	1,582	70.48	41.0	1,727	83.37	41.4	2,021	54.68	39.9	1,408	63.29	41.1	1,540	47.12	37.8	1,280
August.....	70.42	44.4	1,586	69.69	40.9	1,748	82.27	41.3	1,992	57.04	40.8	1,398	61.52	40.5	1,519	46.43	36.5	1,272
September.....	71.92	44.7	1,609	70.36	41.0	1,716	82.44	41.2	2,001	56.02	40.1	1,397	62.89	41.0	1,534	45.99	35.9	1,281

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Leather and leather products—Continued						Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours
1949: Average.....	\$54.11	38.9	\$1,391	\$39.35	35.9	\$1,098	\$41.10	37.5	\$1,066	\$54.45	39.8	\$1,368	\$56.71	39.0	\$1,454
1950: Average.....	57.21	39.7	1,441	41.99	36.9	1,128	44.85	38.5	1,165	59.20	41.2	1,437	61.58	40.3	1,525
1950: September.....	58.64	40.3	1,513	43.32	37.6	1,152	45.00	38.1	1,181	60.88	41.5	1,467	61.31	39.9	1,572
October.....	59.44	40.3	1,475	42.76	36.7	1,165	47.64	39.1	1,206	62.11	42.8	1,485	63.66	41.4	1,586
November.....	59.70	40.4	1,490	42.23	36.6	1,173	47.96	39.7	1,208	63.66	42.3	1,505	67.03	41.3	1,623
December.....	61.17	40.7	1,503	44.02	37.6	1,177	48.06	39.3	1,222	65.60	42.2	1,507	65.89	41.0	1,607
1951: January.....	61.58	40.7	1,513	45.88	38.3	1,198	47.89	38.9	1,231	63.48	41.6	1,526	66.10	40.6	1,628
February.....	62.52	40.6	1,540	46.99	38.1	1,211	48.82	39.4	1,239	65.15	41.3	1,559	65.04	40.3	1,614
March.....	60.71	39.6	1,533	46.45	37.9	1,225	48.52	39.4	1,253	64.51	41.3	1,546	66.74	41.3	1,616
April.....	60.49	39.8	1,541	46.91	38.1	1,227	48.77	39.0	1,244	65.90	41.1	1,546	67.29	41.1	1,602
May.....	59.71	38.6	1,547	41.70	33.9	1,220	47.43	37.7	1,228	65.11	41.4	1,554	65.81	40.4	1,629
June.....	60.33	38.8	1,554	43.79	35.6	1,230	48.24	38.5	1,253	65.25	41.8	1,561	65.97	40.4	1,633
July.....	59.44	38.5	1,544	44.39	36.3	1,223	47.85	38.4	1,246	65.04	41.4	1,571	67.14	40.4	1,662
August.....	58.90	38.0	1,550	43.49	35.5	1,225	48.08	38.4	1,252	64.23	41.2	1,559	61.90	38.4	1,612
September.....	58.87	38.3	1,537	42.60	34.6	1,237	48.28	38.2	1,264	65.13	41.3	1,577	64.35	39.0	1,650
	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued														
	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe		
1949: Average.....	\$40.30	38.6	\$1,303	\$57.49	41.6	\$1,382	\$49.73	39.0	\$1,275	\$49.57	41.8	\$1,186	\$48.61	39.2	\$1,240
1950: Average.....	53.71	39.7	1,353	60.13	41.7	1,442	54.19	40.8	1,358	53.75	41.9	1,253	52.17	39.7	1,314
1950: September.....	58.70	40.5	1,400	61.66	41.8	1,475	56.00	41.3	1,356	55.73	43.2	1,290	54.88	40.5	1,355
October.....	58.24	41.1	1,417	61.59	41.9	1,470	57.73	41.8	1,381	57.77	42.4	1,307	55.05	40.3	1,366
November.....	59.15	41.4	1,477	62.10	42.6	1,475	57.86	41.3	1,400	57.51	43.7	1,316	54.14	39.2	1,381
December.....	58.84	41.0	1,435	62.43	41.9	1,490	58.25	41.4	1,407	57.16	43.5	1,314	53.98	39.2	1,377
1951: January.....	57.14	39.9	1,432	62.93	41.7	1,509	57.65	40.4	1,427	54.24	41.5	1,307	54.86	39.3	1,396
February.....	58.55	41.0	1,428	64.06	42.1	1,522	59.93	41.3	1,451	57.42	42.6	1,346	56.00	39.8	1,407
March.....	57.96	40.9	1,417	64.78	41.8	1,533	60.78	41.6	1,461	58.94	43.4	1,358	57.31	40.3	1,422
April.....	56.25	39.5	1,428	65.35	42.0	1,559	61.68	42.2	1,465	60.02	44.0	1,364	58.90	41.1	1,433
May.....	56.34	39.4	1,430	65.71	41.8	1,572	61.51	41.9	1,478	59.25	43.6	1,359	57.47	40.3	1,426
June.....	60.16	40.9	1,471	65.78	41.4	1,589	60.96	41.5	1,469	58.49	43.2	1,354	55.57	38.7	1,436
July.....	55.04	38.9	1,415	66.12	41.9	1,578	60.82	41.4	1,469	58.57	43.1	1,359	58.57	40.7	1,439
August.....	56.42	39.4	1,430	66.55	41.7	1,596	61.55	41.2	1,494	58.90	42.9	1,373	59.44	40.0	1,486
	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued														
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		
1949: Average.....	\$57.77	43.8	\$1,319	\$49.31	43.9	\$1,354	\$54.72	39.2	\$1,396	\$60.78	38.3	\$1,587	\$63.04	38.3	\$1,646
1950: Average.....	62.64	45.0	1,392	61.15	43.9	1,393	60.94	41.4	1,472	67.24	40.8	1,648	67.47	39.9	1,691
1950: September.....	65.35	45.71	1,430	63.89	44.5	1,429	64.52	42.9	1,604	66.10	41.4	1,669	69.30	40.2	1,724
October.....	66.38	46.0	1,447	64.69	44.7	1,457	65.79	43.2	1,622	69.81	41.9	1,668	68.87	40.3	1,662
November.....	65.45	45.8	1,438	63.88	44.1	1,443	65.55	43.1	1,544	70.14	41.8	1,678	69.63	40.8	1,692
December.....	66.23	45.8	1,466	65.19	44.0	1,452	67.03	43.3	1,548	74.36	42.3	1,758	75.21	41.1	1,830
1951: January.....	64.68	44.3	1,460	63.32	43.4	1,459	67.25	43.0	1,564	74.42	41.6	1,789	76.41	40.6	1,882
February.....	65.37	44.2	1,476	63.19	42.9	1,473	66.96	42.3	1,583	73.12	41.1	1,779	74.16	40.0	1,854
March.....	66.74	45.0	1,482	65.61	44.3	1,481	67.76	42.7	1,602	75.11	41.8	1,797	77.35	41.3	1,873
April.....	67.80	45.5	1,494	66.14	44.6	1,484	67.85	42.3	1,600	75.70	42.1	1,798	77.92	41.6	1,873
May.....	68.26	45.6	1,477	67.31	45.4	1,487	68.72	42.5	1,617	75.12	41.7	1,799	76.90	41.1	1,871
June.....	69.13	45.9	1,471	67.40	45.5	1,486	69.57	42.6	1,628	76.03	41.8	1,819	78.70	41.6	1,901
July.....	69.42	45.7	1,513	69.07	45.2	1,505	67.32	41.4	1,626	74.11	41.9	1,819	78.20	41.5	1,900
August.....	70.34	46.4	1,516	68.33	45.7	1,517	68.34	41.9	1,631	74.59	41.3	1,806	76.77	40.9	1,877
September.....	70.57	46.4	1,521	69.49	45.9	1,514	68.42	41.9	1,633	75.56	41.2	1,834	78.30	40.8	1,919

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$54.38	37.5	\$1.450	\$54.30	35.7	\$1.521	\$56.73	37.8	\$1.521	\$60.36	40.4	\$1.494	\$58.99	40.1	\$1.471	\$61.95	41.3	\$1.500
1950: Average.....	65.06	42.3	1.533	65.46	41.3	1.585	65.43	41.1	1.582	63.71	41.1	1.584	62.37	40.9	1.525	63.97	40.9	1.564
1950: September.....	67.97	43.6	1.559	67.69	42.2	1.604	66.06	41.3	1.600	64.44	41.2	1.564	63.18	41.0	1.541	63.47	41.0	1.548
October.....	70.26	43.3	1.569	69.18	42.6	1.624	69.39	42.0	1.621	66.40	41.8	1.600	65.01	41.7	1.539	67.23	40.4	1.664
November.....	69.18	43.4	1.594	69.23	42.5	1.630	69.17	42.2	1.629	67.73	41.9	1.652	66.30	40.9	1.621	68.84	41.0	1.679
December.....	71.97	44.4	1.621	72.03	42.6	1.635	72.31	43.8	1.667	69.47	41.7	1.666	67.97	41.6	1.654	71.00	41.7	1.676
1951: January.....	70.63	43.6	1.620	71.52	42.7	1.678	73.19	42.8	1.710	70.67	41.5	1.703	69.93	41.5	1.685	69.41	41.0	1.693
February.....	69.90	42.7	1.637	70.89	42.5	1.666	74.48	43.2	1.724	69.18	41.3	1.675	68.06	41.2	1.652	69.21	41.0	1.686
March.....	72.17	43.4	1.665	73.40	43.1	1.703	74.61	43.1	1.733	69.14	41.3	1.674	68.72	41.5	1.658	69.66	41.1	1.695
April.....	70.88	42.8	1.658	74.73	43.4	1.722	75.65	43.4	1.743	70.18	41.9	1.675	70.01	42.2	1.650	71.09	41.8	1.703
May.....	70.75	42.7	1.657	73.23	42.5	1.723	74.90	42.8	1.750	70.14	41.6	1.679	69.35	41.7	1.659	71.06	41.7	1.704
June.....	70.47	42.5	1.656	71.30	41.3	1.676	73.00	42.6	1.727	70.73	41.9	1.672	70.63	42.4	1.713	71.93	42.4	1.720
July.....	68.15	41.3	1.650	69.37	40.9	1.696	74.45	42.3	1.760	69.90	40.4	1.709	68.26	40.2	1.698	72.93	42.4	1.716
August.....	68.14	41.2	1.654	71.14	41.7	1.706	76.02	42.3	1.768	70.63	41.5	1.702	69.84	41.4	1.687	71.39	41.6	1.716
September.....	68.43	41.2	1.661	71.04	41.4	1.716	76.71	42.9	1.788	69.49	40.9	1.699	68.66	40.7	1.687	70.70	41.2	1.716
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings			
1949: Average.....	\$59.05	38.7	\$1.500	\$59.29	38.5	\$1.540	\$56.21	39.9	\$1.445	\$60.92	39.0	\$1.562	\$63.34	39.1	\$1.620	\$63.18	38.8	\$1.654
1950: Average.....	65.75	41.9	1.559	70.24	42.7	1.645	59.99	40.1	1.675	67.65	41.1	1.630	71.27	41.9	1.701	69.41	41.6	1.781
1950: September.....	65.21	41.4	1.575	66.69	41.8	1.670	57.56	39.4	1.461	70.61	42.9	1.646	74.13	42.8	1.722	77.83	42.6	1.827
October.....	66.05	41.8	1.626	70.22	42.1	1.668	63.59	40.4	1.574	72.29	42.8	1.669	75.17	43.3	1.736	80.29	43.4	1.850
November.....	69.18	41.7	1.659	71.48	41.5	1.710	64.43	40.6	1.587	72.80	42.8	1.701	76.65	43.8	1.750	82.86	44.1	1.879
December.....	72.46	43.0	1.685	76.06	43.9	1.723	66.01	40.9	1.614	75.47	43.6	1.731	77.60	43.4	1.788	81.11	43.4	1.890
1951: January.....	67.98	40.9	1.662	68.87	40.8	1.688	64.66	40.1	1.613	72.53	42.1	1.718	77.94	42.8	1.821	82.34	43.2	1.906
February.....	68.30	40.8	1.674	69.52	40.7	1.705	64.96	40.1	1.620	72.70	42.0	1.731	76.83	42.1	1.825	81.49	42.6	1.913
March.....	68.21	40.7	1.676	70.05	40.8	1.717	64.08	39.7	1.608	73.12	42.2	1.741	78.77	42.3	1.848	83.87	43.5	1.918
April.....	68.09	40.6	1.677	70.14	40.9	1.715	62.83	39.0	1.611	73.52	42.3	1.738	79.22	42.2	1.831	85.78	43.1	1.924
May.....	67.91	40.4	1.681	69.15	40.3	1.716	63.99	39.4	1.624	73.85	42.2	1.739	78.90	42.6	1.832	84.92	43.4	1.945
June.....	69.37	40.9	1.696	72.22	41.6	1.736	63.20	38.9	1.627	73.57	41.5	1.735	80.31	42.9	1.872	85.91	43.7	1.966
July.....	68.76	40.4	1.702	71.92	41.5	1.733	63.33	38.8	1.628	73.22	41.6	1.735	72.23	42.2	1.856	81.45	42.3	1.942
August.....	67.32	40.0	1.683	69.62	40.8	1.719	62.53	38.6	1.620	73.12	41.5	1.762	78.24	42.2	1.854	83.12	42.8	1.942
September.....	67.60	40.0	1.690	69.36	40.3	1.721	63.77	39.0	1.635	75.91	42.6	1.782	79.07	41.9	1.887	83.49	42.4	1.969
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Con			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)															
Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			
1949: Average.....	\$63.68	39.2	\$1.824	\$57.82	39.6	\$1.460	\$56.24	40.4	\$1.392	\$54.82	39.3	\$1.395	\$50.84	40.0	\$1.271	\$54.54	38.6	\$1.412
1950: Average.....	73.79	42.9	1.720	63.42	41.4	1.532	60.90	41.6	1.464	61.01	41.8	1.470	55.54	41.7	1.332	61.31	41.2	1.488
1950: September.....	77.86	44.8	1.738	65.72	42.1	1.561	63.90	43.0	1.486	62.96	42.0	1.499	57.14	42.2	1.354	64.65	42.3	1.528
October.....	77.00	44.2	1.742	66.66	42.3	1.576	60.56	41.0	1.477	64.99	42.9	1.515	60.71	42.9	1.383	66.13	42.8	1.545
November.....	78.80	45.0	1.751	66.20	41.9	1.580	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.09	42.0	1.526	60.56	43.1	1.405	67.31	42.9	1.569
December.....	80.36	44.4	1.810	66.26	42.4	1.610	63.07	42.1	1.498	67.12	43.0	1.561	62.57	43.6	1.435	68.59	43.3	1.584
1951: January.....	81.95	44.2	1.854	67.80	41.8	1.622	63.26	41.0	1.543	65.44	42.0	1.558	60.99	42.5	1.435	68.51	42.9	1.597
February.....	80.42	43.0	1.857	68.18	41.7	1.625	64.03	40.8	1.546	62.42	42.2	1.570	61.72	42.8	1.447	69.74	43.1	1.618
March.....	79.52	42.8	1.858	69.42	41.5	1.652	64.07	40.4	1.546	66.49	42.0	1.583	60.40	42.0	1.438	70.58	43.3	1.630
April.....	80.46	43.4	1.854	69.51	42.0	1.655	63.95	40.4	1.583	66.40	42.0	1.581	61.21	42.3	1.447	70.42	43.2	1.636
May.....	79.35	42.8	1.854	69.18	41.8	1.655	64.83	40.8	1.589	66.33	41.9	1.583	60.11	41.8	1.438	70.31	42.9	1.639
June.....	80.44	42.9	1.875	69.43	41.8	1.661	64.95	40.8	1.592	67.13	41.8	1.606	60.55	41.5	1.459	70.39	43.0	1.637
July.....	81.00	43.5	1.862	67.98	41.0	1.658	66.68	41.6	1.603	65.47	41.1	1.593	58.65	40.7	1.441	68.50	42.1	1.627
August.....	78.08	42.6	1.847	68.52	41.4	1.655	69.56	42.7	1.629	65.72	42.1	1.561	59.07	40.6	1.455	68.95	42.2	1.634
September.....	79.58	42.4	1.877	70.10	41.9	1.673	72.22	43.3	1.698	66.35	42.1	1.576	60.86	41.4	1.470	69.05	41.8	1.652

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Hardware		Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$56.28	39.3	\$1.432	\$57.04	38.7	\$1.474	\$50.79	38.8	\$1.553	\$35.48	38.8	\$1.429	\$50.00	40.5	\$1.479	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.452
1950: Average.....	62.65	41.6	\$1.506	63.91	41.1	1.555	67.64	41.6	1.626	61.20	40.8	1.500	63.29	41.1	1.540	63.23	41.3	1.531
1950: September.....	64.23	41.9	1.533	66.83	42.3	1.580	71.18	42.8	1.663	64.13	42.0	1.527	65.02	41.6	1.563	63.44	41.3	1.536
October.....	65.82	42.6	1.545	68.09	42.4	1.606	72.41	43.1	1.680	66.20	41.9	1.556	65.93	42.1	1.566	64.85	42.0	1.544
November.....	63.97	41.3	1.549	67.27	41.6	1.617	72.85	42.6	1.710	63.67	41.0	1.553	66.22	42.2	1.570	65.80	42.1	1.563
December.....	68.09	42.8	1.591	68.89	42.1	1.636	74.13	43.1	1.720	65.49	41.5	1.578	67.87	42.0	1.616	67.55	41.7	1.620
1951: January.....	65.41	41.4	1.580	68.85	41.4	1.663	74.07	42.4	1.747	65.28	40.7	1.604	66.17	42.2	1.630	66.64	41.7	1.646
February.....	66.14	41.6	1.590	69.60	41.5	1.677	75.40	42.4	1.779	66.15	41.9	1.633	66.48	42.0	1.663	66.44	41.7	1.666
March.....	69.41	41.4	1.600	70.89	41.1	1.694	76.15	42.9	1.789	67.52	41.5	1.627	70.51	42.4	1.663	69.47	41.7	1.666
April.....	68.44	41.4	1.604	70.92	41.5	1.692	75.38	42.7	1.788	66.67	41.0	1.626	71.86	42.7	1.683	71.02	42.0	1.691
May.....	69.24	41.4	1.600	69.67	42.1	1.691	75.45	42.2	1.788	65.73	40.6	1.619	71.57	42.7	1.676	71.53	42.5	1.683
June.....	67.56	41.4	1.632	69.50	41.2	1.687	76.01	42.8	1.776	64.80	40.1	1.616	71.44	42.6	1.677	72.20	42.8	1.687
July.....	69.14	40.8	1.621	67.40	39.6	1.702	74.13	41.0	1.808	62.34	38.6	1.615	66.98	41.7	1.677	70.17	41.4	1.695
August.....	66.26	40.8	1.624	66.62	39.7	1.678	70.21	39.8	1.764	63.31	39.3	1.611	71.70	42.6	1.683	71.95	42.3	1.701
September.....	66.91	40.8	1.640	69.31	40.7	1.703	75.10	41.4	1.814	64.44	39.8	1.619	73.02	42.9	1.702	73.02	42.8	1.706
	Manufacturing—Continued														Machinery (except electrical)			
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued														Total: Machinery (except electrical)			
	Boiler-shop products		Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			
1949: Average.....	\$59.78	40.2	\$1.487	\$57.60	39.7	\$1.451	\$58.54	39.5	\$1.482	\$60.30	39.7	\$1.519	\$58.28	39.5	\$1.478	\$60.44	39.5	\$1.500
1950: Average.....	62.16	41.6	1.531	62.14	41.1	1.512	64.22	41.3	1.555	61.15	41.5	1.504	64.76	41.7	1.553	67.21	41.5	1.608
1950: September.....	64.38	41.4	1.555	63.90	41.6	1.536	68.34	41.7	1.661	68.46	41.9	1.634	67.32	42.5	1.684	68.94	42.4	1.626
October.....	65.00	41.4	1.570	65.77	42.6	1.544	68.08	41.8	1.604	68.60	41.7	1.645	68.65	42.7	1.608	71.00	42.9	1.655
November.....	65.92	42.2	1.562	64.96	41.8	1.554	66.77	41.5	1.609	68.64	41.6	1.650	67.85	42.3	1.604	72.03	43.0	1.678
December.....	68.15	43.4	1.686	66.81	41.7	1.687	71.81	42.1	1.732	68.71	40.9	1.632	74.20	42.9	1.732	74.20	42.9	1.696
1951: January.....	68.02	41.6	1.635	66.70	41.3	1.615	67.93	41.6	1.633	66.51	41.5	1.678	68.75	42.0	1.637	74.47	43.4	1.716
February.....	69.14	41.8	1.654	68.83	42.1	1.653	67.86	41.2	1.647	69.76	41.3	1.689	68.84	41.9	1.643	72.08	43.5	1.726
March.....	70.18	42.3	1.656	69.69	41.9	1.647	69.56	41.6	1.672	71.47	41.6	1.718	71.04	42.8	1.660	76.43	43.8	1.745
April.....	71.48	42.7	1.714	73.10	42.8	1.666	68.14	40.8	1.670	72.21	41.0	1.713	71.47	43.0	1.663	76.78	43.9	1.749
May.....	70.89	42.5	1.668	70.52	42.2	1.671	67.43	40.4	1.669	68.92	40.4	1.706	70.76	42.5	1.665	76.30	43.6	1.750
June.....	70.72	42.4	1.668	69.76	41.7	1.673	68.67	40.8	1.683	71.07	41.2	1.725	70.89	42.6	1.664	76.65	43.5	1.762
July.....	70.09	42.3	1.657	68.59	41.0	1.673	66.74	39.4	1.694	68.98	39.5	1.739	69.47	41.6	1.670	75.42	43.0	1.754
August.....	71.98	43.0	1.674	69.84	41.5	1.683	67.02	39.8	1.684	68.89	39.8	1.731	69.63	41.7	1.665	76.03	43.1	1.764
September.....	74.29	43.6	1.704	70.79	41.4	1.710	73.68	42.1	1.750	66.78	40.5	1.649	71.70	43.8	1.637	80.58	46.1	1.748
	Manufacturing—Continued														Machinery (except electrical)			
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued														Total: Machinery (except electrical)			
	Engines and turbines		Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery			
1949: Average.....	\$63.12	38.9	\$1.623	\$61.11	39.3	\$1.555	\$61.86	39.2	\$1.578	\$59.93	39.3	\$1.525	\$58.74	39.8	\$1.478	\$61.11	39.8	\$1.547
1950: Average.....	69.43	40.7	1.706	66.09	41.1	1.611	66.06	40.3	1.640	62.57	39.8	1.572	64.24	4.55	1.556	71.54	43.2	1.656
1950: September.....	70.81	41.0	1.727	64.35	40.8	1.580	65.97	40.5	1.620	62.37	40.5	1.540	67.62	42.8	1.580	73.24	43.7	1.676
October.....	69.48	40.0	1.737	64.82	39.5	1.661	65.27	38.9	1.678	64.00	40.2	1.592	66.96	43.7	1.601	72.83	45.2	1.722
November.....	74.57	42.2	1.767	67.51	40.4	1.671	66.50	41.1	1.691	64.69	39.4	1.642	70.31	43.4	1.620	78.23	45.3	1.727
December.....	78.29	43.4	1.804	70.79	41.4	1.710	73.68	42.1	1.750	66.78	40.5	1.649	71.70	43.8	1.637	80.58	46.1	1.748
1951: January.....	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.84	41.1	1.745	74.70	41.8	1.787	68.06	40.2	1.693	73.06	43.8	1.658	81.31	46.2	1.760
February.....	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.28	40.8	1.747	73.50	41.2	1.784	68.47	40.3	1.699	74.18	44.1	1.682	82.99	46.7	1.777
March.....	80.56	43.5	1.852	73.06	41.0	1.782	74.52	40.9	1.822	71.23	41.1	1.733	74.13	44.1	1.681	83.69	46.7	1.792
April.....	80.44	43.6	1.845	73.69	41.1	1.793	75.74	41.3	1.834	71.25	40.9	1.742	75.62	44.8	1.688	84.87	47.0	1.802
May.....	79.38	43.0	1.846	73.29	40.9	1.792	75.73	41.0	1.837	70.50	40.5	1.729	74.12	44.2	1.677	84.22	47.0	1.809
June.....	79.91	43.2	1.854	74.21	41.7	1.801	75.23	41.0	1.847	72.57	41.1	1.785	74.61	44.2	1.688	85.08	46.8	1.818
July.....	77.05	41.9	1.826	73.35	40.8	1.798	75.13	40.9	1.837	71.66	40.9	1.752	73.63	43.7	1.685	83.57	46.3	1.805
August.....	78.51	42.3	1.856	71.68	40.0	1.792	73.10	39.6	1.846	70.27	40.5	1.735	75.66	44.9	1.685	85.00	46.4	1.832
September.....	78.60	41.9	1.876	74.32	40.5	1.835	76.75	41.0	1.872	72.24	40.4	1.788	75.71	44.8	1.690	86.26	46.5	1.855

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery		Office and store machines and devices			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings		
1949: Average.....	\$89.15	39.3	\$1,505	\$61.85	39.8	\$1,554	\$64.16	39.7	\$1,616	\$60.57	40.3	\$1,503	\$59.53	39.5	\$1,507	\$62.53	39.5	\$1,583
1950: Average.....	69.72	43.2	1,614	70.54	42.7	1,652	74.69	43.5	65.74	41.9	1,569	66.33	41.9	1,583	66.93	41.1	1,629	
1950: September.....	72.24	44.1	1,638	71.64	42.9	1,670	75.64	43.0	67.22	67.44	42.6	1,583	68.91	42.8	1,610	69.55	42.0	1,656
October.....	76.78	45.7	1,680	73.12	43.6	1,677	82.72	45.6	1,814	69.40	43.0	1,616	71.39	43.8	1,630	70.89	42.3	1,676
November.....	77.61	45.7	1,696	73.69	43.4	1,658	81.26	45.5	1,782	70.86	43.1	1,644	72.23	43.8	1,649	71.11	42.2	1,683
December.....	80.86	46.9	1,724	76.51	44.2	1,731	82.30	45.9	1,793	73.26	44.1	1,661	74.49	44.5	1,674	74.49	42.9	1,768
1951: January.....	81.78	47.3	1,729	76.91	43.5	1,768	82.62	45.8	1,804	73.80	43.9	1,681	74.32	44.0	1,689	71.82	42.1	1,706
February.....	82.65	47.5	1,740	79.83	44.6	1,790	84.17	46.4	1,814	74.59	43.9	1,699	75.19	44.1	1,705	72.46	42.4	1,709
March.....	82.90	47.4	1,749	80.28	44.7	1,796	85.69	46.8	1,831	75.15	44.1	1,704	75.71	44.2	1,713	72.97	42.3	1,725
April.....	84.13	47.8	1,760	82.58	45.7	1,807	86.76	47.1	1,842	76.01	44.8	1,708	77.15	44.7	1,726	73.01	42.2	1,730
May.....	84.38	47.7	1,769	82.77	45.8	1,802	87.05	46.8	1,860	74.55	44.3	1,702	77.88	44.8	1,732	73.08	42.0	1,740
June.....	84.59	47.9	1,778	83.06	45.9	1,804	88.27	47.0	1,877	75.77	44.0	1,705	78.50	44.9	1,731	73.16	42.0	1,749
July.....	84.84	46.9	1,745	80.95	44.8	1,807	89.25	46.0	1,875	74.00	43.4	1,705	75.04	43.4	1,729	75.57	41.1	1,763
August.....	85.46	47.4	1,803	80.28	45.0	1,784	87.37	46.4	1,883	72.23	43.0	1,703	76.65	44.0	1,742	72.29	41.3	1,791
September.....	83.71	46.3	1,808	82.95	45.6	1,819	91.25	47.5	1,921	74.48	43.2	1,724	78.15	44.1	1,772	74.71	41.3	1,809
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings			
1949: Average.....	\$67.87	39.9	\$1,701	\$56.04	39.0	\$1,437	\$60.66	39.7	\$1,528	\$59.98	30.0	\$1,538	\$57.59	38.6	\$1,492	\$57.53	38.1	\$1,510
1950: Average.....	71.70	40.9	1,753	62.08	41.5	1,406	67.26	41.7	1,613	66.42	41.1	1,616	66.15	42.0	1,575	68.55	42.5	1,613
1950: September.....	74.56	41.7	1,788	66.60	43.5	1,531	67.90	41.4	1,640	64.95	39.7	1,636	68.68	42.9	1,601	71.36	43.3	1,648
October.....	76.00	42.2	1,801	67.14	43.1	1,547	70.60	42.3	1,669	67.73	40.6	1,650	70.46	43.6	1,616	72.44	43.9	1,650
November.....	73.89	41.3	1,789	69.61	44.0	1,582	70.26	41.6	1,689	68.45	40.5	1,690	71.30	43.5	1,639	74.90	44.4	1,687
December.....	77.42	42.4	1,826	69.07	43.8	1,577	69.76	41.4	1,685	69.29	39.6	1,674	73.78	44.1	1,673	77.29	44.7	1,729
1951: January.....	75.90	41.5	1,829	67.47	42.7	1,580	68.45	40.5	1,690	65.69	39.1	1,680	47.58	44.0	1,695	78.00	44.7	1,748
February.....	76.90	42.0	1,839	68.44	43.1	1,583	70.88	41.1	1,712	68.59	40.3	1,702	73.26	43.3	1,688	73.23	42.7	1,718
March.....	77.75	41.8	1,840	69.44	43.2	1,584	71.26	41.2	1,722	68.87	39.9	1,706	74.04	43.7	1,722	74.92	44.5	1,753
April.....	77.86	41.9	1,858	68.00	43.0	1,582	71.36	41.2	1,722	68.87	39.9	1,707	74.07	43.9	1,710	77.11	44.3	1,753
May.....	77.81	41.5	1,875	68.54	43.0	1,594	69.28	40.3	1,719	67.23	39.2	1,715	74.64	43.7	1,708	76.78	43.8	1,753
June.....	78.19	41.5	1,884	68.35	42.8	1,597	69.67	39.9	1,746	67.24	38.6	1,742	74.22	43.0	1,726	78.17	43.6	1,703
July.....	77.87	40.9	1,904	67.20	42.0	1,600	70.04	40.0	1,751	69.24	39.5	1,753	72.85	42.5	1,714	75.97	42.8	1,775
August.....	81.24	41.9	1,939	66.77	41.5	1,609	69.51	39.7	1,751	68.29	39.0	1,751	73.92	42.9	1,723	77.30	43.5	1,777
September.....	82.75	41.9	1,975	67.02	41.6	1,611	71.25	40.6	1,755	70.52	40.0	1,763	74.30	42.8	1,736	76.95	43.4	1,773
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery												Communication equipment			
Machine shops (Job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generation, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment			
1949: Average.....	\$58.70	39.0	\$1,505	\$56.96	39.5	\$1,442	\$59.61	39.5	\$1,509	\$61.30	39.7	\$1,544	\$59.16	39.1	\$1,513	\$53.56	39.5	\$1,356
1950: Average.....	65.18	41.7	1,563	60.83	41.1	1,480	63.75	41.1	1,551	64.90	41.1	1,579	66.22	41.7	1,588	56.20	40.9	1,374
1950: September.....	65.79	41.8	1,574	61.48	41.4	1,485	64.85	41.6	1,559	65.45	41.4	1,581	67.33	41.9	1,601	56.69	41.2	1,376
October.....	68.79	43.1	1,596	64.12	42.1	1,523	67.35	42.2	1,596	68.36	42.2	1,620	70.44	42.9	1,642	59.02	41.8	1,412
November.....	69.54	42.9	1,621	64.33	41.8	1,539	68.48	42.3	1,619	69.13	42.1	1,642	67.89	41.5	1,636	58.83	41.2	1,428
December.....	72.63	44.1	1,647	65.15	41.9	1,555	69.03	42.3	1,632	69.68	42.1	1,655	69.85	41.9	1,667	59.76	41.5	1,440
1951: January.....	73.59	43.7	1,684	64.42	41.4	1,556	68.38	41.9	1,632	69.60	41.8	1,665	66.22	40.5	1,635	60.22	41.3	1,458
February.....	74.69	44.3	1,686	64.80	41.3	1,569	68.72	41.7	1,649	69.60	41.6	1,673	65.36	39.9	1,638	60.61	41.2	1,471
March.....	72.83	43.3	1,682	65.34	41.3	1,582	70.18	42.1	1,667	71.40	42.1	1,696	66.97	40.2	1,666	60.58	41.1	1,474
April.....	73.69	43.4	1,698	65.58	41.3	1,588	70.36	42.0	1,669	71.23	42.0	1,696	67.97	40.7	1,670	60.60	41.0	1,478
May.....	74.13	43.4	1,708	66.57	41.5	1,604	71.57	42.4	1,688	73.10	42.6	1,716	68.00	40.5	1,679	61.05	41.0	1,480
June.....	72.80	42.6	1,709	67.15	41.5	1,618	71.94	42.4	1,696	73.53	42.6	1,726	67.58	39.8	1,698	62.05	41.2	1,506
July.....	71.91	42.2	1,704	66.13	40.4	1,637	70.87	41.3	1,716	72.18	41.2	1,752	70.02	40.9	1,712	60.34	39.7	1,520
August.....	72.59	42.5	1,708	66.59	40.9	1,628	72.63	41.9	1,719	73.23	41.8	1,732	68.88	40.0	1,722	60.83	40.5	1,502
September.....	74.26	42.7	1,739	68.35	41.6	1,643	73.39	42.3	1,735	74.74	42.2	1,771	69.95	41.0	1,706	63.34	41.4	1,530

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued								Transportation equipment									
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		Total: Transportation equipment		Automobiles			Aircraft and parts				
	Avg. wkl. earnings	Avg. wkl. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkl. earnings	Avg. wkl. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkl. earnings	Avg. wkl. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkl. earnings	Avg. wkl. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkl. earnings	Avg. wkl. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$50.68	39.5	\$1.283	\$61.43	39.2	\$1.563	\$56.52	39.5	\$1.431	\$64.95	39.2	\$1.657	\$65.97	38.9	\$1.696	\$63.62	40.6	\$1.567
1950: Average.....	53.85	40.7	1.223	65.84	40.1	1.642	61.58	41.0	1.502	71.18	41.0	1.736	73.25	41.2	1.778	68.39	41.6	1.644
1950: September.....	54.44	40.9	1.331	67.11	40.7	1.649	62.43	41.4	1.508	72.39	40.9	1.770	73.81	40.6	1.818	71.18	42.7	1.667
October.....	57.03	41.6	1.371	67.61	40.8	1.657	65.71	42.2	1.557	73.02	41.0	1.781	75.21	41.1	1.830	70.18	41.9	1.675
November.....	56.32	40.9	1.377	70.39	40.9	1.724	66.18	42.1	1.572	71.78	40.1	1.790	72.76	39.5	1.842	71.78	42.4	1.693
December.....	56.98	41.1	1.384	71.63	41.6	1.728	67.14	42.2	1.591	75.18	41.6	1.816	76.28	40.9	1.865	75.08	43.3	1.734
1951: January.....	57.32	40.8	1.405	71.31	41.1	1.735	64.80	41.3	1.569	72.06	39.0	1.806	71.48	38.7	1.847	76.78	43.7	1.757
February.....	55.85	40.5	1.415	72.97	41.6	1.754	65.38	41.3	1.583	74.05	40.8	1.815	74.29	39.9	1.862	75.86	43.3	1.752
March.....	57.13	40.4	1.414	75.79	42.6	1.779	66.07	40.9	1.591	75.73	41.2	1.834	75.13	40.3	1.889	77.35	43.9	1.762
April.....	56.74	40.1	1.415	77.33	42.3	1.785	65.82	40.9	1.596	74.81	40.9	1.829	74.52	39.7	1.877	77.13	44.0	1.753
May.....	57.41	40.2	1.426	76.85	42.2	1.771	65.44	40.8	1.604	74.97	40.9	1.833	74.90	39.8	1.882	77.22	43.9	1.759
June.....	58.42	40.4	1.446	76.28	42.0	1.774	66.62	41.2	1.617	75.14	40.4	1.860	74.88	38.9	1.925	77.31	43.8	1.765
July.....	57.35	39.2	1.463	76.27	42.8	1.782	64.55	39.6	1.630	74.33	39.9	1.865	73.30	37.9	1.933	77.48	43.7	1.773
August.....	57.38	39.9	1.436	77.21	43.4	1.774	64.32	39.9	1.612	76.34	40.8	1.871	75.71	39.6	1.937	77.39	43.5	1.770
September.....	59.80	40.9	1.462	80.14	44.5	1.801	65.81	40.5	1.625	77.62	41.2	1.884	77.92	40.0	1.948	79.10	43.8	1.806
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		Other aircraft parts and equipment		Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing					
1949: Average.....	\$62.69	40.5	\$1.548	\$65.24	40.7	\$1.603	\$66.83	41.0	\$1.630	\$65.98	40.4	\$1.611	\$61.67	38.0	\$1.623	\$61.88	37.8	\$1.637
1950: Average.....	67.15	41.4	1.622	71.40	42.1	1.696	73.90	42.4	1.743	70.81	41.7	1.698	63.28	38.4	1.648	63.53	38.2	1.671
1950: September.....	70.50	42.7	1.651	74.59	43.8	1.703	77.62	43.9	1.768	67.53	39.7	1.701	62.89	35.3	1.642	63.36	38.1	1.663
October.....	69.17	42.1	1.642	69.48	40.7	1.750	81.17	44.6	1.820	77.68	43.6	1.768	78.85	44.5	1.817	78.23	38.0	1.664
November.....	68.72	41.5	1.656	80.82	45.0	1.796	80.87	45.3	1.863	75.58	45.6	1.741	64.47	38.7	1.666	65.98	38.4	1.666
December.....	72.08	42.6	1.662	83.01	44.8	1.833	88.54	45.9	1.929	79.57	44.6	1.784	66.67	39.9	1.671	67.94	39.8	1.692
1951: January.....	74.52	43.2	1.725	82.94	45.1	1.839	87.11	45.3	1.923	80.34	46.6	1.878	64.24	35.7	1.660	64.73	38.6	1.677
February.....	73.49	42.7	1.721	83.49	45.3	1.843	90.01	46.3	1.944	78.10	44.1	1.771	65.80	40.4	1.703	69.41	40.4	1.718
March.....	75.94	43.5	1.723	86.19	45.7	1.886	90.42	46.3	1.953	79.34	42.2	1.795	68.78	40.2	1.711	69.33	40.1	1.729
April.....	74.43	43.5	1.711	85.80	46.0	1.887	90.38	46.9	1.927	78.25	44.1	1.797	68.31	39.9	1.712	68.92	39.7	1.736
May.....	74.79	43.3	1.726	86.67	46.2	1.876	87.68	46.0	1.906	78.45	43.9	1.787	68.46	38.8	1.720	68.89	39.7	1.737
June.....	75.00	43.3	1.732	88.06	46.3	1.902	90.77	47.3	1.919	77.43	43.5	1.780	78.42	40.1	1.758	71.04	40.0	1.776
July.....	75.78	43.4	1.746	86.24	45.7	1.877	90.76	46.5	1.916	78.24	43.7	1.824	71.15	40.4	1.729	72.40	40.0	1.729
August.....	76.29	43.5	1.756	84.69	45.8	1.882	90.54	46.5	1.906	76.94	42.6	1.785	71.72	40.0	1.703	72.52	40.0	1.813
September.....	78.45	44.1	1.773	87.30	45.4	1.923	87.37	45.2	1.933	77.78	42.9	1.813	71.48	40.0	1.787	72.06	39.9	1.806
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts		Railroad and streetcars		Other transportation equipment			Instruments and related products					
1949: Average.....	\$54.84	40.5	\$1.354	\$63.54	39.2	\$1.621	\$65.47	39.3	\$1.666	\$61.70	38.9	\$1.586	\$57.60	39.7	\$1.411	\$55.28	39.6	\$1.396
1950: Average.....	55.99	40.6	1.379	66.33	39.6	1.675	70.00	40.3	1.737	62.47	38.9	1.606	64.44	41.9	1.538	60.81	41.2	1.476
1950: September.....	55.50	40.1	1.384	68.72	40.4	1.701	73.05	40.9	1.786	64.12	39.8	1.611	73.88	46.0	1.606	63.88	42.5	1.496
October.....	57.12	41.3	1.383	80.04	40.0	1.726	74.74	41.0	1.823	62.86	38.9	1.616	65.86	43.5	1.609	64.77	42.5	1.524
November.....	56.54	40.1	1.410	89.51	40.2	1.729	73.53	40.4	1.820	65.36	40.1	1.630	70.73	44.4	1.593	65.47	42.4	1.544
December.....	58.08	40.8	1.423	72.52	40.9	1.773	76.39	40.7	1.877	67.98	41.0	1.658	71.90	44.5	1.617	66.75	42.6	1.567
1951: January.....	58.90	40.4	1.458	72.41	41.0	1.766	75.96	40.6	1.871	67.90	41.1	1.652	66.14	41.7	1.586	65.79	41.8	1.574
February.....	57.72	39.0	1.480	71.16	40.8	1.744	75.35	41.7	1.807	66.97	39.7	1.687	67.48	42.2	1.595	67.00	42.2	1.580
March.....	59.49	39.3	1.491	75.38	41.5	1.828	80.47	42.3	1.948	68.00	40.2	1.745	68.12	43.9	1.629	67.94	42.6	1.569
April.....	59.50	40.6	1.491	77.38	41.5	1.827	82.27	42.5	1.950	70.94	40.3	1.740	64.70	41.0	1.578	65.55	42.6	1.613
May.....	59.64	40.0	1.491	76.55	41.2	1.858	80.36	41.4	1.941	72.90	41.0	1.778	65.81	41.0	1.603	65.78	42.3	1.626
June.....	60.80	40.4	1.505	75.82	40.7	1.863	82.43	41.8	1.972	70.98	39.9	1.779	66.85	41.7	1.603	68.18	41.8	1.631
July.....	60.06	39.8	1.509	76.13	40.3	1.889	80.43	41.5	1.938	69.85	39.0	1.791	67.74	42.1	1.609	68.67	42.0	1.635
August.....	62.01	40.4	1.535	75.29	40.2	1.873	79.96	41.6	1.922	68.67	38.6	1.779	68.66	42.2	1.627	70.13	42.4	1.654

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued														
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours
1949: Average	\$47.04	39.6	\$1.188	\$59.91	39.7	\$1.509	\$49.53	39.0	\$1.270	\$57.01	39.7	\$1.436	\$30.23	39.9	\$1.259
1950: Average	50.88	40.7	1.230	65.59	41.2	1.592	53.23	39.8	1.338	63.01	41.7	1.511	54.04	41.0	1.318
1950: September	82.17	41.6	1.234	69.15	42.4	1.631	55.15	40.7	1.355	65.73	41.3	1.525	56.04	42.1	1.331
October	54.13	41.7	1.258	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.06	41.8	1.389	66.78	43.0	1.553	56.98	42.3	1.347
November	54.50	41.6	1.310	69.60	41.8	1.665	59.47	42.0	1.416	67.57	42.9	1.575	57.01	42.2	1.351
December	55.70	41.2	1.323	70.85	42.2	1.679	59.40	41.6	1.428	68.19	43.1	1.605	57.80	41.7	1.379
1951: January	88.47	41.8	1.327	70.56	41.8	1.688	55.61	38.7	1.437	65.43	42.5	1.610	57.27	41.8	1.389
February	55.56	41.6	1.338	72.25	42.2	1.720	58.77	41.8	1.420	69.11	42.8	1.628	58.41	41.6	1.404
March	61.61	41.5	1.340	71.99	42.1	1.710	60.40	41.8	1.445	70.03	42.6	1.644	58.18	41.5	1.402
April	56.23	41.5	1.355	73.24	41.9	1.748	60.49	41.6	1.454	71.12	43.1	1.650	58.03	41.3	1.405
May	55.60	40.7	1.366	73.77	42.2	1.748	61.07	41.8	1.461	71.10	42.7	1.665	57.39	40.7	1.410
June	56.07	40.9	1.371	72.82	41.8	1.742	59.78	41.0	1.458	72.73	43.5	1.672	57.85	40.8	1.418
July	55.41	40.3	1.375	73.04	41.5	1.760	57.66	40.1	1.438	71.06	42.5	1.672	56.46	39.9	1.415
August	55.28	40.2	1.375	71.93	41.6	1.729	59.62	41.2	1.447	71.95	42.7	1.684	56.60	40.0	1.415
September	56.17	40.5	1.387	72.98	41.8	1.746	60.01	41.1	1.460	73.90	43.3	1.708	57.51	40.5	1.420
Manufacturing—Continued															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			
1949: Average	\$55.06	41.4	\$1.330	\$51.33	40.8	\$1.258	\$58.30	42.0	\$1.388	\$47.00	39.1	\$1.202	\$46.06	39.3	\$1.172
1950: Average	59.45	42.8	1.389	54.25	41.6	1.304	64.08	43.8	1.463	50.98	40.4	1.262	49.82	40.0	1.258
1950: September	63.45	44.8	1.417	57.06	43.0	1.327	69.56	46.5	1.496	52.11	41.1	1.268	51.42	41.2	1.248
October	65.06	44.9	1.449	59.03	43.5	1.357	70.93	46.3	1.532	53.42	41.7	1.281	51.40	40.6	1.266
November	65.19	44.9	1.452	58.37	43.4	1.345	71.56	46.2	1.549	53.90	41.4	1.302	52.66	41.3	1.275
December	63.63	43.9	1.447	58.14	43.9	1.352	68.46	44.7	1.532	53.49	40.4	1.324	53.41	41.4	1.290
1951: January	62.29	43.2	1.442	58.32	43.2	1.350	66.27	43.2	1.534	53.20	40.0	1.330	53.58	40.9	1.310
February	64.08	43.5	1.473	59.79	43.2	1.384	68.20	43.8	1.547	54.10	39.9	1.356	54.24	41.5	1.307
March	62.93	42.9	1.467	58.73	42.9	1.389	66.95	43.0	1.557	54.06	39.9	1.355	53.44	40.7	1.313
April	62.46	42.4	1.473	57.63	42.1	1.376	66.40	42.7	1.555	53.45	39.7	1.347	53.13	40.1	1.325
May	61.45	41.3	1.488	56.58	41.0	1.380	65.40	41.5	1.578	52.10	39.0	1.336	53.45	39.8	1.343
June	61.23	40.7	1.497	56.61	40.7	1.391	64.90	41.0	1.583	52.63	39.2	1.344	54.40	40.0	1.360
July	58.59	39.4	1.487	54.43	39.3	1.385	61.94	39.4	1.572	52.13	38.7	1.347	53.44	39.5	1.353
August	59.48	39.6	1.502	55.60	39.8	1.397	62.88	39.4	1.596	53.34	39.6	1.347	52.82	38.5	1.359
September	61.62	41.0	1.503	57.46	41.4	1.388	65.53	40.6	1.614	54.32	40.0	1.358	53.05	39.5	1.343
Manufacturing—Con.															
Transportation and public utilities															
Communication															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads *			Local railways and bus lines *			Telephones *			Switchboard operating employees *			
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries															
1949: Average	\$51.20	40.0	\$1.280	901.73	43.5	\$1.419	864.61	44.9	\$1.439	551.78	38.5	\$1.245	\$46.65	37.9	\$1.194
1950: Average	84.91	41.1	1.336	63.20	40.8	1.349	66.96	45.0	1.488	54.38	38.9	1.398			
1950: September	56.66	42.0	1.349	63.18	40.5	1.360	67.42	45.1	1.495	55.80	39.6	1.409	48.00	38.4	1.260
October	57.75	42.4	1.362	64.54	41.8	1.544	67.77	45.3	1.436	56.18	39.4	1.426	49.00	38.4	1.276
November	57.30	42.1	1.361	64.63	41.4	1.561	65.26	45.6	1.497	54.04	38.0	1.422	44.93	36.0	1.248
December	58.25	41.7	1.397	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.96	46.3	1.511	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.37	37.3	1.270
1951: January	58.37	41.4	1.410	67.86	42.2	1.608	70.23	45.9	1.530	66.41	38.9	1.450	47.78	37.3	1.181
February	59.34	41.7	1.423	69.50	41.2	1.687	70.68	46.0	1.536	57.58	39.2	1.469	49.20	37.7	1.202
March	59.41	41.4	1.423	71.48	42.1	1.704	70.29	45.9	1.545	56.12	38.7	1.476	48.80	37.7	1.275
April	59.34	41.7	1.423	70.59	40.8	1.704	70.92	45.9	1.545	56.12	38.7	1.450	47.45	37.3	1.272
May	58.83	41.2	1.428	71.80	41.1	1.747	72.17	46.5	1.552	56.59	39.0	1.451	47.42	37.4	1.268
June	59.22	41.3	1.434	73.05	41.2	1.773	72.77	46.8	1.555	58.12	39.4	1.475	49.26	38.1	1.293
July	57.85	40.4	1.432	72.14	40.3	1.790	73.19	46.5	1.574	59.30	39.8	1.490	50.77	38.7	1.312
August	57.87	40.5	1.429	74.66	42.3	1.765	72.81	46.2	1.579	58.88	39.2	1.502	50.07	37.9	1.321
September	58.63	40.8	1.437	72.96	46.0	1.586	59.97	39.4	1.522	51.30	38.2	1.343			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ²			Telegraph ³			Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average				\$62.85	44.7	\$1,406	\$63.99	41.5	\$1,564	\$64.91	41.5	\$1,564			
1950: Average	\$73.30	42.1	\$1,741	64.19	44.7	1,436	66.60	41.6	1,601	67.81	41.6	1,630	\$93.37	41.5	\$1,527
1950: September	76.02	42.9	1,772	64.49	44.6	1,446	67.35	41.6	1,619	68.60	41.6	1,649	63.99	41.5	1,542
October	75.91	42.5	1,786	64.74	44.8	1,445	67.93	41.8	1,625	69.18	41.8	1,655	64.86	41.9	1,548
November	74.37	41.5	1,792	64.25	44.4	1,447	68.68	41.8	1,643	69.97	41.6	1,682	66.20	42.3	1,565
December	77.72	42.8	1,816	65.05	44.8	1,452	70.14	42.0	1,670	71.31	41.7	1,710	66.73	42.1	1,585
1951: January	77.13	42.4	1,819	64.57	44.5	1,451	70.27	41.8	1,681	71.18	41.7	1,707	68.15	42.2	1,615
February	79.74	43.1	1,850	64.86	44.7	1,451	71.36	42.0	1,699	72.50	42.1	1,722	70.04	42.5	1,648
March	78.47	42.6	1,842	64.63	44.6	1,449	70.14	41.5	1,690	71.73	41.7	1,720	67.19	41.5	1,619
April	77.69	42.2	1,841	64.40	44.6	1,444	70.38	41.5	1,696	71.51	41.6	1,719	66.71	41.1	1,623
May	79.49	42.8	1,853	65.97	45.4	1,453	70.72	41.5	1,704	71.97	41.6	1,730	66.91	41.1	1,628
June	81.20	43.1	1,881	65.44	45.1	1,451	71.05	41.5	1,709	72.40	41.8	1,732	66.99	41.1	1,630
July	82.78	43.6	1,892	65.25	45.1	1,450	71.82	41.5	1,710	73.25	41.8	1,738	67.14	41.4	1,629
August	82.58	42.9	1,925	70.75	46.6	1,580	71.82	41.9	1,714	73.21	42.1	1,739	67.73	41.4	1,636
September	83.87	43.1	1,946	72.33	44.4	1,629	73.13	42.2	1,733	74.24	42.4	1,751	69.60	41.8	1,605
Transportation and public utilities—Con.															
1949: Average															
1950: Average	\$67.02	41.6	\$1,611	\$57.55	40.7	\$1,414	\$45.93	40.4	\$1,137	\$34.87	36.7	\$0,950	\$39.31	37.8	\$1,040
1950: September	68.05	41.7	1,632	60.93	40.7	1,497	48.45	40.4	1,200	36.11	36.4	.992	42.03	37.8	1,112
October	68.47	41.8	1,632	61.68	40.9	1,508	48.32	40.3	1,199	36.01	36.3	.992	42.03	37.9	1,100
November	68.68	41.8	1,643	61.98	40.8	1,519	47.92	40.0	1,198	35.24	36.0	.970	41.24	37.8	1,091
December	71.02	42.4	1,675	63.49	41.2	1,541	48.31	40.7	1,187	37.02	38.2	.969	45.05	40.7	1,107
1951: January	70.64	41.8	1,690	63.44	40.8	1,555	49.85	40.8	1,237	38.02	36.7	1,006	44.58	38.2	1,167
February	70.80	41.6	1,702	63.62	40.6	1,567	49.96	40.1	1,236	37.45	36.3	1,031	43.70	37.8	1,156
March	69.92	42.2	1,697	63.62	40.8	1,567	49.95	39.7	1,233	38.44	35.8	1,018	43.05	37.6	1,145
April	71.43	41.7	1,713	63.95	40.6	1,575	49.84	39.9	1,249	38.98	35.9	1,030	43.39	37.5	1,157
May	71.47	41.6	1,718	63.78	40.6	1,571	49.83	39.8	1,252	36.71	35.5	1,034	43.49	37.3	1,166
June	71.94	41.9	1,717	64.35	40.7	1,581	50.74	40.4	1,256	37.70	36.5	1,033	44.23	38.0	1,164
July	72.80	42.2	1,725	64.55	40.7	1,586	51.49	40.8	1,262	38.51	37.1	1,038	44.81	38.1	1,176
August	72.79	42.0	1,733	64.43	40.7	1,583	51.59	40.8	1,262	37.83	36.8	1,028	43.96	37.7	1,166
September	74.24	42.3	1,755	65.56	41.0	1,599	50.88	40.0	1,272	37.02	35.8	1,034	43.78	37.2	1,177
Trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Con.															
1949: Average															
1950: Average	\$49.93	40.2	\$1,242	\$58.92	45.6	\$1,292	\$40.66	36.7	\$1,108	\$53.30	43.4	\$1,228	\$51.84	43.6	\$1,189
1950: September	51.79	40.4	1,282	61.65	45.7	1,349	40.70	36.5	1,115	56.12	43.5	1,290	54.62	43.8	1,247
October	51.80	40.6	1,295	63.94	45.9	1,393	40.95	36.3	1,128	57.68	43.5	1,326	56.93	44.1	1,201
November	52.40	40.0	1,310	63.07	45.8	1,377	40.65	36.1	1,126	57.90	43.5	1,331	55.98	43.6	1,284
December	52.91	40.3	1,313	63.53	46.0	1,381	42.17	36.7	1,149	60.18	43.8	1,374	56.97	44.3	1,286
1951: January	53.15	39.9	1,332	64.48	45.7	1,411	42.81	36.5	1,173	58.99	43.5	1,356	56.68	43.5	1,303
February	52.69	39.5	1,334	65.16	45.5	1,432	41.40	36.0	1,150	58.31	43.1	1,353	56.76	43.2	1,314
March	52.62	39.3	1,339	65.29	45.4	1,438	40.75	35.4	1,151	58.49	43.2	1,354	56.72	43.1	1,316
April	53.18	39.6	1,343	66.34	45.1	1,458	41.09	35.1	1,158	59.18	43.1	1,373	58.17	43.6	1,333
May	53.87	40.7	1,354	67.22	45.6	1,470	42.05	35.6	1,164	59.86	43.0	1,381	58.60	43.6	1,338
June	54.72	40.5	1,361	67.03	45.6	1,470	42.25	36.2	1,167	59.13	43.0	1,375	58.91	43.8	1,345
July	55.44	41.1	1,349	66.91	45.3	1,477	42.71	35.9	1,170	59.62	43.2	1,380	59.67	44.2	1,350
August	55.44	41.1	1,349	67.18	45.3	1,483	42.90	36.7	1,169	59.90	43.0	1,383	59.48	43.9	1,355
September	54.42	40.1	1,357	68.00	45.3	1,501	43.21	36.1	1,197	60.86	43.1	1,412	59.69	43.7	1,366

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Finance ²			Service								Motion-picture production and distribution ⁴		
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ³				Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1949: Average.....	\$43.64	\$68.32	\$56.47	\$32.84	44.2	\$0.743	\$34.98	41.5	\$0.843	\$40.71	41.2	\$0.988	\$92.17	
1950: Average.....	46.44	81.48	58.49	33.85	45.9	.771	35.47	41.2	.861	41.60	41.2	1.012	92.79	
1950: September.....	46.75	79.29	58.20	34.30	43.8	.783	35.93	41.3	.870	42.56	41.6	1.023	93.44	
October.....	47.78	84.94	58.91	34.67	44.0	.788	35.79	41.0	.873	42.15	41.0	1.028	95.08	
November.....	48.18	85.62	59.27	34.74	43.7	.795	35.86	40.8	.879	42.23	41.2	1.025	95.68	
December.....	48.66	87.24	60.60	35.18	43.9	.801	36.38	41.2	.883	42.20	41.1	1.029	98.30	
1951: January.....	49.28	89.87	61.71	34.89	43.4	.804	36.70	41.0	.895	43.35	41.4	1.047	102.94	
February.....	49.55	89.95	61.26	35.04	43.2	.807	36.25	40.5	.898	43.20	41.7	1.042	102.78	
March.....	49.70	85.96	60.96	34.68	43.3	.801	36.85	40.9	.901	44.14	42.0	1.051	104.56	
April.....	50.08	84.12	60.83	34.90	43.3	.806	37.32	41.1	.908	44.90	42.4	1.059	104.94	
May.....	50.11	81.78	61.01	35.02	43.4	.807	37.96	41.4	.917	45.90	43.1	1.065	103.63	
June.....	50.06	80.97	61.71	35.24	43.4	.812	38.06	41.5	.917	45.45	42.6	1.067	103.55	
July.....	50.50	77.67	62.06	35.46	43.4	.817	37.83	41.3	.916	44.26	41.6	1.066	104.13	
August.....	50.47	79.55	61.51	35.29	43.3	.815	37.30	40.9	.912	42.94	40.7	1.058	103.62	
September.....	50.68	82.25	61.39	35.90	43.2	.831	37.79	41.3	.915	44.66	41.7	1.071	103.30	

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the three earliest months are subject to revision without notation; revision for earlier months will be identified by asterisks in the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

⁴ Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

⁵ Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

⁶ Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are \$51.47, 38.8 hours, and \$1.337.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1950 such employees made up 46 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1950 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

¹² New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Drugs and Medicines—January 1951; comparable January data for old series are \$63.48, 41.3 hours and \$1.537.

Motion picture production and distribution—January 1951; comparable January data for old series are \$97.01.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1931: January.....	\$63.76	\$34.92	\$76.63	\$41.97	\$36.70	\$20.10
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	February.....	63.84	34.52	75.67	40.92	36.25	19.60
1946: Average.....	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	March.....	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	April.....	64.70	34.84	75.63	40.72	37.32	20.10
1949: Average.....	54.92	32.07	63.26	38.96	34.98	20.43	May.....	64.53	34.61	73.86	39.60	37.96	20.35
1950: Average.....	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	June.....	65.08	34.09	77.41	41.32	38.47	20.50
1950: September.....	60.64	34.52	71.92	40.94	35.93	20.45	July.....	64.24	34.26	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27
October.....	61.99	35.09	72.99	41.32	35.79	20.26	August ²	64.52	34.57	77.12	41.32	37.39	19.99
November.....	62.23	35.07	73.27	41.29	35.86	20.21	September ²	65.45	34.86	81.60	43.41	37.79	20.13
December.....	63.88	35.51	77.77	43.23	36.38	20.22							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index for 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatements by

the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1950: September	\$60.64	224.1	\$52.80	\$29.89	\$48.28	\$33.24
1943: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.79	45.17	34.95	October	61.99	258.8	\$52.16	\$29.53	\$50.20	\$33.51
July	45.45	199.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42	November	62.23	260.8	\$52.35	\$29.50	\$50.40	\$33.47
1946: June	45.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85	December	63.88	267.7	\$53.67	\$29.84	\$60.75	\$33.77
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	1951: January	63.76	267.2	\$53.49	\$29.29	\$60.86	\$33.17
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	February	63.84	267.6	\$53.55	\$29.96	\$60.62	\$32.78
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.01	26.51	29.28	27.67	March	64.57	270.6	\$54.13	\$29.16	\$61.21	\$32.98
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.06	36.28	30.93	April	64.70	272.7	\$54.20	\$29.17	\$61.31	\$33.01
1943: Average	46.14	181.9	36.10	30.51	41.09	33.73	May	64.53	270.5	\$54.11	\$29.19	\$61.19	\$32.81
1944: Average	46.86	183.2	36.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	June	65.08	272.8	\$54.53	\$29.27	\$61.62	\$33.07
1945: Average	44.29	186.7	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	July	64.24	269.2	\$53.87	\$28.87	\$60.94	\$32.65
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78	August ²	64.52	270.4	\$54.09	\$28.98	\$61.17	\$32.78
1947: Average	49.97	206.4	42.76	26.03	48.24	30.04	September ²	65.45	274.3	\$54.82	\$29.20	\$61.92	\$32.98
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75							
1949: Average	54.92	230.0	48.00	28.00	53.83	31.44							
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.01	29.54	57.21	33.08							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have therefore been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the

gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	
		Amount	Index (1939=100)						Amount	Index (1939=100)						
1941: Average	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.803	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1950: September	\$1.479	\$1.424	225.0	\$1.562	\$1.496	\$1.379	\$1.334	
1942: Average	.853	.803	127.2	.947	.881	.728	.698	October	1.501	1.442	227.8	1.577	1.508	1.404	1.358	
1943: Average	.961	.884	141.2	1.050	.976	.803	.763	November	1.514	1.456	230.0	1.587	1.521	1.419	1.372	
1944: Average	1.019	.947	140.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	December	1.543	1.479	233.6	1.619	1.541	1.443	1.393	
1945: Average	1.023	9.963	140.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	1951: January	1.555	1.497	236.8	1.630	1.565	1.456	1.409	
1946: Average	1.076	1.111	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.988	February	1.561	1.504	237.6	1.639	1.573	1.458	1.414	
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	180.3	1.202	1.250	1.171	1.133	March	1.571	1.511	238.7	1.654	1.582	1.460	1.415	
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	April	1.578	1.518	239.8	1.659	1.587	1.465	1.422	
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.328	1.292	May	1.586	1.528	241.4	1.665	1.596	1.474	1.432	
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	June	1.599	1.540	243.3	1.681	1.611	1.484	1.441	
								July	1.598	1.546	244.2	1.682	1.622	1.488	1.444	
								August ²	1.597	1.542	243.6	1.683	1.618	1.482	1.441	
								September ²	1.612	1.553	245.3	1.703	1.633	1.491	1.446	

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average. August 1948 excluded because of V-J-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹

Year and month	Alabama						Arizona						Arkansas					
	State			Birmingham			State			Phoenix			State			Little Rock-N. Little Rock		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: September	\$48.84	40.7	\$1.20	\$55.76	40.7	\$1.37	\$63.36	43.1	\$1.47	\$62.46	42.2	\$1.48	\$44.39	41.3	\$1.03	\$43.99	41.5	\$1.06
October	49.92	41.6	1.20	55.76	41.0	1.36	63.71	44.4	1.48	61.32	42.0	1.48	44.72	43.0	1.04	44.93	43.2	1.04
November	49.97	41.3	1.21	55.35	40.7	1.36	64.07	43.0	1.49	61.24	41.1	1.49	44.73	42.2	1.06	45.26	42.7	1.06
December	52.13	41.7	1.25	58.90	40.9	1.44	64.40	44.9	1.47	64.53	43.9	1.47	45.58	42.2	1.08	45.26	42.8	1.07
1951: January	51.16	40.6	1.26	59.20	40.0	1.48	65.39	45.0	1.47	62.90	43.0	1.49	45.04	41.7	1.08	46.00	42.2	1.09
February	51.16	40.6	1.26	59.00	40.1	1.48	65.37	45.7	1.51	64.60	43.0	1.49	44.76	41.2	1.09	45.43	41.3	1.10
March	51.16	40.6	1.26	58.86	39.5	1.48	64.80	42.9	1.55	64.90	41.1	1.58	45.56	41.8	1.09	45.04	41.2	1.07
April	51.69	40.7	1.27	60.45	40.3	1.50	65.70	42.4	1.54	67.40	42.3	1.53	46.76	42.9	1.09	46.18	41.6	1.11
May	49.52	39.3	1.26	59.64	40.3	1.48	66.10	42.9	1.54	67.70	42.1	1.58	45.73	41.2	1.11	46.62	42.0	1.11
June	*51.05	40.2	1.27	60.60	40.6	1.50	68.51	*44.2	1.55	66.50	*42.9	*1.55	*45.10	*41.0	*1.10	46.51	41.9	1.11
July	50.42	39.7	1.27	60.15	40.1	1.50	67.65	42.2	1.57	66.52	42.1	1.58	45.73	41.2	1.11	46.73	42.1	1.11
August	49.64	39.4	1.26	59.90	40.2	1.49	64.53	41.1	1.53	67.63	40.3	1.58	45.62	41.1	1.11	46.73	42.1	1.11
September	50.17	39.5	1.27	61.00	40.4	1.51	66.82	41.5	1.61	65.53	40.7	1.61	46.70	41.7	1.12	46.97	42.7	1.10
California																		
Year and month	State			Los Angeles			Sacramento			San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose		
	State			Los Angeles			Sacramento			San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: September	\$66.71	40.2	\$1.66	\$65.53	40.5	\$1.62	\$75.03	46.8	\$1.60	\$62.28	38.6	\$1.62	\$68.28	39.7	\$1.72	\$64.73	44.4	\$1.46
October	67.34	40.6	1.66	66.92	40.9	1.63	69.00	43.0	1.62	65.72	40.7	1.65	68.09	39.6	1.73	69.95	41.1	1.48
November	67.38	39.9	1.69	67.06	40.5	1.65	65.11	38.9	1.69	63.91	40.9	1.61	68.09	39.5	1.75	69.95	41.1	1.53
December	68.66	40.0*	1.71	68.54	40.6	1.69	63.05	37.5	1.68	66.10	40.1	1.65	71.26	40.0	1.74	61.94	38.1	1.62
1951: January	68.62	39.6	1.73	68.60	40.2	1.71	65.21	36.9	1.77	70.94	41.5	1.71	70.10	39.1	1.79	63.41	38.0	1.67
February	69.49	39.9	1.74	69.10	40.5	1.71	66.56	38.1	1.75	68.70	40.9	1.67	71.05	39.0	1.82	66.35	38.9	1.71
March	69.44	39.8	1.74	68.92	40.3	1.71	66.81	38.0	1.76	70.38	41.5	1.69	70.96	39.1	1.82	69.69	40.2	1.73
April	70.75	40.4	1.75	69.78	40.8	1.73	63.12	36.1	1.75	72.61	43.2	1.68	72.01	39.4	1.83	69.58	40.6	1.71
May	70.95	40.1	1.77	70.50	40.8	1.73	60.79	36.1	1.68	70.28	41.5	1.69	72.18	39.2	1.84	68.11	39.4	1.73
June	72.84	40.7	1.79	71.47	41.0	1.74	*67.01	*39.4	1.70	71.86	42.0	1.71	73.37	39.4	1.86	73.10	41.1	1.78
July	71.05	39.9	1.78	71.21	40.7	1.75	70.03	39.3	1.78	70.19	40.6	1.73	72.39	39.1	1.85	71.79	38.1	1.62
August	72.66	41.3	1.76	71.46	41.0	1.74	72.08	42.3	1.70	71.51	41.2	1.74	73.43	40.1	1.83	70.40	44.5	1.59
September	73.60	41.2	1.79	72.45	41.2	1.76	86.17	48.5	1.78	69.18	39.5	1.75	74.95	40.2	1.86	72.43	45.1	1.71
Connecticut																		
Year and month	State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford		
	State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: September	\$62.17	42.8	\$1.45	\$61.83	41.6	\$1.49	\$66.19	43.9	\$1.50	\$61.04	42.7	\$1.43	\$56.87	41.4	\$1.37	\$70.15	43.3	\$1.62
October	63.65	43.0	1.48	\$64.36	42.4	1.53	71.03	45.4	1.59	65.07	43.1	1.51	59.02	42.1	1.40	68.37	42.3	1.61
November	64.44	42.9	1.50	65.44	42.7	1.53	62.74	45.4	1.60	66.75	44.0	1.52	58.25	41.3	1.41	70.19	43.0	1.63
December	65.96	43.3	1.52	67.44	43.1	1.56	72.44	45.4	1.60	66.75	44.0	1.52	58.25	41.3	1.41	70.19	43.0	1.63
1951: January	65.65	43.0	1.53	67.48	42.9	1.57	73.15	45.4	1.61	64.43	43.7	1.52	59.60	41.8	1.42	69.02	42.1	1.64
February	65.56	42.8	1.54	67.77	42.4	1.57	73.86	45.3	1.62	67.35	44.2	1.53	59.70	41.9	1.42	71.91	42.9	1.68
March	66.77	43.0	1.55	66.86	42.1	1.59	73.90	44.9	1.64	68.64	44.3	1.55	59.33	41.2	1.44	70.20	42.4	1.66
April	67.09	43.1	1.56	67.69	42.6	1.59	74.47	45.3	1.64	68.78	44.2	1.55	59.90	41.6	1.44	69.23	41.8	1.66
May	67.10	42.9	1.57	67.68	42.3	1.59	74.75	45.3	1.65	69.00	44.0	1.56	69.71	40.9	1.46	69.68	41.7	1.66
June	67.44	42.8	1.58	68.49	42.0	1.63	75.67	45.5	1.66	69.44	44.0	1.57	65.65	41.2	1.47	68.65	41.4	1.66
July	68.61	42.2	1.58	68.49	41.9	1.63	75.65	44.9	1.66	68.17	43.6	1.60	65.27	41.0	1.47	68.61	41.6	1.66
August	68.57	42.2	1.58	68.26	41.8	1.63	73.81	44.3	1.66	69.26	44.0	1.57	64.42	41.1	1.47	72.28	42.5	1.70
September	67.57	42.4	1.60	69.07	42.0	1.64	76.99	45.0	1.70	69.60	43.7	1.58	66.68	41.0	1.48	73.15	42.8	1.71
Connecticut—Con.																		
Year and month	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			State			Tampa-St. Petersburg			Florida		
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			State			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: September	\$66.27	43.9	\$1.51	\$53.33	40.0	\$1.34	\$64.94	42.0	\$1.55	\$46.42	41.7	\$1.11	\$44.30	40.6	\$1.09	\$44.39	41.1	\$1.08
October	65.19	43.6	1.49	\$53.82	40.2	1.34	64.67	42.4	1.53	49.85	42.0	1.12	45.84	41.3	1.11	45.51	41.0	1.11
November	65.13	43.0	1.51	56.39	40.7	1.39	65.97	42.4	1.56	48.21	42.6	1.13	47.11	40.6	1.16	46.10	40.8	1.13
December	67.45	43.5	1.55	58.46	41.2	1.42	68.05	42.9	1.59	49.54	43.3	1.15	47.20	41.0	1.15	46.92	40.8	1.15
1951: January	67.60	42.8	1.55	57.05	40.1	1.42	66.76	41.8	1.60	48.71	42.8	1.14	46.36	40.9	1.13	46.46	40.4	1.15
February	67.60	42.7	1.55	58.43	40.2	1.45	68.43	41.6	1.64	49.08	42.7	1.15	44.74	40.0	1.12	47.50	41.3	1.15
March	65.60	42.4	1.55	58.87	40.7	1.45	69.46	42.2	1.64	48.96	42.5	1.15	46.94	41.5	1.15	48.02	41.4	1.16
April	67.20	42.5	1.55	59.31	40.4	1.45	68.65	41.8	1.64	48.57	41.8	1.16	46.93	41.3	1.14	47.33	40.8	1.16
May	66.48	42.5	1.57	*58.57	40.9	1.44	*68.98	41.9	1.65	49.83	42.9	1.16	47.46	41.3	1.15	46.92	40.1	1.17
June	67.62	42.9	1.58	*57.57	40.0	1.44	*68.98	41.9	1.65	49.83	42.9							

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Georgia—Continued						Idaho						Illinois					
	Atlanta			Savannah			State			State			Davenport-Rock Island-Moline			Peoria		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1950: September	\$49.44	41.2	\$1.20	\$52.56	42.4	\$1.24	\$67.36	42.1	\$1.60	\$64.24	41.7	\$1.54						
October	50.39	41.4	1.20	51.83	41.8	1.20	68.40	40.9	1.63	65.10	41.8	1.56						
November	51.88	41.5	1.23	53.76	42.0	1.28	64.88	40.3	1.61	65.34	41.5	1.58						
December	54.99	42.3	1.30	54.66	42.7	1.28	67.81	41.6	1.63	66.87	41.9	1.60						
1951: January	51.03	40.5	1.26	55.02	41.1	1.29	71.14	42.6	1.67	67.36	41.6	1.62	72.44	41.6	1.74	71.18	42.3	1.68
February	53.76	42.0	1.28	54.10	41.3	1.31	67.97	41.7	1.63	67.33	41.5	1.62	72.83	41.3	1.76	71.24	42.2	1.69
March	53.28	41.3	1.29	52.65	40.5	1.30	65.85	40.9	1.61	68.20	41.6	1.64	73.92	40.9	1.81	70.24	41.7	1.68
April	51.58	40.3	1.28	55.18	41.8	1.32	62.76	38.5	1.63	67.93	41.3	1.64	73.28	40.7	1.80	70.20	41.7	1.68
May	50.04	40.8	1.30	53.97	41.2	1.31	67.89	39.7	1.71	67.74	41.1	1.65	73.67	40.8	1.81	70.19	41.6	1.69
June	53.97	41.2	1.31	55.55	41.8	1.32	71.86	41.3	1.74	68.70	41.4	1.66	73.82	40.6	1.82	70.20	41.5	1.69
July	51.75	39.5	1.31	57.74	41.6	1.34	71.58	40.9	1.75	68.64	41.0	1.66	73.14	40.2	1.75	72.18	42.0	1.69
August	52.54	39.8	1.32	55.99	42.1	1.33	72.04	40.7	1.77	67.67	41.0	1.65	70.95	39.9	1.81	72.21	40.7	1.77
September	54.14	40.4	1.34	55.88	41.7	1.34	72.85	40.7	1.79	69.31	41.6	1.67	74.00	40.4	1.83	70.20	40.6	1.73
	Illinois—Continued						Indiana						Iowa					
	Rockford			State			State			Des Moines			State			Topeka		
1950: September				\$65.43	41.8	\$1.57	\$58.62	42.0	\$1.40	\$61.49	41.5	\$1.48	\$60.76	41.9	\$1.45	\$69.17	43.2	\$1.37
October				66.58	42.0	1.59	59.42	42.3	1.41	60.69	41.1	1.48	60.13	41.2	1.46	56.36	42.6	1.32
November				67.53	41.8	1.61	60.11	42.4	1.42	60.60	40.4	1.50	62.34	42.2	1.48	54.91	41.2	1.33
December				70.58	42.5	1.66	63.66	43.8	1.45	64.47	41.7	1.55	62.65	42.0	1.49	57.97	41.0	1.41
1951: January	74.91	46.8	1.60	70.64	42.1	1.68	63.96	42.8	1.49	65.61	41.4	1.59	64.85	41.9	1.55	59.35	42.3	1.40
February	74.50	46.3	1.61	70.60	42.1	1.68	61.68	41.2	1.50	62.37	38.8	1.61	63.93	41.2	1.55	59.57	41.4	1.44
March	77.13	47.1	1.64	71.89	42.3	1.70	61.67	40.8	1.51	64.55	39.7	1.63	65.72	42.6	1.54	59.86	41.9	1.43
April	76.55	46.4	1.65	71.68	42.0	1.71	64.70	42.5	1.52	67.49	41.0	1.65	65.34	42.9	1.54	55.29	42.9	1.37
May	75.40	45.7	1.66	72.26	42.4	1.72	64.82	42.3	1.53	66.89	40.8	1.64	66.20	43.0	1.54	51.20	42.9	1.38
June	75.93	45.1	1.67	72.09	41.7	1.73	66.96	42.0	1.54	64.41	40.1	1.65	64.78	41.2	1.56	61.84	43.4	1.42
July	75.05	43.4	1.64	72.68	41.8	1.71	65.02	41.5	1.57	66.47	40.1	1.66	67.98	41.2	1.57	49.47	34.4	1.44
August	75.02	45.3	1.65	72.44	42.0	1.72	65.10	41.6	1.57	67.98	40.8	1.67	69.65	44.1	1.58	58.30	41.3	1.41
September	75.68	45.6	1.66	72.72	42.2	1.72	65.84	41.6	1.58	70.47	41.2	1.71	71.15	44.5	1.60	56.68	43.7	1.50
	Kansas—Continued						Louisiana						Maine					
	Wichita			State			New Orleans			State			Portland			State		
1950: September	\$62.38	40.8	\$1.53	\$51.25	41.0	\$1.25	\$49.25	39.4	\$1.25	\$49.38	41.6	\$1.19	\$49.93	40.5	\$1.23	\$56.59	41.1	\$1.38
October	63.27	41.0	1.54	52.38	41.9	1.25	50.88	40.7	1.25	48.81	39.9	1.22	49.14	39.9	1.23	58.47	41.0	1.43
November	64.81	41.2	1.55	52.54	41.7	1.26	49.00	39.2	1.25	51.56	41.1	1.25	51.81	41.0	1.26	59.90	41.6	1.44
December	64.44	41.2	1.56	53.89	42.1	1.28	51.34	39.8	1.29	53.01	41.8	1.27	53.12	41.7	1.27	60.82	41.8	1.46
1951: January	70.16	41.5	1.69	54.25	41.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	53.10	41.8	1.27	52.67	41.3	1.27	60.38	41.3	1.46
February	68.60	41.7	1.64	54.54	40.7	1.34	52.14	39.2	1.33	53.97	42.3	1.28	53.90	42.1	1.28	61.26	41.4	1.48
March	74.67	45.1	1.66	56.44	41.5	1.36	54.00	40.4	1.33	52.99	41.1	1.29	54.10	41.6	1.31	61.55	41.5	1.48
April	72.83	45.1	1.66	56.44	41.5	1.36	53.60	40.3	1.33	53.56	40.7	1.32	54.21	41.5	1.31	61.31	41.4	1.49
May	75.24	44.9	1.65	55.83	40.8	1.36	53.66	39.7	1.34	53.50	40.1	1.32	54.08	42.0	1.31	61.65	41.3	1.49
June	75.25	45.0	1.66	55.90	40.8	1.37	51.29	39.1	1.31	51.60	39.7	1.30	54.30	41.1	1.32	60.17	40.5	*1.49
July	76.14	45.2	1.68	57.13	41.4	1.28	55.84	40.4	1.35	50.50	38.5	1.31	53.47	40.8	1.31	59.31	39.9	1.49
August	77.44	45.4	1.71	56.44	41.2	1.37	52.40	39.7	1.32	51.28	40.1	1.28	55.09	42.1	1.31	59.34	39.8	1.49
September	78.90	45.9	1.72	57.68	41.8	1.38	53.87	40.5	1.33	53.39	40.5	1.32	53.71	41.1	1.31	60.43	40.0	1.51
	Massachusetts—Continued																	
	Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke			Worcester			State ²		
1950: September																\$72.71	41.4	\$1.76
October																74.81	42.1	1.78
November																73.06	40.9	1.79
December																74.81	41.5	1.81
1951: January	60.64	40.7	1.49	53.04	40.8	1.30	54.12	41.0	1.32	62.10	41.4	1.50	60.11	42.4	1.63	72.68	40.4	1.80
February	60.90	40.6	1.50	53.71	41.0	1.31	54.80	41.2	1.33	61.20	40.8	1.50	68.62	42.1	1.63	72.97	40.4	1.81
March	61.65	41.1	1.50	51.09	39.3	1.30	53.73	40.4	1.33	63.23	41.6	1.52	68.79	42.2	1.64	74.26	40.4	1.84
April	61.76	40.9	1.51	51.35	39.5	1.30	54.50	40.6	1.34	64.33	41.8	1.53	68.64	42.1	1.64	73.51	40.2	1.84
May	60.94	40.9	1.52	50.56	39.5	1.30	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.33	41.5	1.55	68.64	41.6	1.65	72.70	40.1	1.84
June	62.27	41.2	*1.53	50.96	38.2	1.30	50.14	37.7	1.33	64.12	41.1	1.56	67.57	41.2	1.64	73.30	39.2	1.87
July	60.59	39.6	1.53	49.15	28.1	1.29	50.14	37.7	1.33	64.12	41.1	1.56	67.57	41.2	1.64	73.30	39.2	1.87
August	60.95	40.1	1.52	44.42	34.7	1.28	50.56	38.3	1.32	64.37	41.0	1.57	68.23	41.1	1.66	75.21	40.2	1.87
September	62.93	40.6	1.55	44.07	33.9	1.30	51.84	38.4	1.35	66.24	41.4	1.60	68.56	41.3	1.66	75.68	40.0	1.89

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Michigan—Continued														Minnesota			
	Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon			State		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: September	\$74.84	40.8	\$1.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$88.81	41.2	\$1.43
October	77.71	41.7	1.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.69	41.5	1.51
November	75.07	40.2	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.32	41.7	1.47
December	76.72	40.8	1.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.80	41.7	1.48
1951: January	74.24	40.7	1.79	75.82	40.5	1.87	69.88	42.3	1.65	70.89	37.4	1.89	73.19	40.8	1.79	—	—	—
February	74.16	39.7	1.87	81.82	43.2	1.89	71.23	42.5	1.68	79.16	41.9	1.89	71.59	39.4	1.82	62.59	41.2	1.52
March	75.14	39.4	1.91	76.63	40.7	1.88	73.53	42.8	1.72	77.97	40.8	1.91	74.92	39.8	1.88	65.85	41.0	1.53
April	75.37	39.5	1.91	70.30	38.0	1.85	71.49	42.2	1.69	77.48	40.8	1.90	76.61	40.9	1.87	63.25	41.1	1.54
May	74.49	39.1	1.91	73.75	39.8	1.85	69.97	41.5	1.69	76.21	40.3	1.89	74.69	39.5	1.85	61.81	41.3	1.55
June	75.62	38.8	1.95	76.49	39.9	1.92	69.20	40.9	1.69	77.30	40.3	1.92	77.30	40.2	1.92	63.98	41.4	1.55
July	73.82	37.8	1.95	74.30	38.8	1.92	71.31	41.7	1.71	78.28	40.1	1.95	76.65	39.8	1.93	64.42	41.7	1.55
August	76.60	39.1	1.96	76.34	39.7	1.92	70.92	41.5	1.71	75.25	40.6	1.95	74.07	38.6	1.93	63.80	41.3	1.55
September	77.07	39.4	1.98	77.05	39.9	1.93	70.16	41.1	1.71	72.69	36.6	1.99	66.50	35.0	1.90	64.74	41.5	1.66
Minnesota—Continued																		
Mississippi																		
Missouri																		
Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul			State			State			Kansas City			
1950: September	\$62.24	40.2	\$1.55	\$61.37	41.8	\$1.46	\$60.68	40.7	\$1.49	\$40.93	42.2	\$0.97	\$56.32	40.4	\$1.40	\$60.69	41.0	\$1.48
October	62.05	40.6	1.53	62.19	42.1	1.48	62.47	40.9	1.53	41.65	42.5	0.98	55.93	40.2	1.39	56.80	40.3	1.49
November	61.01	39.8	1.53	62.18	41.7	1.49	63.47	41.1	1.55	41.45	42.3	0.99	54.91	40.2	1.32	51.11	41.0	1.49
December	60.84	39.4	1.54	62.15	41.5	1.50	62.60	40.5	1.56	41.40	41.9	1.00	57.58	40.2	1.44	65.25	42.6	1.53
1951: January	61.14	38.8	1.54	62.15	41.5	1.50	64.51	41.0	1.57	40.89	41.3	1.01	57.59	40.1	1.45	61.78	41.0	1.51
February	61.69	39.2	1.62	64.50	41.1	1.56	64.54	40.8	1.59	41.61	41.2	1.01	58.49	40.0	1.46	60.45	39.7	1.52
March	63.47	40.2	1.63	64.40	41.4	1.55	66.45	41.4	1.61	41.20	41.2	1.00	58.60	39.8	1.47	60.32	40.0	1.51
April	65.14	40.1	1.62	65.06	41.9	1.55	65.91	40.9	1.61	42.33	41.5	1.02	59.04	40.2	1.47	60.98	40.4	1.51
May	65.82	40.2	1.64	64.77	41.5	1.56	65.10	40.3	1.62	42.85	41.6	1.03	59.44	39.9	1.49	61.46	40.4	1.52
June	65.19	39.2	1.66	64.82	41.5	1.56	66.09	40.7	1.62	42.33	41.1	1.03	60.30	40.2	1.47	61.98	40.1	1.55
July	67.95	40.9	1.66	65.04	41.3	1.58	66.35	40.2	1.65	42.74	41.1	1.04	58.61	39.2	1.50	—	—	—
August	63.87	38.4	1.66	66.67	41.8	1.59	64.89	39.4	1.65	42.22	40.6	1.04	59.91	40.0	1.50	—	—	—
September	68.00	40.7	1.67	67.47	42.2	1.60	66.40	40.1	1.65	42.54	40.9	1.04	60.45	39.9	1.52	—	—	—
Missouri—Continued			Nebraska			Nevada			New Hampshire			New Jersey			State			
St. Louis			State			State			State			Manchester			State			
1950: September	\$58.64	40.2	\$1.46	\$54.68	42.9	\$1.27	\$74.63	43.9	\$1.70	\$50.39	41.3	\$1.22	\$47.60	38.7	\$1.23	\$63.32	41.6	\$1.62
October	58.29	40.2	1.45	55.07	42.5	1.30	73.10	42.5	1.72	51.28	40.7	1.26	49.88	38.5	1.27	61.42	41.5	1.55
November	57.85	39.7	1.46	56.70	43.3	1.31	75.24	44.0	1.71	51.43	40.5	1.27	47.62	37.2	1.28	65.27	41.6	1.57
December	59.03	39.8	1.48	60.60	44.7	1.36	73.79	42.9	1.72	52.71	41.2	1.28	48.79	37.2	1.29	64.89	41.6	1.59
1951: January	59.61	39.8	1.49	57.50	42.1	1.36	74.00	40.0	1.77	54.47	41.9	1.30	52.76	40.2	1.30	66.85	41.6	1.61
February	61.34	40.2	1.50	57.36	42.1	1.36	73.43	42.2	1.74	54.65	41.4	1.32	50.90	38.7	1.34	67.06	41.6	1.61
March	61.33	40.2	1.53	57.27	42.1	1.36	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.73	40.4	1.32	50.92	38.0	1.34	67.39	41.6	1.62
April	61.59	40.2	1.53	56.96	42.1	1.35	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.73	40.4	1.32	50.92	38.0	1.34	67.19	41.5	1.62
May	61.35	39.8	1.54	57.63	41.9	1.38	73.33	41.9	1.75	52.93	39.8	1.33	50.49	37.4	1.35	66.71	41.0	1.63
June	62.37	40.1	1.55	59.27	42.8	1.39	73.74	41.9	1.76	53.87	40.5	1.33	51.19	38.2	1.34	67.24	41.1	1.64
July	61.72	39.8	1.55	58.21	42.1	1.38	74.52	42.1	1.77	52.67	39.6	1.33	50.79	37.9	1.34	67.03	40.7	1.65
August	62.28	40.1	1.55	60.67	43.5	1.40	74.51	41.3	1.78	54.27	40.5	1.34	51.03	37.8	1.35	66.26	40.5	1.64
September	62.97	40.0	1.57	60.42	42.9	1.41	72.89	39.4	1.85	54.27	40.2	1.35	51.75	37.5	1.38	67.12	40.8	1.65
New Jersey—Continued																		
New Mexico																		
Newark-Jersey City			Paterson			Perth Amboy			Trenton			State			Albuquerque			
1950: September	\$65.53	41.9	\$1.56	*\$63.60	*42.2	*\$1.51	\$62.21	40.9	\$1.52	\$60.71	40.5	\$1.50	\$60.35	42.5	\$1.42	*\$58.92	44.3	\$1.33
October	66.21	42.1	1.57	*67.59	42.7	1.58	63.64	41.3	1.54	65.23	42.0	1.55	*60.21	42.7	1.41	*57.75	45.1	1.34
November	66.63	41.5	1.59	*67.35	42.6	1.58	64.38	41.4	1.56	64.62	41.5	1.54	*60.72	42.1	1.48	*58.55	45.5	1.33
December	68.48	42.4	1.62	*68.49	42.7	1.60	66.24	41.9	1.61	67.06	42.2	1.59	*66.56	42.6	1.46	*59.48	43.1	1.38
1951: January	68.71	42.1	1.63	*68.57	*42.3	1.62	66.25	41.2	1.61	65.06	41.3	1.61	*65.72	42.4	1.55	*64.09	43.9	1.46
February	68.56	42.5	1.64	*68.68	*42.7	1.62	66.74	41.4	1.61	64.84	40.7	1.59	66.14	42.4	1.56	*66.30	44.8	1.48
March	69.21	42.2	1.65	*67.72	41.7	1.62	66.50	41.2	1.61	66.49	41.4	1.61	68.80	44.1	1.56	*68.47	46.6	1.48
April	68.58	42.1	1.63	*68.64	*41.8	1.64	66.66	41.2	1.62	65.60	41.0	1.60	67.55	43.3	1.56	*65.83	43.6	1.51
May	68.72	41.7	1.65	*68.10	*41.3	*1.65	66.83	41.1	1.63	65.00	40.6	1.60	67.45	43.8	1.54	72.33	47.9	1.51
June	*69.14	*41.6	*1.66	*67.73	*41.2	1.64	*67.53	*41.3	1.63	*65.12	*40.3	1.62	66.12	43.5	1.52	*67.78	*45.8	*1.48
July	67.85	41.6	1.66	67.73	41.1	1.64	67.23	40.9	1.66	64.48	39.8	1.62	66.12	43.5	1.52	64.36	43.2	1.49
August	68.60	41.2	1.66	65.97	40.2	1.64	67.24	40.8	1.65	65.20	40.1	1.63	68.34	44.8	1.53	72.22	46.0	1.57
September	68.47	41.1	1.67	67.81	40.9	1.66	69.26	41.3	1.68	65.37	40.3	1.62	69.86	44.5	1.57	69.92	45.4	1.54

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month		New York																
		State		Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			New York City		
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings											
1950: September	\$59.69	39.0	\$1.53	\$66.31	42.1	\$1.57	\$60.75	40.2	\$1.51	\$68.21	41.9	\$1.64	\$60.00	39.9	\$1.50	\$57.26	36.2	\$1.58
October	61.75	40.0	1.55	66.28	41.8	1.59	59.87	39.9	1.50	68.42	41.6	1.65	61.72	40.8	1.51	60.63	38.1	1.59
November	62.08	40.1	1.55	68.00	42.2	1.61	60.45	40.2	1.51	69.94	41.8	1.67	62.66	41.4	1.51	60.01	38.3	1.57
December	64.11	40.2	1.58	69.38	42.3	1.64	63.25	41.3	1.54	72.25	42.2	1.71	64.11	41.7	1.54	62.94	38.0	1.61
1951: January	64.43	39.9	1.61	67.56	42.2	1.60	61.41	40.6	1.51	70.73	40.9	1.73	63.94	40.8	1.57	64.08	38.2	1.68
February	64.58	40.0	1.61	70.26	42.0	1.67	59.77	39.8	1.50	73.29	41.9	1.75	64.01	40.5	1.58	63.40	38.3	1.65
March	64.23	39.9	1.61	71.63	42.3	1.69	61.17	39.4	1.53	72.98	41.6	1.75	64.67	41.0	1.58	61.79	37.9	1.63
April	64.22	39.6	1.62	70.52	41.7	1.69	60.86	38.9	1.57	73.43	41.8	1.76	64.66	40.8	1.59	61.69	37.7	1.63
May	64.60	39.7	1.63	71.43	41.8	1.71	59.04	37.6	1.57	74.19	41.9	1.77	65.70	41.3	1.59	62.25	37.7	1.65
June	64.70	39.5	1.64	69.12	40.2	1.72	60.52	38.4	1.58	74.83	41.8	1.79	63.33	40.0	1.58	63.33	37.7	1.68
July	64.97	39.4	1.65	68.66	40.0	1.72	60.75	38.6	1.58	73.99	41.5	1.78	64.61	40.6	1.59	63.79	37.6	1.70
August	65.39	39.6	1.65	71.13	41.0	1.73	61.79	39.0	1.58	74.91	41.9	1.79	64.51	40.2	1.60	63.95	37.7	1.69
New York—Continued																		
Year and month		New York						North Carolina						North Dakota				
		Rochester		Syracuse		Utica-Rome		State		Charlotte		State		North Dakota				
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings											
1950: September	\$64.22	41.5	\$1.55	\$65.47	43.4	\$1.51	\$58.88	41.3	\$1.42	\$44.79	40.9	\$1.10	\$47.39	40.7	\$1.16	\$57.64	46.7	\$1.23
October	65.49	41.7	1.57	66.84	43.8	1.53	61.02	41.5	1.47	46.48	40.8	1.14	46.84	41.1	1.21	58.49	45.6	1.28
November	66.74	41.9	1.58	65.76	42.7	1.54	61.01	41.5	1.45	46.00	40.5	1.16	46.88	41.6	1.22	58.45	45.3	1.28
December	67.11	41.9	1.61	67.77	43.3	1.55	62.18	41.8	1.50	47.53	40.9	1.16	50.80	41.8	1.22	56.53	44.3	1.28
1951: January	67.15	41.5	1.62	67.92	43.3	1.57	61.85	40.9	1.51	47.45	40.6	1.17	50.48	41.3	1.22	56.84	44.9	1.27
February	67.77	41.8	1.62	66.37	42.0	1.58	62.69	41.1	1.52	47.95	40.7	1.18	50.65	41.0	1.24	56.72	44.2	1.28
March	67.40	41.3	1.63	68.13	43.0	1.59	62.20	40.5	1.53	47.72	40.4	1.18	49.71	40.6	1.22	57.14	44.0	1.30
April	69.11	41.4	1.67	68.23	43.0	1.59	62.50	40.7	1.54	46.80	39.8	1.18	49.01	40.1	1.22	57.06	44.5	1.28
May	69.85	41.5	1.69	68.87	42.7	1.61	61.72	40.2	1.53	48.78	38.8	1.18	49.40	40.4	1.24	58.08	44.6	1.30
June	69.95	41.4	1.69	70.04	43.3	*1.62	62.95	40.9	1.54	*45.86	38.6	*1.19	50.53	*40.7	1.24	58.69	45.5	1.29
July	69.25	41.2	1.68	69.03	42.8	1.61	61.24	39.8	1.54	44.53	37.7	1.18	49.38	39.9	1.24	59.20	45.6	1.30
August	69.59	41.3	1.69	68.37	42.5	1.61	60.45	39.5	1.53	45.76	37.3	1.17	48.12	38.9	1.24	59.30	44.8	1.33
September	69.92	41.4	1.69	69.08	42.6	1.62	60.93	39.2	1.55	43.98	37.7	1.17	48.62	39.4	1.23	60.71	45.6	1.33
Oklahoma																		
Year and month		Oklahoma						Oregon						Pennsylvania				
		State		Oklahoma City		Tulsa		State		Portland		State		Pennsylvania				
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings											
1950: September	\$58.22	42.5	\$1.37	\$57.86	43.5	\$1.33	\$61.55	44.6	\$1.38	\$72.65	39.4	\$1.84	\$66.35	39.7	\$1.67	\$58.26	40.2	\$1.45
October	59.63	42.7	1.37	58.02	43.5	1.34	63.11	44.2	1.43	59.39	39.3	1.65	66.53	39.8	1.67	59.54	40.8	1.46
November	60.49	42.9	1.41	59.76	42.7	1.37	62.05	42.1	1.45	70.29	39.5	1.64	66.50	38.9	1.71	60.55	40.9	1.48
December	61.49	43.0	1.43	59.84	44.0	1.36	63.49	42.9	1.48	74.17	39.5	1.88	69.25	39.7	1.74	61.87	40.6	1.53
1951: January	61.91	42.7	1.45	58.73	43.5	1.35	65.85	43.9	1.50	72.61	38.9	1.87	69.48	39.7	1.75	62.76	40.5	1.55
February	59.13	40.5	1.46	57.26	42.1	1.36	61.84	41.5	1.49	72.09	38.4	1.88	68.16	38.8	1.76	62.28	40.2	1.55
March	61.03	41.8	1.46	58.37	42.3	1.38	64.82	43.5	1.49	68.68	37.4	1.84	66.45	38.0	1.75	63.52	40.7	1.56
April	62.90	42.5	1.48	59.78	42.7	1.40	66.42	43.7	1.52	76.54	39.7	1.93	70.33	38.7	1.82	63.40	40.4	1.57
May	62.01	41.9	1.48	59.50	42.5	1.40	63.50	41.5	1.53	77.58	39.7	1.95	71.59	39.6	1.84	63.39	40.0	1.58
June	*61.98	*41.6	*1.49	*59.49	*42.8	*1.39	63.19	41.3	1.53	*77.96	*39.9	1.95	71.61	39.2	1.85	*63.79	*40.0	1.59
July	63.27	41.9	1.51	61.77	43.5	1.42	67.12	43.3	1.55	74.12	38.9	1.90	61.51	37.8	1.81	63.17	37.9	1.59
August	63.60	42.4	1.50	61.92	43.3	1.43	63.45	42.5	1.54	72.25	38.4	1.91	70.32	38.9	1.81	63.28	39.7	1.59
September	65.08	43.1	1.51	62.75	44.5	1.41	67.12	43.3	1.55	76.32	39.2	1.94	72.42	39.6	1.83	64.89	40.3	1.61
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
Year and month		Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie		Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia		
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings											
		\$58.47	40.2	\$1.46	\$60.15	40.1	\$1.50	\$56.39	41.5	\$1.36	\$61.28	38.7	\$1.59	\$55.64	42.1	\$1.32	\$61.76	40.9
1950: September	58.37	40.0	1.46	63.69	41.8	1.53	56.44	41.4	1.36	59.43	37.9	1.57	56.84	42.5	1.33	62.48	41.0	1.52
October	60.69	40.7	1.49	68.12	43.1	1.58	56.49	40.0	1.37	63.69	39.4	1.62	57.83	42.2	1.37	63.84	41.4	1.54
November	64.57	41.0	1.58	65.46	41.5	1.58	56.62	39.5	1.44	65.97	40.1	1.65	59.21	*42.8	1.38	64.75	41.4	1.56
December	64.08	40.2	1.60	66.02	41.3	1.60	59.05	40.4	1.47	69.61	40.0	1.74	57.96	*41.9	1.38	64.74	40.9	1.58
1951: January	63.17	39.9	1.59	65.81	41.5	1.61	58.78	40.4	1.46	68.61	39.5	1.74	59.01	41.9	1.40	64.51	40.6	1.59
February	65.00	40.6	1.60	65.48	40.6	1.61	59.58	40.7	1.47	68.34	39.7	1.72	59.68	42.4	1.40	66.04	41.3	1.60
March	65.58	40.6	1.62	66.71	41.1	1.62	59.16	40.2	1.47	67.63	39.2	1.73	59.44	41.9	1.42	66.47	*40.5	*41
April	65.58	40.6	1.62	67.43	40.8	1.63	57.61	38.9	1.48	63.64	37.2	1.76	59.81	*41.9	1.42	65.65	*40.6	*41
May	65.90	39.2	1.63	65.82	40.5	1.62	59.45	40.6	1.49	61.36	38.6	1.75	59.81	41.6	1.42	65.77	40.5	1.62
June	66.24	39.4	1.63	67.43	40.8	1.63	57.61	38.9	1.49	63.64	37.2	1.76	58.74	41.6	1.42	65.77	40.5	1.62
July	63.13	39.0	1.62	66.06	40.0	1.65	60.19	40.6	1.49	64.89	37.2	1.74	58.94	41.3	1.42	65.24	40.2	1.62
August	67.69	40.9	1.66	69.58	41.6	1.67</td												

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Pennsylvania—Continued															
Year and month	Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			Wilkes Barre-Hazleton			York-Adams		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours													
1950: September	\$65.92	40.1	\$1.64	\$57.80	40.8	\$1.42	\$46.89	39.4	\$1.19	\$48.94	39.4	\$1.24	\$48.89	41.0	\$1.19
October	67.16	41.2	1.63	60.01	41.3	1.46	48.63	39.9	1.22	49.19	38.9	1.26	51.90	42.6	1.24
November	67.82	41.1	1.63	61.64	41.3	1.50	49.88	39.8	1.23	50.45	39.6	1.27	52.65	42.7	1.25
December	69.88	40.3	1.73	61.63	40.4	1.54	48.09	39.1	1.23	50.12	38.6	1.30	52.91	42.3	1.24
1951: January	72.07	40.6	1.78	62.39	40.6	1.56	50.14	39.9	1.26	49.45	38.3	1.29	53.43	41.7	1.30
February	70.36	40.0	1.76	63.22	40.6	1.56	50.14	39.9	1.26	49.84	38.6	1.29	53.43	41.7	1.30
March	72.26	40.8	1.77	63.96	40.6	1.58	50.25	39.9	1.27	49.84	38.6	1.30	55.22	42.0	1.30
April	72.80	40.9	1.78	63.32	40.2	1.58	48.32	38.6	1.25	49.64	38.3	1.30	55.22	41.7	1.30
May	73.18	41.2	1.78	61.83	39.2	1.58	47.58	37.7	1.26	50.40	37.3	1.30	55.42	42.0	1.30
June	74.70	40.7	1.80	60.62	39.8	1.57	49.00	38.7	1.27	50.11	37.2	1.35	55.42	42.0	1.30
July	72.61	40.1	1.78	59.58	38.3	1.56	48.53	38.3	1.27	49.71	36.9	1.35	54.01	41.6	1.30
August	73.91	40.7	1.82	59.66	38.2	1.57	49.19	38.4	1.28	52.20	38.4	1.36	53.17	41.2	1.30
Rhode Island															
South Carolina															
State		Providence			State			Charleston			State				
1950: September	\$52.07	40.9	\$1.27	\$52.18	41.1	\$1.27	\$45.12	40.8	\$1.11	\$43.04	40.6	\$1.06	\$55.79	43.1	\$1.06
October	52.58	39.3	1.34	53.94	40.4	1.33	47.09	40.7	1.16	42.82	40.4	1.06	56.23	42.2	1.33
November	54.04	41.0	1.33	55.47	41.7	1.35	48.01	41.0	1.17	44.41	41.5	1.07	56.33	44.6	1.35
December	56.54	41.6	1.36	56.15	41.7	1.34	48.66	41.2	1.18	43.34	40.5	1.07	60.22	44.0	1.37
1951: January	59.18	41.3	1.36	56.50	41.7	1.35	48.83	41.1	1.19	44.22	40.7	1.10	57.53	43.1	1.33
February	56.34	40.8	1.38	57.18	41.7	1.37	49.09	41.3	1.19	44.22	40.2	1.10	57.53	42.0	1.33
March	59.78	41.3	1.38	56.77	41.9	1.36	49.17	41.3	1.19	44.22	40.2	1.10	57.53	41.7	1.34
April	55.24	39.7	1.39	56.83	41.3	1.38	48.63	41.0	1.19	42.79	39.8	1.10	57.83	42.0	1.34
May	56.59	40.2	1.39	55.92	40.6	1.38	48.38	40.6	1.20	44.41	39.3	1.13	59.52	44.7	1.34
June	55.29	39.7	1.39	55.76	40.7	1.39	47.40	40.2	1.20	44.41	39.3	1.13	59.52	44.7	1.34
July	56.20	39.9	1.41	55.67	40.6	1.39	46.18	39.0	1.19	45.03	39.3	1.14	58.10	43.9	1.32
August	52.59	37.3	1.41	53.89	38.7	1.39	45.58	38.5	1.18	47.18	41.1	1.15	57.96	42.9	1.35
September	55.42	39.6	1.40	55.91	40.0	1.40	45.74	38.6	1.19	47.84	42.0	1.14	57.57	42.4	1.36
Tennessee															
State		Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville				
1950: September	\$48.85	41.4	\$1.18	\$51.29	41.7	\$1.23	\$54.76	41.8	\$1.31	\$55.44	44.0	\$1.26	\$49.78	40.8	\$1.22
October	49.20	41.0	1.20	51.00	40.8	1.25	56.43	41.8	1.35	53.14	43.2	1.23	50.72	40.9	1.24
November	50.18	40.8	1.23	53.38	41.2	1.27	57.27	41.8	1.37	55.90	43.0	1.30	51.05	40.2	1.27
December	50.47	40.7	1.24	53.41	41.2	1.29	57.45	41.5	1.38	55.68	42.5	1.31	52.74	41.2	1.28
1951: January	50.47	40.7	1.24	52.74	41.2	1.28	57.68	41.5	1.35	55.18	41.8	1.32	51.31	40.4	1.27
February	50.62	40.5	1.25	53.56	41.2	1.30	59.08	41.9	1.41	57.46	42.1	1.32	52.22	40.8	1.28
March	51.28	40.7	1.26	54.36	41.5	1.31	58.30	41.1	1.42	57.19	43.0	1.32	52.12	40.4	1.29
April	50.80	40.4	1.26	53.19	40.6	1.31	60.77	41.8	1.43	57.10	42.3	1.33	52.50	40.4	1.30
May	51.33	40.1	1.27	52.14	39.8	1.31	58.34	40.8	1.43	56.01	41.8	1.34	52.92	40.4	1.31
June	51.07	39.9	1.28	52.93	40.1	1.32	59.47	41.3	1.44	58.64	42.8	1.37	53.33	40.4	1.32
July	49.91	39.3	1.27	51.61	39.7	1.31	58.20	40.7	1.43	59.22	42.3	1.40	53.20	40.3	1.32
August	51.60	40.0	1.29	54.54	40.7	1.34	58.32	40.5	1.44	59.49	42.8	1.39	54.14	40.1	1.35
Texas															
Utah															
Vermont															
State		State 2			Salt Lake City 2			State			Burlington				
1950: September	\$60.03	43.5	\$1.38	\$56.17	41.0	\$1.37	\$58.50	41.2	\$1.42	\$53.15	43.0	\$1.24	\$48.92	39.6	\$1.24
October	59.49	42.8	1.39	57.06	39.9	1.43	61.76	42.3	1.46	54.10	43.1	1.26	48.10	38.0	1.27
November	58.24	41.9	1.39	56.04	41.8	1.46	63.62	42.7	1.49	52.71	41.7	1.26	52.23	40.5	1.29
December	61.20	43.1	1.42	62.51	41.4	1.46	62.44	42.4	1.51	56.01	43.7	1.28	55.09	41.6	1.32
1951: January	60.63	42.7	1.42	63.45	41.2	1.44	63.69	41.7	1.52	57.44	43.7	1.30	56.03	41.4	1.35
February	59.48	41.6	1.43	63.96	41.0	1.56	64.11	41.9	1.53	56.49	43.7	1.30	54.84	41.4	1.33
March	60.91	42.3	1.44	62.04	39.9	1.56	58.49	41.8	1.55	57.57	43.7	1.31	54.35	42.2	1.29
April	62.20	42.6	1.46	65.60	41.0	1.60	65.98	41.5	1.59	57.53	43.0	1.31	55.28	41.8	1.35
May	62.01	41.9	1.48	65.67	41.3	1.59	66.93	42.3	1.58	57.44	43.4	1.32	55.63	41.1	1.34
June	61.84	41.5	1.49	66.98	41.6	1.61	67.73	42.6	1.59	57.36	43.6	1.32	54.89	40.8	1.35
July	63.30	42.2	1.48	63.38	41.7	1.52	66.68	42.0	1.54	57.03	43.1	1.32	55.41	40.7	1.36
August	63.60	41.4	1.50	63.08	40.7	1.55	66.16	41.5	1.57	56.79	42.9	1.33	54.71	40.4	1.36
September	64.63	42.8	1.51	62.06	42.8	1.45	67.15	42.5	1.58	57.40	43.1	1.34	55.06	38.8	1.37

See footnotes at end of Table

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Virginia			Washington												Wisconsin		
	State			State			Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings															
1950: September	\$48.18	41.0	\$1.18	\$69.52	39.3	\$1.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$62.49	42.2	\$1.48
October	48.67	40.9	1.19	69.89	39.8	1.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.19	42.7	1.50
November	49.37	40.7	1.21	69.18	38.8	1.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.18	42.5	1.53
December	50.35	40.9	1.23	73.34	40.1	1.83	72.10	40.3	1.79	68.11	40.3	1.69	70.30	39.9	1.76	66.97	42.8	1.56
1951: January	50.59	40.8	1.24	71.26	39.9	1.83	71.14	39.5	1.80	68.44	40.5	1.69	68.27	38.7	1.76	67.08	42.4	1.58
February	50.75	40.6	1.25	72.92	39.5	1.85	75.19	41.0	1.82	68.57	40.5	1.69	66.46	37.4	1.78	62.93	43.0	1.60
March	51.53	40.9	1.26	71.46	39.8	1.84	73.54	39.8	1.83	69.02	40.8	1.69	67.53	38.0	1.82	69.65	43.1	1.62
April	50.63	40.6	1.24	71.26	39.2	1.84	72.92	40.1	1.84	70.92	41.4	1.71	70.77	38.8	1.82	69.26	42.8	1.62
May	50.93	40.1	1.27	73.27	39.1	1.87	74.67	40.1	1.86	68.99	40.3	1.71	69.44	37.8	1.84	69.09	42.6	1.62
June	*50.33	*40.1	1.26	*73.87	39.5	1.87	*73.08	39.5	1.85	*70.07	*40.2	1.74	*69.86	*38.3	1.82	69.62	42.7	1.63
July	50.55	39.8	1.27	70.42	37.9	1.86	72.16	38.9	1.86	69.32	40.3	1.72	69.94	38.3	1.83	66.25	42.5	1.56
August	49.64	39.4	1.26	71.93	38.3	1.88	70.99	38.6	1.84	69.27	39.7	1.74	67.79	37.6	1.80	67.27	42.2	1.59
September	50.55	39.8	1.27	72.28	38.2	1.89	70.98	38.1	1.87	70.28	39.5	1.78	70.21	38.0	1.85	67.54	42.0	1.61
Wisconsin—Continued																		
Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			
1950: September	\$63.82	39.9	\$1.60	\$59.92	39.7	\$1.51	\$61.28	39.6	\$1.55	\$68.05	41.9	\$1.62	\$68.75	42.2	\$1.63	\$69.08	39.7	\$1.74
October	63.00	38.9	1.62	68.48	42.5	1.61	60.08	39.7	1.52	68.48	42.0	1.63	69.55	42.1	1.65	66.73	38.7	1.72
November	71.31	42.0	1.70	67.18	41.7	1.61	63.38	41.5	1.55	69.96	42.2	1.64	69.84	42.2	1.64	69.99	42.8	1.74
December	72.48	42.1	1.71	70.19	40.3	1.72	72.51	44.3	1.74	70.92	42.2	1.68	72.42	41.9	1.72	71.54	38.8	1.86
1951: January	70.47	38.4	1.70	61.61	39.5	1.66	64.45	43.4	1.67	70.00	41.9	1.70	70.00	41.7	1.73	71.50	39.1	1.83
February	78.53	44.2	1.78	61.76	39.9	1.55	63.45	39.3	1.62	72.66	42.2	1.72	74.83	42.5	1.76	66.70	39.0	1.79
March	84.04	46.0	1.83	62.39	39.4	1.58	65.11	40.7	1.60	74.70	42.6	1.75	75.03	42.3	1.78	71.10	38.8	1.83
April	71.85	41.2	1.74	64.14	39.5	1.62	66.63	41.0	1.63	74.89	42.5	1.76	76.03	42.2	1.80	71.96	39.0	1.84
May	72.25	41.2	1.75	64.51	39.6	1.63	67.13	41.1	1.64	74.56	42.2	1.77	76.32	42.3	1.81	73.31	39.5	1.86
June	*69.83	38.2	1.78	*64.25	39.7	1.62	*70.09	41.1	1.71	75.10	42.2	1.78	77.75	42.7	1.82	*72.95	*38.8	*1.83
July	75.19	42.3	1.78	60.54	37.4	1.62	69.02	40.2	1.72	73.13	41.5	1.76	72.98	40.8	1.79	70.34	38.5	1.83
August	71.12	40.1	1.77	61.66	37.8	1.63	67.38	39.8	1.70	74.44	42.1	1.77	75.53	41.9	1.80	73.69	41.4	1.78
September	72.41	39.6	1.83	64.33	39.7	1.62	70.71	41.5	1.71	75.38	42.1	1.79	75.76	41.8	1.81	73.84	41.0	1.80

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Revised series; not comparable with preceding data shown.

⁴ Revised data; estimates previously published not affected.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities
(1935-39=100)

Year and month	All items ²	Food	Apparel	Rent ³	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration ⁴				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous ⁵
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	88.1	30.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.6	69.8	92.2	62.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	86.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.5	62.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	83.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(0)	(0)	(0)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	164.6	108.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	138.5	104.8
1922: Average	119.7	111.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(0)	(0)	(0)	117.5	101.1
1923: Average	131.9	128.0	125.8	146.8	115.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	128.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	131.9	151.6	113.7	(0)	(0)	(0)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.3	132.9	122.6	152.2	115.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	138.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	120.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	109.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	98.0	100.4
1932: Average	97.6	95.8	101.8	109.0	103.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	100.1	98.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.8
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	103.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.0	100.4	100.3	101.1
1941: Average	102.2	105.3	105.3	104.4	102.9	97.1	100.5	100.4	105.3	100.9
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	194.8	181.7	131.0	140.6	98.8	194.1	147.7	195.8	155.8
January 15	168.2	199.0	185.9	122.4	139.0	97.0	183.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
February 15	170.2	203.1	184.0	130.9	139.1	96.8	180.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
March 15	175.6	210.6	193.0	132.0	142.0	96.8	199.2	149.9	188.7	158.3
April 15	176.4	210.8	194.3	132.5	142.5	96.8	200.8	151.3	191.1	159.2
May 15	178.8	216.3	195.5	132.9	142.8	96.8	201.7	151.5	203.2	160.6
June 15	181.5	222.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
July 15	181.6	229.7	199.7	146.6	144.8	97.8	201.8	152.9	208.9	163.7
August 15	183.8	229.0	202.0	134.0	143.9	97.2	204.5	152.8	209.7	163.2
September 15	184.8	229.2	203.3	147.7	145.7	97.8	204.7	152.7	210.4	164.8
October 15	184.5	229.0	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.8	203.0	154.4	210.5	164.8
November 15	184.6	229.4	203.6	147.5	145.2	97.8	205.7	154.4	212.7	163.8
December 15	184.6	225.7	203.6	135.1	144.0	96.9	205.0	154.4	211.8	164.6
January 15	184.6	224.6	205.2	147.7	145.2	97.1	205.5	154.4	211.7	164.1
February 15	184.5	224.6	205.2	147.7	145.2	97.1	205.5	154.4	211.7	164.1
March 15	185.2	227.5	203.6	135.1	144.0	97.3	202.4	156.0	212.6	165.0
April 15	184.6	227.5	203.6	135.4	143.6	97.3	201.6	156.0	214.8	166.4
May 15	185.4	227.4	204.0	135.4	143.6	97.4	201.6	156.0	214.8	166.4
June 15	186.4	226.7	205.6	128.0	144.8	97.4	201.6	156.0	214.8	166.4
July 15	185.2	229.0	204.9	135.7	143.6	97.1	202.8	156.0	212.5	164.8
August 15	185.5	227.0	205.5	128.5	143.1	97.2	206.5	160.0	214.6	168.9
September 15	185.5	227.7	203.3	136.2	144.0	97.2	203.7	157.6	212.4	165.6
October 15	185.8	227.6	204.8	145.7	147.9	97.9	205.4	157.6	214.8	166.8
November 15	185.5	227.0	205.6	145.8	147.9	97.9	205.4	157.6	214.8	166.8
December 15	185.6	228.4	205.6	145.8	147.9	97.9	205.4	157.6	214.8	166.8
January 15	186.6	227.3	209.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
February 15	186.3	226.5	210.7	150.0	145.5	97.3	204.8	157.8	212.8	167.5
March 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
April 15	187.8	229.9	211.0	150.8	146.8	97.4	206.5	156.3	212.0	168.1

¹ The "Consumers' Price Index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost-of-living Index," measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services used by wage earners and long-term workers in large cities. Until January 1950, time-to-time changes in retail prices were weighted by 1934-36 average expenditures of urban families. Weights used beginning January 1950 have been adjusted to current spending patterns.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 669, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the Consumers' Price Index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Statistics, Bureau of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living. See also General Note, below.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951 are shown in italics in tables D-1, D-2, and D-5 for reference.

² The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction for the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with Indexes for 1940 and adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with Indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date.

³ The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration." Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "ice."

⁴ This index formerly covered transportation (such as automobiles and professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber, and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

⁵ Data not available.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1951
Average	187.4	186.6	185.5	185.5	185.2	185.4	184.6	184.5	183.8	181.5	178.8	176.4	175.6	170.2	187.8
Atlanta, Ga.	(3)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	180.7	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md.	(2)	190.5	(2)	189.8	189.8	190.1	189.2	188.6	188.8	183.1	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)	(2)
Birmingham, Ala.	196.0	191.4	190.5	186.2	189.8	190.1	189.6	188.8	188.2	183.9	180.8	179.0	171.6	196.8	(2)
Boston, Mass.	179.3	177.8	177.2	176.9	176.5	176.1	175.5	175.8	175.5	173.5	171.2	169.7	164.5	165.5	180.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	186.9	(2)	185.5	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	174.1	(2)	(2)	186.8
Chicago, Ill.	193.5	191.8	190.9	190.1	189.8	189.1	189.1	188.5	185.4	183.4	180.6	180.3	175.1	194.4	(2)
Cincinnati, Ohio	187.0	185.3	185.6	185.0	184.8	184.6	184.4	183.9	182.3	175.4	176.1	170.8	187.2	(2)	(2)
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	189.1	(2)	(2)	188.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	179.6	(2)	(2)	186.5	(2)
Denver, Colo.	191.2	(2)	187.6	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	181.1	(2)	(2)	189.5
Detroit, Mich.	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	188.3	187.4	186.7	187.0	186.2	184.2	181.5	179.8	179.1	173.5	189.2
Houston, Tex.	194.4	194.1	193.0	192.6	192.5	192.5	192.4	191.0	186.1	186.1	183.0	182.3	178.8	178.8	195.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	178.9	(2)	191.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	190.6	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	186.6	(2)	(2)	176.3	(2)
Kansas City, Mo.	180.4	(2)	(2)	179.7	(2)	(2)	178.5	(2)	(2)	175.8	(2)	(2)	169.0	179.7	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.	187.9	187.2	186.6	186.7	186.1	186.3	185.6	185.6	184.1	181.3	178.5	176.2	174.8	186.3	185.8
Manchester, N. H.	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	182.9	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	188.4
Memphis, Tenn.	(2)	186.9	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	185.5	(2)	(2)	182.7	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis.	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	180.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn.	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	183.2	(2)	(2)	177.7	(2)	(2)	166.1	(2)
Mobile, Ala.	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.5	(2)	(2)	181.9	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)
New Orleans, La.	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	188.5	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y.	183.0	182.5	180.9	181.2	180.5	181.4	180.6	180.4	180.8	177.8	175.4	173.2	172.4	167.0	187.8
Norfolk, Va.	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	187.1	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa.	186.7	186.1	185.4	185.4	185.6	186.4	185.9	185.6	183.4	181.0	178.1	174.1	173.8	166.1	187.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	191.2	190.0	188.8	189.8	187.8	187.8	186.7	186.0	185.6	183.4	180.2	178.7	178.8	171.8	182.4
Portland, Maine	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.4	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)
Portland, Ore.	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	194.1	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	184.3	(2)	196.0
Richmond, Va.	183.8	(2)	(2)	181.3	(2)	(2)	181.2	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	182.3
St. Louis, Mo.	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	(2)	178.8	(2)	(2)	168.8	(2)
San Francisco, Calif.	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.7	(2)	(2)	181.8	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)
Savannah, Ga.	198.8	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	197.8
Scranton, Pa.	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash.	(2)	180.9	(2)	(2)	181.4	(2)	(2)	180.3	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	182.1	(2)
Washington, D. C.	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	180.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

* Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration		Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous			
	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Total		Gas and electricity		Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951
							Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951				
Average.....	229.2	227.3	208.9	209.0	138.2	137.5	144.6	144.4	97.4	97.3	210.4	211.1	166.6	166.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	230.0	232.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	160.9	160.1	85.9	85.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	214.7	223.3	(1)	(1)	200.1	(1)	139.0	140.0	145.5	115.4	(1)	(1)	211.2	165.8
Birmingham, Ala.....	224.0	220.1	222.3	218.7	(1)	(1)	138.0	136.2	136.6	79.6	202.2	200.4	167.8	160.1
Boston, Mass.....	217.8	213.9	194.4	194.3	(1)	(1)	129.2	162.0	161.7	118.1	118.0	202.2	161.3	160.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	224.2	221.5	202.4	(1)	139.4	(1)	153.9	153.7	110.0	110.0	211.7	(1)	172.0	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	236.2	232.3	211.2	212.9	(1)	(1)	151.7	138.2	137.9	83.5	198.0	197.2	171.2	169.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	228.7	229.0	206.0	206.1	(1)	(1)	126.4	150.2	149.9	100.1	100.1	197.0	197.3	167.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	237.2	235.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	150.5	150.0	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	234.1	232.4	212.2	(1)	162.1	(1)	113.8	113.8	68.7	69.7	237.8	(1)	164.4	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	230.5	228.4	200.6	200.7	143.0	(1)	154.4	154.2	89.5	89.4	225.6	228.3	179.2	178.2
Houston, Tex.....	237.6	239.4	222.8	223.1	(1)	(1)	98.6	98.6	82.1	82.1	205.3	205.3	171.7	166.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	226.3	225.4	199.8	(1)	145.8	(2)	161.4	161.0	84.5	84.5	193.2	(1)	176.1	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	232.5	234.7	(1)	203.2	(1)	155.2	143.4	143.4	85.9	85.9	(1)	213.7	(1)	170.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	213.9	212.2	199.8	(1)	147.9	(1)	129.8	130.8	68.8	69.5	197.4	(1)	168.0	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	234.5	233.3	200.5	201.6	(1)	(1)	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	208.4	209.7	162.1	160.6
Manchester, N. H.....	222.8	219.8	197.1	(1)	133.2	(1)	167.9	166.8	110.9	110.5	216.3	(1)	159.7	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	238.0	237.4	(1)	222.2	(1)	156.8	141.6	141.4	77.0	77.0	(1)	181.8	(1)	155.6
Milwaukee, Wis.....	228.9	227.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	131.3	130.5	99.2	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	214.9	215.6	(1)	218.1	(1)	147.1	141.3	141.3	77.7	77.7	(1)	204.4	(1)	165.8
Mobile, Ala.....	217.7	221.1	(1)	209.3	(1)	146.3	130.5	130.8	84.9	84.1	(1)	178.5	(1)	158.1
New Orleans, La.....	239.9	240.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	227.8	228.1	213.2	213.8	116.9	(1)	144.7	145.1	102.9	102.9	201.8	201.9	166.7	167.0
Norfolk, Va.....	230.0	229.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	159.6	159.2	100.1	100.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	227.1	224.1	201.6	202.4	(1)	(1)	149.9	149.7	104.2	104.2	215.8	217.8	167.5	167.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	233.5	231.0	239.3	239.5	128.9	(1)	150.7	150.5	114.5	114.4	213.4	214.7	166.5	165.9
Portland, Maine.....	215.8	213.2	(1)	213.2	(1)	120.0	157.4	157.2	107.9	107.8	(1)	204.2	(1)	161.6
Portland, Ore.....	216.9	217.0	207.6	(1)	153.2	(1)	134.5	134.5	93.0	93.0	206.2	207.2	172.9	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	219.4	217.9	211.2	(1)	136.7	(1)	148.4	142.2	102.2	225.1	(1)	154.3	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	219.3	228.8	(1)	209.4	(1)	131.4	143.4	142.3	88.4	88.4	(1)	186.6	(1)	156.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	233.6	234.8	(1)	202.7	(1)	134.2	92.1	81.0	81.0	(1)	180.9	(1)	175.3	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	240.7	241.4	- 210.4	(1)	165.4	(1)	164.5	164.5	116.0	116.0	219.1	(1)	173.8	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	227.2	225.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	161.6	158.4	103.5	98.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	218.8	234.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	132.2	132.1	92.6	92.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	228.0	224.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	149.3	149.2	105.3	105.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

¹ Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets							
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Fruits and vegetables														
												Total	Frozen	Fresh	Canned	Dried										
1923: Average.....	124.0	105.8	101.2					129.4	136.1	160.5		173.6	124.8	175.4	131.8	126.2	178.4									
1925: Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8					127.4	141.7	120.8		226.2	122.9	152.4	170.7	145.0	120.0									
1929: Average.....	132.2	107.6	127.1					131.4	140.7	140.0		173.5	124.7	171.0	127.2	111.3	120.0									
1932: Average.....	95.5	92.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.6	83.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	103.5	91.1	92.2	92.3	85.5	86.6	85.5								
1939: Average.....	95.2	94.8	95.6	95.6	101.1	88.9	99.6	83.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	103.5	91.1	92.2	92.3	85.5	87.7	100.6								
August.....	95.5	94.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6								
1940: Average.....	96.6	95.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	96.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	90.8	96.5		97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8							
1941: Average.....	105.8	97.9	107.5	105.5	110.8	100.1	106.8	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.8	94.0	106.4								
December.....	113.1	102.8	111.1	107.7	114.4	108.3	108.1	105.0	130.8	138.1	110.5		111.0	108.3	118.3	114.1	106.5	114.4								
1942: Average.....	122.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	125.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.6	128.4	136.5	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.2	119.6	126.5									
1943: Average.....	129.1	108.9	128.0	128.0	128.0	119.2	128.0	140.4	160.5	130.8		178.0	130.8	130.8	128.8	128.8	121.1									
1944: Average.....	126.1	108.4	127.9	127.9	127.9	124.5	126.1	126.6	133.6	133.9	133.9		129.8	124.8	124.3	123.3	129.5									
1945: Average.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	144.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1		158.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.8							
August.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.8		196.2	130.3	166.6	124.7	124.0	126.6							
1946: Average.....	151.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	180.8	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4		190.7	140.8	190.4	130.6	152.1	143.9							
June.....	141.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5		196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2							
November.....	187.7	140.7	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.4	189.4	196.9	266.0	196.8	201.6	184.5		182.3	167.7	261.6	167.8	244.1	170.8							
1947: Average.....	168.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	196.4		201.5	166.2	203.5	188.8	197.5	190.0							
1948: Average.....	210.2	170.9	245.6	243.9	258.5	222.5	254.8	208.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2		212.4	158.0	249.8	205.0	195.5	174.0							
1949: Average.....	201.9	166.7	233.4	223.4	243.1	210.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1		218.8	182.9	227.4	220.7	149.4	176.4							
1950: Average.....	204.5	172.7	243.2	242.0	265.7	203.2	237.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	176.2	192.2		206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9							
January.....	196.0	190.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	188.9	301.0	184.2	152.3	204.8		217.2	143.3	223.9	206.5	138.2	178.9							
June.....	201.6	199.8	245.8	245.7	266.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	294.9	177.8	184.6	209.3		224.3	142.7	229.9	206.5	140.1	174.3							
October.....	210.6	177.2	253.2	252.0	276.5	209.3	259.4	187.2	328.8	191.9	206.2	189.2		187.7	151.6	256.1	333.4	182.0	194.8							
November.....	210.8	177.6	250.3	249.6	279.2	201.8	294.1	190.1	338.6	192.8	206.4	195.7		195.9	153.2	242.2	328.5	182.9	194.6							
December.....	216.3	177.7	253.4	253.8	286.3	201.0	269.0	170.4	340.3	194.0	249.0	203.9		100.0	207.3	155.3	248.6	327.5	184.9							
1951: January.....	221.9	185.4	262.6	265.5	300.9	210.2	272.6	184.3	345.3	202.6	191.5	214.1	100.2	220.0	160.6	233.4	340.6	171.8	185.6							
February.....	220.0	187.1	270.1	271.2	307.0	215.2	279.7	193.2	347.8	204.4	179.8	224.3	100.8	233.4	165.1	236.7	342.7	178.6	186.0							
March.....	224.2	187.5	272.2	271.9	308.0	215.4	280.5	198.9	351.2	204.6	195.2	217.1	101.2	220.7	167.0	237.4	342.6	177.3	186.0							
April.....	225.7	188.3	272.6	272.8	306.5	213.7	284.2	198.6	351.7	204.1	192.1	214.8	100.2	215.9	168.9	237.8	343.6	178.3	185.9							
May.....	227.4	188.2	272.7	272.4	308.7	213.4	289.1	198.9	353.1	203.5	198.4	221.6	99.6	226.5	169.6	235.7	345.3	176.7	185.4							
June.....	226.9	188.4	271.6	273.1	308.8	214.4	292.5	191.3	356.3	203.9	201.2	219.9	98.8	223.5	170.4	234.4	345.2	175.2	186.1							
July.....	227.7	189.0	273.2	274.2	310.3	215.3	292.2	195.3	353.3	205.1	211.5	218.5	98.8	221.8	170.0	230.7	344.8	168.8	188.0							
August.....	227.0	188.7	273.5	276.6	310.1	222.6	292.0	194.4	356.4	205.1	222.5	208.9	98.0	209.1	165.8	248.5	345.0	162.5	188.3							
September.....	227.3	189.4	273.6	277.0	310.7	224.3	292.2	195.4	353.2	206.4	209.3	201.8	97.5	204.3	164.2	245.6	345.0	160.5	186.2							
October.....	228.3	189.6	276.6	281.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	185.7	353.2	207.9	243.1	210.8	97.5	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.7							

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on retail prices of 50 foods through 1949 and 59 foods from January 1950 to date are computed by the fixed-base weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases

of families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Index numbers for foods in 26 large cities, representing the commodity groups for the year 1949 through 1949 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 963, "Retail Prices of Food, 1949," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeoed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

² December 1935=100.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

(1935-39=100)

City	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	June 1950	Oct. 1951
United States	229.2	227.3	227.0	227.7	226.9	227.4	225.7	226.2	226.0	221.9	216.3	210.8	210.6	203.1	229.8
Atlanta, Ga.	230.0	232.1	231.4	229.4	228.1	228.7	226.1	224.1	224.0	223.4	217.0	208.3	208.6	194.4	229.0
Baltimore, Md.	241.4	228.1	228.0	227.0	228.0	228.5	226.3	226.8	227.1	218.1	220.5	221.2	215.6	210.2	240.7
Birmingham, Ala.	224.0	223.1	217.3	214.5	216.4	218.1	218.3	220.5	220.5	219.8	212.3	203.0	203.0	192.2	225.3
Boston, Mass.	217.8	213.9	215.5	216.6	214.9	214.4	212.8	213.3	213.8	209.1	204.1	201.5	201.0	196.1	219.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	227.4	221.3	220.0	226.0	225.9	223.3	226.9	224.1	224.1	220.9	214.6	209.1	210.8	204.0	228.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	224.2	221.5	219.2	222.1	224.3	221.9	218.0	219.6	217.9	218.5	207.5	205.7	204.0	196.0	226.7
Butte, Mont.	222.8	228.5	229.0	227.4	225.5	226.6	222.9	223.9	222.5	220.7	215.8	212.2	212.2	209.6	221.5
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	237.8	235.1	230.0	238.5	237.2	230.5	234.8	234.9	230.0	229.2	225.5	220.0	219.0	206.6	231.5
Charleston, S. C.	217.9	220.6	221.0	218.9	211.6	211.6	212.3	214.3	213.2	208.9	203.3	203.3	203.5	198.0	217.7
Chicago, Ill.	236.2	223.3	233.4	235.3	233.0	231.1	231.6	232.1	221.6	214.8	215.0	208.4	207.6	200.0	229.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	229.7	229.0	228.3	229.2	227.1	226.0	225.8	225.8	226.9	227.7	210.7	212.6	205.1	226.6	226.6
Colorado, Ohio	237.2	235.3	236.7	236.3	235.6	231.8	233.3	232.7	227.4	220.9	217.8	219.1	211.2	236.7	236.7
Columbus, Ohio	209.6	207.8	207.3	207.6	208.5	207.3	206.1	207.1	206.7	200.7	197.4	191.1	192.5	183.9	211.1
Dallas, Tex.	233.8	231.5	230.9	227.0	227.9	229.9	228.5	229.8	227.8	225.9	221.1	211.1	213.5	201.5	233.7
Denver, Colo.	234.9	232.4	236.0	232.6	232.3	239.3	230.8	230.8	229.0	227.8	223.6	216.0	215.1	205.9	229.4
Detroit, Mich.	230.5	226.4	226.9	229.1	229.1	227.3	227.3	226.6	226.8	223.7	217.2	213.5	215.2	202.9	226.6
Fell River, Mass.	221.0	220.0	222.2	221.3	219.2	218.8	219.2	220.8	216.0	211.4	206.2	207.6	207.6	200.7	221.7
Houston, Tex.	237.6	239.4	237.2	235.2	235.2	237.1	238.3	238.8	238.5	236.0	227.5	222.1	222.3	208.1	239.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	236.3	225.4	224.3	223.3	224.4	223.3	221.6	222.1	220.6	218.6	214.9	208.8	208.6	198.1	227.7
Jackson, Miss.	229.4	227.2	228.8	226.6	221.9	222.2	221.1	226.3	226.4	223.1	216.6	211.6	213.9	201.0	230.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	232.5	234.7	233.6	233.8	231.9	230.5	234.3	234.8	231.5	229.0	223.1	215.3	215.2	205.8	229.5
Kansas City, Mo.	233.9	212.2	218.8	213.7	212.8	213.6	212.4	211.6	210.5	208.5	204.2	198.2	198.2	185.2	226.5
Knoxville, Tenn.	235.7	251.9	235.1	251.7	249.8	250.3	253.4	253.1	248.6	243.6	235.0	225.2	222.1	205.1	226.5
Little Rock, Ark.	224.4	221.0	222.9	223.8	223.2	223.1	222.8	226.8	222.7	222.7	217.1	211.7	210.9	200.0	226.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	234.5	231.3	232.3	230.9	230.0	229.8	228.8	229.6	226.0	226.3	218.0	212.1	210.9	201.6	229.2
Louisville, Ky.	216.7	218.6	214.8	216.0	215.5	213.7	214.5	214.6	210.0	203.3	198.0	198.0	198.0	192.0	218.5
Manchester, N. H.	222.8	218.9	221.6	218.0	218.4	217.8	217.6	217.6	215.1	207.4	208.8	200.6	200.6	205.1	223.1
Memphis, Tenn.	230.0	237.4	234.7	232.3	233.0	234.6	232.9	233.8	230.8	227.6	224.0	218.3	220.1	208.3	239.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	229.9	227.9	221.9	229.9	227.5	224.8	224.8	226.9	227.4	219.6	216.3	213.0	213.2	206.6	226.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	219.9	217.5	219.0	219.4	220.3	217.6	217.7	217.9	213.8	206.8	202.1	200.7	201.0	194.1	221.0
Mobile, Ala.	231.7	229.1	227.0	229.5	227.4	224.2	225.7	223.8	220.4	213.2	208.8	207.4	200.1	223.5	223.5
New Haven, Conn.	226.4	225.3	225.0	227.5	226.5	227.1	224.2	223.2	225.5	220.2	219.3	208.1	208.2	203.8	223.9
New Orleans, La.	230.9	240.6	240.8	238.8	232.8	239.5	240.2	242.1	239.8	227.8	226.2	220.7	221.5	199.8	222.4
New York, N. Y.	227.8	226.1	225.5	224.4	226.4	226.4	224.9	224.7	227.0	221.0	216.1	211.3	210.2	203.7	227.3
Norfolk, Va.	230.0	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.2	229.4	227.7	223.8	223.7	220.4	213.2	208.8	207.4	205.9	221.8
Omaha, Nebr.	223.3	219.6	220.9	219.1	219.6	219.3	217.0	216.8	216.4	213.7	209.8	206.3	205.3	192.3	221.8
Peoria, Ill.	235.6	235.6	236.9	239.8	241.2	240.6	237.9	238.1	236.5	233.4	226.6	224.4	224.4	216.8	226.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	227.7	224.1	223.2	223.2	222.2	223.8	222.3	221.4	222.2	217.7	216.9	206.7	207.9	201.4	226.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	233.3	230.0	232.0	232.9	230.9	230.5	227.8	227.4	227.4	222.6	218.0	213.8	213.8	207.8	226.8
Portland, Maine	215.8	213.2	215.9	217.0	213.9	210.0	206.6	210.5	211.0	207.9	202.9	198.1	198.9	193.0	217.0
Portland, Ore.	246.9	247.9	247.4	251.2	252.1	252.1	248.6	250.3	247.4	243.4	234.9	230.7	228.7	219.1	245.9
Providence, R. I.	232.8	228.3	228.9	231.8	229.6	221.1	229.5	228.6	230.8	225.1	219.3	213.7	214.4	207.9	226.2
Richmond, Va.	218.4	217.7	215.9	216.5	216.4	216.7	215.9	217.4	218.3	215.6	210.3	201.6	202.0	195.2	220.4
Rochester, N. Y.	222.3	220.2	218.9	221.5	220.9	220.9	217.8	218.2	216.2	212.2	206.1	197.6	204.5	196.4	223.3
St. Louis, Mo.	230.3	238.8	237.2	237.9	238.2	238.4	237.6	230.4	234.0	229.7	221.2	220.2	216.2	211.0	241.0
St. Paul, Minn.	223.7	215.1	216.2	216.5	216.2	218.1	214.4	214.1	212.9	210.5	202.8	198.4	198.9	192.5	229.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	225.5	228.0	227.4	228.3	230.0	229.3	226.9	227.9	225.6	222.2	217.2	212.4	202.2	209.0	229.0
San Francisco, Calif.	235.6	234.8	234.4	237.8	237.4	241.2	238.4	241.7	235.3	238.0	229.0	219.3	217.0	211.1	240.8
Savannah, Ga.	240.7	241.4	240.0	241.0	239.6	237.6	237.6	237.6	232.3	231.5	229.8	223.0	214.9	215.9	243.4
Scranton, Pa.	227.2	225.5	225.9	225.5	225.7	221.4	222.7	223.7	217.7	212.1	207.1	207.2	204.2	206.8	224.8
Seattle, Wash.	234.8	234.4	232.7	233.8	233.0	236.6	234.4	234.3	231.7	230.2	225.1	221.8	221.8	214.5	225.3
Springfield, Ill.	235.6	238.1	237.9	238.6	238.5	237.6	237.6	238.2	232.2	227.7	222.1	211.8	219.3	209.3	229.3
Washington, D. C.	228.0	224.0	222.6	221.9	224.4	223.3	222.2	222.2	222.2	221.2	216.7	208.9	208.9	201.9	228.9
Wichita, Kans.	224.0	214.1	237.8	238.2	234.9	234.0	234.0	237.6	233.9	231.1	220.0	218.4	219.0	209.4	244.1
Winston-Salem, N. C.	230.1	219.3	220.7	220.3	220.6	220.6	220.4	223.7	221.3	217.6	214.1	205.7	207.5	197.3	221.4

1 June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Aver- age price Oct. 1951	Indexes 1935-39=100														
		Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	June 1950	
Cereals and bakery products:																
Cereals:																
Flour, wheat.....	8 pounds.....	82.1	201.8	201.3	201.1	201.7	202.3	202.4	201.8	200.9	199.0	196.3	192.5	191.9	192.4	190.8
Corn flakes.....	12 ounces.....	22.0	205.6	204.8	199.5	200.8	201.4	196.5	194.3	192.8	192.2	191.7	186.7	187.9	176.5	176.5
Cornmeal.....	5 pounds.....	6.6	203.3	203.6	201.8	201.5	201.3	201.6	202.2	202.8	202.5	197.9	197.9	200.0	187.1	187.1
Rice.....	16.9	94.2	99.0	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.6	102.2	101.9	101.5	100.7	101.0	98.6	98.9	97.5	97.5
Rolled oats.....	30 ounces.....	18.0	162.9	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.3	160.2	159.1	156.6	155.2	154.5	153.4	152.5	150.3	145.8
Bakery products:																
Bread, white.....	pound.....	15.7	183.9	183.7	183.5	183.4	182.3	182.7	182.8	182.0	182.2	172.0	171.9	171.9	163.9	163.9
Vanilla cookies.....	7 ounces.....	23.0	221.5	220.0	215.8	214.9	213.5	213.2	214.9	213.7	211.6	209.8	201.8	202.8	201.3	191.7
Layer cake ¹⁴	pound.....	49.6	107.5	107.9	107.1	108.6	106.9	107.3	107.9	106.0	105.8	103.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Meats, poultry, and fish:																
Meats:																
Beef:																
Round steak.....	do.....	112.4	332.7	323.3	322.2	323.1	322.2	320.9	320.3	318.0	317.6	312.3	297.6	286.4	287.1	287.0
Rib roast.....	do.....	88.5	306.4	290.6	280.5	290.0	280.5	280.9	294.6	292.8	294.2	288.0	273.3	266.0	265.3	264.1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	76.2	337.4	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.1	327.1	326.2	324.1	323.2	315.0	298.1	286.9	287.4	279.2
Frankfurters ¹	do.....	66.1	108.9	108.6	108.4	108.5	108.5	106.2	106.4	105.7	104.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hamburger ¹	do.....	66.9	218.7	216.1	215.1	215.8	216.0	219.7	218.8	212.1	201.0	196.6	196.5	191.8	181.8	181.8
Veal:																
Cutlets.....	do.....	128.0	319.6	320.1	319.8	319.1	317.2	315.4	311.9	308.6	308.6	300.2	286.7	281.1	281.0	271.2
Pork:																
Chops.....	do.....	85.4	258.7	256.1	254.4	256.9	253.3	254.2	233.4	235.7	235.6	228.1	216.6	221.8	229.9	243.8
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	68.0	178.4	178.0	177.8	177.8	177.6	177.6	176.6	178.2	178.0	171.9	174.8	183.9	161.9	161.9
Ham, whole.....	do.....	66.5	226.5	229.4	229.4	229.0	228.1	228.3	228.0	230.1	229.7	224.9	212.7	204.9	210.7	215.8
Salt pork.....	do.....	39.0	185.6	186.2	184.9	184.6	184.9	184.9	187.9	188.0	187.5	184.5	183.6	184.8	180.5	180.5
Lamb:																
Leg.....	do.....	84.5	298.4	296.9	297.6	296.9	297.2	293.2	298.7	285.0	284.1	277.0	273.3	268.4	263.5	272.4
Poultry:																
Frying chicken.....	do.....	188.7	195.1	194.4	195.3	191.3	198.9	198.5	198.9	198.9	193.2	184.3	179.3	180.1	187.2	185.1
New York dressed ¹	do.....	47.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressed and drawn ¹	do.....	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish:																
Fish (fresh, frozen) ¹	do.....	(9)	294.7	290.1	292.5	288.1	291.4	287.1	286.4	287.6	283.7	283.0	279.0	278.5	277.1	268.4
Salmon, pink.....	16-ounce can.....	60.5	489.1	503.1	508.2	509.2	511.0	511.7	504.2	501.1	493.7	484.5	473.1	446.9	344.1	344.1
Dairy products:																
Butter:																
All American process.....	pound.....	81.6	224.2	219.7	220.5	221.8	223.8	225.3	219.7	224.0	226.1	228.6	206.7	205.0	204.1	198.4
Milk, fresh (whole).....	quart.....	58.4	258.5	259.4	258.3	258.3	258.3	258.3	260.3	265.7	265.7	264.5	252.9	252.9	252.9	252.9
Milk, fresh (skim).....	quart.....	22.5	191.2	189.7	187.2	185.2	184.0	185.2	185.6	185.6	184.8	183.5	179.0	178.3	177.4	180.4
Milk, fresh (whole) ¹⁸	pint.....	22.0	192.7	191.2	190.5	188.5	186.4	185.9	186.9	187.3	187.5	186.7	186.0	181.1	180.3	182.0
Ice cream ¹	pint.....	31.2	104.9	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.7	105.2	104.9	104.5	104.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Milk, evaporated.....	144-ounce can.....	14.4	203.1	203.0	203.7	203.3	202.8	202.8	203.2	202.4	202.4	201.0	194.1	183.7	183.0	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....	dozen.....	84.9	243.4	239.3	235.8	211.5	201.2	198.4	191.2	195.2	179.8	191.8	249.4	205.4	205.2	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:																
Frozen fruits:																
Strawberries ¹	16 ounces.....	55.8	95.1	95.6	95.8	97.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	101.3	101.3	100.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Orange juice ¹	8 ounces.....	23.2	99.2	100.2	101.5	103.2	104.8	105.0	105.1	104.2	102.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frozen vegetables:																
Peas.....	12 ounces.....	24.7	98.5	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.3	100.1	99.9	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fresh fruits:																
Apples.....	pound.....	9.5	178.4	203.0	214.3	240.2	232.9	213.6	205.1	206.0	206.4	204.4	195.3	187.0	180.3	301.1
Bananas.....	do.....	16.2	269.9	265.6	264.5	268.9	271.7	274.2	279.6	276.2	276.2	274.0	268.5	271.0	264.4	271.0
Oranges, size 200.....	dozen.....	53.9	189.3	194.4	193.8	188.0	161.5	167.5	163.7	158.6	161.1	173.4	153.3	166.5	173.3	172.8
Fresh vegetables:																
Beets, green.....	pound.....	20.2	188.5	185.4	186.8	149.1	187.3	212.7	205.7	193.7	244.8	303.5	310.6	228.4	184.8	151.0
Onions.....	do.....	6.0	160.5	153.7	151.6	151.0	172.9	191.0	225.8	286.5	286.5	158.8	125.6	126.8	174.3	174.3
Carrots.....	do.....	12.8	235.9	241.1	238.2	229.2	206.2	195.6	192.9	220.4	225.7	200.8	203.8	203.1	177.0	181.7
Cucumbers.....	bunch.....	15.4	186.4	168.1	160.6	162.6	162.8	229.8	212.1	149.2	189.3	164.3	167.6	173.3	159.2	167.3
Lettuce.....	head.....	7.3	177.0	168.6	170.6	205.7	246.1	235.1	186.7	178.6	178.6	173.2	144.0	133.1	128.9	133.8
Onions.....	pound.....	7.3	177.0	168.6	170.6	205.7	246.1	235.1	186.7	178.6	178.6	173.2	144.0	133.1	128.9	133.8
Potatoes.....	15 pounds.....	78.4	215.2	193.3	203.7	230.8	230.2	202.5	180.0	179.1	177.6	172.3	163.8	154.0	163.5	219.7
Sweetpotatoes.....	pound.....	11.8	227.5	268.5	308.2	231.2	231.4	192.4	190.3	187.0	187.0	182.7	177.5	161.2	150.9	204.4
Tomatoes.....	do.....	21.7	142.8	101.5	112.6	170.2	179.4	196.8	193.1	216.1	216.1	174.8	163.6	167.9	131.6	208.3
Canned fruits:																
Pineapple.....	No. 2 1/2 can.....	34.2	177.0	175.3	174.8	174.9	174.6	174.3	173.8	172.8	172.1	168.2	166.7	164.6	140.1	172.0
Pineapple.....	do.....	38.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	177.6	178.1	178.8	179.7	178.3	178.3	177.5	176.7	176.1	176.0	175.7
Canned vegetables:																
Corn ¹⁹	No. 303 can.....	17.9	165.3	165.7	164.4	164.9	164.2	164.4	164.2	162.6	161.8	154.5	154.3	150.5	147.8	138.4
Tomatoes.....	No. 2 can.....	17.4	194.8	200.7	209.0	228.0	230.4	226.0	215.9	206.1	206.1	191.2	176.3	172.0	161.6	161.6
Peas.....	No. 303 can.....	21.1	115.5	116.9	117.8	119.2	118.8	118.8	119.3	119.6	119.7	116.5	117.8	117.2	117.3	114.3
Baby foods ¹	1/4-1/4 ounces.....	10.0	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.2	101.0	101.5	101.4	100.8	100.0	100.0	111.7	111.7
Dried fruits, prunes.....	pound.....	27.2	268.7	274.9	271.5	274.4	272.8	271.3	273.3	272.1	271.4	269.8	264.6	261.4	233.4	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans.....	do.....	15.8	213.1	216.8	220.9	224.0	227.3	233.8	235.8	234.5	234.9	231.8	225.7	218.8	214.0	202.7
Beverages:																
Coffee.....	do.....	86.8	345.1	345.3	346.3	346.7	346.5	344.1	342.9	343.5	340.7	331.4	332.8	343.2	294.9	294.9
Cola drink ¹	6-bottle carton.....	28.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.3	107.9	107.8	100.0	—	—	—	—
Fats and oils:																
Lard.....	pound.....	24.9	167.7	163.1	161.7	159.9	166.2	167.8	173.7	174.4	173.3	166.3	149.5	142.0	142.6	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated.....	pint.....	36.8	178.4	179.4	181.4	180.4	198.4	201.1	201.1	198.4	198.4	174.7	174.7	169.4	169.6	165.6
Salad dressing.....	pint.....	36.9</														

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities ²	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ³	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ⁴	All commodities except farm products ⁵	All commodities except farm products and foods ⁶
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.5	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	65.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	58.7	70.1	52.9	77.0	56.7	88.1	67.2	67.8	68.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	177.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	194.2	188.3	150.8	185.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	233.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	94.4	83.0	100.5	94.0	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.8	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	73.2	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	62.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	58.5	78.0	88.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.1
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	92.6	59.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.0	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.8	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.6	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	88.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	103.3	107.8	90.9	100.1	107.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.5	86.7	107.6	92.6	98.7	97.0	95.9
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.8	117.5	97.4	83.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	107.7	92.2	112.1	102.9	100.1	98.7	99.5
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.0	95.2	104.3	93.6	112.3	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.9	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.6	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.5	95.1	101.8	100.9	99.7
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	182.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.5	106.8
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	98.5	105.3	100.3	134.7	106.5	109.7	105.5	105.5
November	130.7	169.8	161.9	142.8	141.6	94.5	142.2	149.4	118.9	119.5	109.7	153.1	128.1	134.7	132.9	126.7
1947: Average	142.1	188.7	168.7	184.1	141.7	108.8	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	148.2	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	148.4	120.5	178.4	158.0	154.9	150.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	143.1	170.2	193.4	116.6	145.3	123.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.8
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
October	169.1	177.8	172.5	206.8	163.1	135.3	178.6	218.9	132.2	165.8	131.3	180.2	169.3	166.9	161.5	161.5
November	171.7	183.7	175.2	211.8	166.8	135.7	180.4	217.8	135.7	166.9	137.6	184.5	173.0	161.8	168.8	167.7
December	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	136.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: January	186.1	184.2	182.2	234.8	178.2	106.4	187.5	226.1	144.5	174.7	142.4	192.6	185.0	173.1	176.7	170.3
February	183.6	202.6	187.6	228.2	181.1	188.1	228.1	147.3	173.4	142.7	197.9	181.7	178.5	179.2	171.8	171.8
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.2	183.2	138.6	188.8	228.5	146.4	178.8	142.5	199.4	187.5	178.8	179.3	172.4
April	185.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.8	189.0	228.8	147.9	179.0	142.1	197.7	187.1	179.1	179.2	172.3	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.1	137.5	188.8	227.8	145.7	180.0	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	196.6	186.3	236.0	177.7	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.5	177.8	170.5
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.7	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.5	138.1	188.1	222.5	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.2	138.8	189.1	223.0	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	166.9
October	178.2	192.4	189.8	208.5	157.8	138.8	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.8	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.7

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing the quantity of products used in 1926-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation, see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are

available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities: all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials, and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

² The index of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities
[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1951											1950				1946		1939	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	June	Aug.				
All commodities ²	178.2	177.6	178.0	179.4	181.7	182.9	183.6	184.0	183.6	180.1	175.3	171.7	169.1	112.9	75.0				
Farm products	192.4	189.2	190.6	194.0	195.6	196.6	202.5	203.8	206.8	194.2	187.4	184.7	177.8	140.1	61.0				
Grains	187.3	181.6	180.4	178.0	178.6	180.6	188.0	188.2	186.6	180.6	172.1	165.3	159.7	131.8	51.8				
Livestock and poultry	227.8	230.7	231.9	232.9	233.9	234.9	242.0	242.2	222.0	220.9	197.3	193.7	187.4	169.0	60.0				
Livestock ³	235.3	262.8	269.4	265.1	263.6	269.9	270.9	268.8	250.6	231.8	222.6	223.8	143.4	67.7					
Poultry ⁴	79.3	86.0	84.4	91.5	94.4	95.6	102.1	101.1	94.3	84.7	74.5	74.9	77.1	10.1	10.1				
Other farm products	172.9	166.9	166.7	173.1	180.4	181.0	181.7	184.3	182.8	178.2	177.4	177.4	167.4	137.5	60.1				
Eggs ⁵	167.5	154.7	137.3	137.1	128.5	125.1	124.7	117.0	118.5	149.5	148.2	141.0	97.3	47.8					
Foods	189.5	188.0	187.3	186.6	186.3	187.3	185.8	186.6	187.6	182.2	179.0	175.2	172.5	112.9	67.2				
Dairy products	173.8	169.0	167.5	163.4	164.9	166.6	170.3	173.0	171.8	164.4	164.1	160.8	127.8	67.8					
Cereal products	161.3	160.4	161.9	162.3	163.6	164.5	164.5	166.3	163.6	157.6	154.1	153.8	101.7	71.9					
Fruits and vegetables	143.9	149.1	142.6	144.3	146.3	145.6	140.0	139.9	142.4	136.1	138.0	140.4	129.5	136.1	58.5				
Meats, poultry, fish ⁶	200.8	258.4	256.9	254.6	255.2	257.2	251.4	254.5	252.5	242.7	233.7	223.4	223.7	110.1	73.7				
Meats ⁷	282.5	278.2	275.5	275.4	276.3	274.1	274.8	276.5	261.5	251.9	240.5	240.8	110.6	78.1					
Poultry ⁸	94.3	97.9	101.1	104.3	113.8	112.5	108.7	107.1	98.2	92.3	90.8	90.2	90.2	(9)	60.1				
Other foods	161.7	162.5	158.1	160.8	160.7	158.8	160.0	159.0	157.7	161.5	158.9	156.4	98.1	60.3					
Hides and leather products	208.5	212.1	213.7	221.9	230.6	232.6	233.3	236.2	234.8	218.7	211.5	208.6	122.4	92.7					
Hides	216.3	221.8	222.4	223.3	223.8	222.0	224.6	219.4	209.3	203.7	200.5	198.5	125.8	100.8					
Hides and skins	220.9	225.3	222.1	220.7	224.3	225.8	227.8	227.3	217.8	217.7	215.5	214.9	177.2	75.2					
Leather	194.5	205.3	203.8	216.8	227.5	228.2	227.9	229.2	224.8	213.8	204.9	201.3	110.1	84.0					
Other leather products	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	173.9	164.9	115.2	97.1					
Textile products	157.8	163.2	167.5	173.2	177.7	182.1	182.8	183.2	181.1	171.4	166.8	163.1	100.2	67.8					
Clothing	163.9	165.0	164.8	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.9	163.9	163.9	155.4	151.4	147.7	120.1	81.9					
Cotton goods	193.8	205.6	205.7	205.7	205.7	205.7	205.7	205.7	205.7	205.7	205.7	205.7	180.4	65.5					
Hosiery and underwear	180.0	110.1	111.2	112.9	113.9	113.5	113.5	113.8	113.5	113.7	111.4	102.2	75.8						
Rayon and nylon	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	30.2	28.8				
Silk ⁹	75.8	62.6	68.7	71.1	73.2	76.3	85.2	90.8	90.8	75.0	69.0	65.3	(9)	44.3					
Woolen and worsted	169.9	196.7	207.4	218.2	225.3	224.5	243.7	240.2	227.3	217.4	195.6	192.7	189.1	112.7	75.8				
Other textile products	229.6	226.3	229.6	230.1	247.0	249.2	246.1	248.6	238.1	229.6	210.4	210.4	112.3	63.7					
Fuel and lighting materials	138.8	138.1	137.9	137.8	137.5	138.1	138.6	138.1	136.8	136.4	135.7	135.7	135.3	87.8	72.6				
Anthracite	157.0	154.9	154.5	152.5	151.0	152.8	156.1	155.6	154.8	154.7	144.7	143.9	106.1	72.1					
Bituminous coal	197.4	194.9	194.6	195.5	195.5	195.6	197.1	197.5	193.2	193.2	193.3	193.3	132.7	96.0					
Coke	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.5	234.4	234.1	232.7	232.7	231.1	138.5	104.2					
Electricity	(1)	(1)	64.5	65.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	65.1	66.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.2	67.2	75.8				
Gas	(1)	94.7	94.1	93.8	92.9	92.9	93.3	93.8	92.2	90.0	90.0	90.5	88.9	79.6	86.7				
Petroleum and gas oil	120.5	120.5	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.7	120.0	119.8	119.4	118.0	118.1	118.0	64.0	51.7					
Metals and metal products ¹⁰	191.2	189.1	188.1	187.9	188.2	188.8	189.0	188.8	188.1	187.5	184.9	180.4	178.6	112.2	93.2				
Agricultural machinery and equipment ¹¹	159.1	158.9	158.0	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.0	158.0	155.2	153.3	152.1	104.5	93.5					
Farm machinery	160.1	160.9	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.1	158.4	158.2	155.8	104.9	94.7					
Iron and steel	180.6	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.6	185.7	187.3	182.1	174.0	110.1	95.1				
Steel mill products	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.1	183.2	172.8	172.7	112.2	98.6				
Semifinished																			
Finished																			
Motor vehicles ¹²	191.3	187.4	185.0	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	181.6	112.8	99.0				
Passenger cars	201.7	197.6	195.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	187.1	187.1	187.1	180.8	142.8	95.6				
Trucks	147.0	147.0	147.0	144.0	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	139.9	104.3	74.6				
Nonferrous metals	180.4	176.4	175.5	177.7	178.2	182.8	184.1	184.1	184.1	181.1	178.2	178.2	173.3	99.2	74.6				
Plumbing and heating	120.2	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	102.1	73.3				
Plumbing	128.0	128.8	138.8	138.8	139.1	139.1	139.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	106.0	79.3				
Building materials	227.6	222.5	227.6	226.6	227.8	228.5	228.6	228.6	228.1	226.1	221.4	217.8	218.9	120.0	89.5				
Brick and tile	179.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	177.6	177.2	121.3	90.5					
Cement	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	141.2	140.2	102.6	91.3					
Lumber	344.4	343.3	342.8	347.1	352.3	352.6	361.6	361.0	261.2	258.6	256.8	254.8	247.6	176.0	90.1				
Paint, paint materials ¹³	151.1	159.8	158.0	159.1	161.6	163.7	164.7	164.4	164.0	162.1	154.9	148.2	145.7	108.6	82.1				
Prepared paint																			
Paint materials																			
Nonferrous metals	154.2	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	99.3	92.9				
Plumbing and heating	184.2	184.4	184.6	185.6	185.3	185.3	185.3	185.3	185.3	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	125.1	71.8				
Plumbing	138.0	138.4	138.8	138.4	139.1	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	107.3	(9)				
Structural steel	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	191.6	120.1	107.3				
Other hide materials	198.4	198.2	198.1	198.2	198.2	198.2	198.2	198.2	198.2	198.2	195.8	195.8	186.6	118.4	89.5				
Chemicals and allied products	141.1	140.8	140.1	139.4	142.3	145.7	147.9	146.6	146.6	147.3	144.5	139.6	135.7	132.2	96.4	74.2			
Chemicals	144.7	144.7	144.4	144.1	145.1	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2	136.1	136.1	134.3	131.6	98.0	83.8			
Drugs and pharmaceuticals																			
Fertilizer materials	120.2	117.8	119.0	115.1	117.1	117.8	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	115.6	112.0	111.2	82.7	65.5				
Mixed fertilizers	111.3	111.3	109.3	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	108.9	107.4	106.1	105.4	86.6	73.1			
Oils and fats	142.6	141.9	138.9	139.3	161.2	181.0	198.7	214.6	217.3	200.4	180.9	171.5	160.3	102.1	40.6				
Furnishings	171.2	172.4	175.3	178.8	180.0	180.1	178.8	175.4	174.7	170.2	166.9	163.8	110.4	85.6					
Furniture ¹⁴	181.8	183.1	183.2	194.6	195.9	195.9	193.4	186.9	186.2	186.2	176.6	173.6	114.5	90.0					
Furniture	161.1	161.2	161.6	161.9	161.5	162.9	163.9	163.1	162.2	162.7	159.2	158.7	135.6	108.5					

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	.27
1945.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,750		4,000,000		115,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,600		2,170,000		34,900,000	.41
1948.....	2,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		2,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1950: October.....	550	801	197,000	330,000	2,590,000	.32
November.....	329	605	200,000	308,000	2,050,000	.27
December.....	215	423	61,100	114,000	912,000	.12
1951: January ²	400	550	185,000	215,000	1,200,000	.15
February ²	350	550	220,000	300,000	1,700,000	.25
March ²	350	550	140,000	280,000	2,300,000	.29
April ²	350	550	165,000	225,000	1,850,000	.25
May ²	400	580	150,000	250,000	1,750,000	.23
June ²	375	580	190,000	260,000	1,600,000	.21
July ²	425	600	230,000	230,000	1,750,000	.23
August ²	425	625	225,000	250,000	2,250,000	.32
September ²	400	600	200,000	240,000	2,400,000	.34
October ²	450	640	240,000	360,000	2,750,000	.32

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more

shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													Total	
	1951														
	Nov. ²	Oct. ³	Sept. ⁴	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.		
Total new construction ⁵	\$2,515	\$2,714	\$2,872	\$2,859	\$2,703	\$2,729	\$2,556	\$2,387	\$2,188	\$1,973	\$2,100	\$2,234	\$2,569	\$27,902	
Private construction															
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,694	1,800	1,869	1,905	1,894	1,850	1,739	1,673	1,603	1,518	1,586	1,721	1,901	20,789	
New dwelling units	918	943	949	944	947	939	881	882	852	827	902	1,003	1,131	12,600	
Additions and alterations	825	840	835	840	835	835	795	795	775	750	830	922	1,040	11,525	
Nonhousekeeping ⁶	13	14	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	183	
Nonresidential building (nonfarm)	342	390	451	459	465	463	435	407	396	384	378	385	403	3,228	
Industrial	155	177	202	198	190	178	162	150	142	135	129	125	128	1,062	
Commercial	73	83	100	108	120	131	130	125	128	121	122	140	149	1,288	
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	31	36	45	48	48	45	47	45	45	46	47	48	47	321	
Stores, restaurants, and gas stations	42	47	55	60	72	83	83	80	83	75	78	92	102	706	
Other nonresidential building	114	150	149	153	155	154	143	132	129	128	127	130	134	1,427	
Religious	27	33	42	43	47	41	38	35	35	35	37	39	40	380	
Educational	25	26	32	32	31	29	26	26	27	27	28	29	29	299	
Social and recreational	8	9	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	18	19	20	22	262	
Hospital and institutional	35	36	37	38	38	38	37	34	32	31	30	30	30	202	
Miscellaneous	19	23	26	27	30	31	27	22	20	17	13	12	13	136	
Farm construction	92	108	130	140	134	126	113	95	83	76	72	71	81	1,170	
Public utilities	336	353	358	357	343	326	305	283	264	226	229	247	279	3,130	
Railroad	38	38	35	34	33	31	31	29	26	20	28	32	315	352	
Telephone and telegraph	35	37	40	43	43	42	42	42	40	39	33	34	35	333	
Other public utilities	208	227	283	280	267	253	236	214	209	173	169	184	209	2,378	
All other private	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	112	78	
Public construction	821	914	958	953	899	870	817	714	585	455	514	513	668	7,113	
Residential building	70	69	65	58	52	50	46	44	42	36	33	30	31	345	
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	289	310	323	319	316	313	312	292	251	210	224	216	228	2,402	
Industrial	100	103	96	98	83	80	73	49	30	36	31	29	24	177	
Educational	115	125	136	134	132	130	130	128	120	112	112	112	112	934	
Hospital and institutional	46	48	49	49	51	52	51	48	48	36	39	42	476	477	
Other nonresidential	28	31	33	40	45	48	50	46	46	32	37	36	45	539	
Military and naval facilities ⁷	123	123	120	113	90	79	72	59	39	29	24	26	26	137	
Highways	190	250	275	280	260	250	215	160	110	65	95	103	221	2,350	
Sewer and water	55	61	65	68	68	66	64	61	58	52	55	56	60	619	
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ⁸	14	16	20	22	21	21	20	17	14	9	12	13	19	186	
Conservation and development	75	79	83	86	85	83	80	73	64	49	60	65	76	886	
All other public ⁹	5	6	7	7	7	6	8	8	7	5	6	6	7	703	

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the publications for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Excludes

building

and

structures.

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as building and nonbuilding units.

¹⁰ Covers primarily public industrial building (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction¹

Period	Total new construction ²	Air ports ³	Value (in thousands)												Building				Nonresidential				Conservation and development										
			Building				Nonresidential				Conservation and development				Residential		Total		Educational ⁴			Hospitals and institutional			Administrative and general ⁵		Other nonresidential		Total	Recreation	River, harbor and flood control	Highways	All other ⁶
			Total	Residential	Total	Total	Total	Veterans	Other	Total	Total	Other	Other	Total	Residential	Total	Total	Veterans	Other	Other	Other	Total	Recreation	River, harbor and flood control	Highways	All other ⁶							
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	87,833	\$434,949	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$438,725	\$15,027	280,698	\$384,037	\$215,329																			
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,659																			
1937	980,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	133,010	69,051	73,959	360,865	151,968																			
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,909	644,733	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554																			
1939	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,511	355,701	331,505																			
1940	2,316,137	112,112	537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	197,869	69,028	128,492	364,044	79,508																			
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,221,331	322,448	1,096,887	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	199,684	41,902	141,804	444,903	363,316																			
1942	7,120,536	539,171	4,226,226	501,560	5,616,631	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	217,337	101,270	54,708	477,477	149,149																			
1943	8,877,044	1,432,200	3,337,337	405,537	5,820,900	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	188,337	54,467	141,832	247,478																				
1944	1,861,440	110,872	1,428,849	117,504	1,321,345	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,803	87,598																			
1945	1,092,181	41,219	806,917	60,535	746,382	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,926																			
1946	1,502,069	15,069	617,132	452,204	164,928	\$14,664	\$14,281	\$10,032	\$5,249	\$9,713	26,270	290,163	149,870	140,230	534,653	45,685																	
1947	1,473,910	25,075	454,593	60,693	303,899	47,750	101,992	96,140	5,852	32,550	21,607	307,695	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,902																	
1948	1,908,469	55,577	543,118	47,194	495,920	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,680	20,292	201,274	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,469	45,440																	
1949	2,174,203	49,317	880,101	46,800	833,301	1,041	355,541	123,967	231,574	88,856	387,863	497,557	184,803	312,754	690,461	56,759																	
1950	2,706,630	54,461	1,278,263	15,445	1,262,818	3,123	380,948	118,568	271,283	58,255	811,592	433,233	195,845	230,408	835,608	103,067																	
1949: January	97,647	5,530	40,410	101	40,309	148	8,102	428	7,764	25,008	9,961	15,141	7,596	7,545	34,465	1,511																	
February	101,298	242	45,058	2,535	42,523	12,651	635	5,477	7,174	22,719	6,518	24,032	3,083	20,949	29,000	2,966																	
March	182,992	4,298	45,051	4,602	40,449	0	26,663	9,612	17,051	1,747	12,039	84,342	22,546	61,791	41,646	7,665																	
April	133,535	4,212	34,148	4,494	29,650	18,215	3,252	1,204	20,148	9,949	7,331	39,899	18,778	21,121	52,099	3,177																	
May	257,834	7,233	71,383	6,245	65,138	30	23,649	1,045	6,265	13,654	27,801	89,536	61,537	27,999	83,769	5,913																	
June	325,997	12,262	143,970	23,017	120,853	6,948	51,514	50,171	10,564	45,304	80,530	26,603	63,603	60,830	8,987																		
July	142,768	4,818	37,979	821	37,158	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	12,374	22,115	6,822	25,755	75,448	2,408																	
August	272,671	3,385	134,548	49	134,499	160	43,544	25,492	18,052	98,946	84,542	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,026	3,414																	
September	173,584	9,902	83,971	446	83,825	0	57,965	26,503	31,495	24,992	20,992	10,779	10,560	63,635	3,907																		
October	103,414	3,113	56,114	672	56,067	0	23,737	6,677	16,230	4,333	16,230	1,001	1,001	16,230	51,910	6,213																	
November	222,283	700	131,881	103	187,872	60	16,160	7,387	9,213	3,058	109,604	48,186	8,677	30,599	38,100	9,306																	
December	160,598	1,252	75,084	3,805	71,270	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,045	26,084	12,879	8,516	8,363	63,629	6,754																	
1950: January	129,814	4,827	48,467	213	48,254	144	28,528	19,407	9,121	13,261	6,521	26,147	17,995	8,154	41,627	9,048																	
February	119,057	2,533	38,020	127	37,893	138	32,081	17,354	14,727	4,415	25,953	7,087	22,866	42,357	6,194																		
March	231,791	8,616	51,294	1,059	50,235	20	23,100	14,334	8,566	3,486	23,586	103,539	69,840	33,719	61,032	9,296																	
April	169,416	7,341	66,516	3,453	63,030	70	40,184	18,215	16,215	20,224	20,572	2,782	13,262	43,465	11,173																		
May	225,063	9,921	62,516	5,616	62,516	0	32,521	12,691	12,691	2,537	17,777	17,777	6,277	30,624	6,213	11,213																	
June	367,371	5,345	145,460	5,847	149,613	1,223	68,384	7,766	60,618	25,880	53,429	80,602	43,720	82,882	111,416	14,548																	
July	162,239	5,852	59,664	634	59,030	616	43,914	8,007	33,907	2,217	21,282	12,938	10,600	3,338	77,973	4,812																	
August	178,355	5,247	66,961	60	66,901	174	26,741	1,450	27,291	1,849	35,137	15,910	8,334	7,546	83,316	6,921																	
September	181,316	2,862	82,757	1,284	81,473	0	55,717	12,957	22,760	1,580	44,176	16,046	9,549	6,497	73,885	5,768																	
October	240,426	4,069	145,706	200	145,596	19,197	643	19,154	1,234	124,548	19,630	13,471	15,533	65,533	13,208																		
November	150,223	2,574	30,588	233	30,358	2	21,388	7,672	7,112	8,521	15,328	1,753	10,785	81,147	3,379																		
December	550,570	1,008	472,819	730	472,089	17	15,442	114	15,328	341	458,069	8,238	2,960	5,268	63,432	5,064																	

¹ Includes projects classified as "secret" by the military. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform non-maintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" in this construction.

⁴ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City. The principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: \$23,810,000), for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: \$11,238,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: \$10,704,000).

⁶ Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Included in "All other."

⁸ Unavailable.

⁹ Includes primarily construction projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

¹⁰ Includes primarily steam-electric generating projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

¹¹ Revised.

¹² Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only						
	Total all classes ²	New residential building							New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ³	Total			1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁵		
		Privately financed dwelling units													
	Total	1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁵							Total	1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁵	
1942	\$2,707,573	\$596,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$299,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,992	135,908	15,747	30,237	95,946	
1945	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,290	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,902	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310	
1947	5,563,349	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,485	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833	
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	138,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,000,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114	
1949	7,398,274	3,724,924	2,845,394	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194	
1950	10,408,292	5,865,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,508	3,127,769	1,090,142	706,143	625,330	33,302	139,511	34,393	
1950:	September	848,041	438,852	375,214	13,308	50,330	37,237	6,506	204,006	99,549	58,172	46,498	2,230	9,458	4,154
	October	870,325	428,078	363,263	12,782	52,033	14,490	4,406	328,426	93,955	55,210	43,761	2,313	9,136	1,619
	November	707,673	341,335	297,465	11,192	32,678	29,261	5,546	250,616	80,918	44,588	36,244	2,056	6,288	2,940
	December	781,384	345,278	291,219	9,297	44,762	306,919	260,717	74,375	44,697	34,810	1,747	8,140	0,289	
1951:	January	759,917	379,178	329,624	14,109	35,445	9,066	3,123	270,314	97,236	48,776	39,346	2,813	6,627	972
	February	585,683	330,520	294,736	10,955	34,809	10,261	1,252	174,050	69,660	39,749	32,952	2,103	4,084	1,039
	March	770,269	406,763	356,550	14,580	35,633	5,966	3,082	263,920	90,538	50,668	42,206	2,816	6,646	579
	April	777,318	420,145	374,142	14,190	35,000	35,000	3,346	267,171	84,947	50,041	42,206	2,816	6,646	3,341
	May	813,212	466,664	398,080	14,466	50,118	17,777	2,209	239,332	107,718	54,626	43,957	2,514	8,155	4,356
	June	986,643	388,187	335,958	15,587	36,642	208,421	1,454	202,036	96,545	47,057	37,860	2,629	6,568	33,007
	July	703,258	342,532	292,861	13,816	35,855	30,000	3,685	224,381	102,660	41,657	33,291	2,396	5,970	3,275
	August ⁶	764,711	385,159	333,986	15,389	35,764	15,838	4,100	258,318	101,316	47,182	38,036	2,669	6,477	1,706
	September ⁷	825,284	432,063	378,855	18,094	35,111	15,175	7,684	275,906	94,456	49,777	40,294	2,979	6,504	1,746

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including adjustments of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

² The data on federally and non-federally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lagged permits for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

³ Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

⁴ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁵ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁶ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)												1950	1949		
	1951						1950									
	Sept. ³	Aug. ⁴	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total	
All types	\$275,906	\$258,318	\$244,381	\$202,036	\$239,332	\$234,024	\$203,920	\$174,080	\$270,314	\$280,717	\$220,516	\$229,426	\$206,006	\$1,127,792	\$2,406,445	
New England	14,105	30,170	16,471	12,260	16,920	29,781	14,105	16,810	16,471	13,673	15,825	12,701	10,389	115,582	115,582	
Middle Atlantic	30,200	18,158	24,750	24,580	32,573	24,580	35,234	26,860	30,200	30,166	35,513	31,583	30,042	161,583	161,583	
East North Central	30,940	61,015	54,728	66,075	70,363	42,628	88,219	40,620	63,558	42,105	46,313	65,545	62,454	675,555	492,384	
West North Central	31,435	16,239	18,084	14,894	22,273	22,682	21,111	16,433	20,427	17,797	21,064	23,988	24,496	282,737	203,409	
South Atlantic	42,089	23,606	18,886	16,582	25,040	17,940	27,362	17,949	37,526	37,620	26,316	26,447	31,428	275,803	311,540	
East South Central	7,775	5,198	5,436	5,662	9,651	17,617	11,523	6,087	11,347	10,826	7,905	16,440	8,407	144,084	133,377	
West South Central	21,605	27,025	23,019	26,943	20,266	19,743	25,186	25,949	33,967	30,826	28,016	34,900	30,808	388,201	270,407	
Mountain	11,282	12,677	8,100	6,957	5,283	14,554	4,840	6,943	9,636	8,610	8,929	8,855	13,453	112,265	104,112	
Pacific	43,173	32,172	51,772	27,462	41,889	32,213	27,965	31,354	39,295	49,498	51,845	39,708	36,014	459,155	348,502	
Industrial buildings ⁵	34,225	45,151	43,267	43,123	42,921	37,685	45,982	24,995	36,675	26,646	27,228	44,602	29,203	296,803	203,600	
New England	8,849	4,600	1,843	2,667	8,171	1,497	4,232	1,678	1,415	1,092	1,758	1,588	1,399	6,456	6,456	
Middle Atlantic	6,630	9,380	5,288	7,222	8,133	9,200	8,200	4,194	11,703	7,205	5,286	7,261	4,808	55,570	40,398	
East North Central	12,019	22,165	15,333	19,177	15,159	14,970	21,309	9,987	8,566	8,074	9,619	23,745	13,572	110,820	77,037	
West North Central	3,887	1,520	3,980	1,252	2,341	1,768	2,861	2,169	5,149	3,877	1,143	23,569	15,680			
South Atlantic	2,950	1,008	2,805	2,229	1,853	1,682	677	3,188	1,495	963	1,017	1,033	17,019	19,178		
East South Central	1,590	1,948	887	1,129	3,116	1,909	4,595	375	1,872	1,456	1,166	846	13,385	17,800		
West South Central	1,048	2,475	949	2,482	5,272	2,171	2,612	603	1,677	2,388	1,815	1,677	1,677	1,677	4,376	
Mountain	1,580	2,141	3,114	1,444	5,560	1,741	7,021	1,611	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678	
Pacific	8,380	2,755	8,378	4,421	6,135	4,567	5,621	3,570	4,673	4,830	3,936	4,182	3,983	39,284	24,000	
Commercial buildings ⁶	91,295	25,570	61,124	82,846	53,727	82,308	69,317	53,922	103,244	119,091	85,882	117,852	83,691	1,122,583	752,810	
New England	2,515	5,947	1,071	1,984	2,042	2,231	1,780	4,945	3,733	7,244	2,115	5,243	5,700	53,675	36,698	
Middle Atlantic	12,463	10,734	8,266	8,049	9,004	9,448	9,645	6,508	17,422	14,622	28,391	37,017	14,293	212,645	127,049	
East North Central	16,487	10,822	13,344	11,324	15,708	8,689	31,163	7,277	18,072	15,107	15,971	17,697	15,152	201,314	147,620	
West North Central	2,977	4,224	2,946	4,116	2,932	5,635	3,259	5,509	6,873	5,845	5,325	5,325	4,944	52,907		
South Atlantic	17,484	7,244	5,468	5,096	5,982	7,445	7,255	17,325	17,467	8,553	11,577	10,224	13,990	106,037		
East South Central	3,077	2,673	2,244	1,797	1,844	1,215	1,583	1,644	4,208	2,228	3,844	3,844	4,055	46,076	36,120	
West South Central	15,165	12,899	11,718	11,904	12,280	10,330	9,640	10,030	15,115	15,115	15,115	15,115	15,115	175,125		
Mountain	6,598	1,634	6,475	1,884	2,000	2,074	1,238	1,132	3,014	3,014	3,008	3,008	4,758	47,481	25,589	
Pacific	18,928	9,961	10,900	12,048	8,453	7,367	12,315	14,924	15,624	16,453	15,505	15,505	15,505	152,169	119,895	
Community buildings ⁷	109,572	111,538	96,240	71,989	96,001	104,470	124,651	70,913	94,835	88,545	85,624	115,820	111,346	1,260,078	1,018,637	
New England	8,083	18,528	4,683	4,870	8,872	22,790	4,789	5,773	4,556	6,630	9,025	7,238	3,520	107,541	43,770	
Middle Atlantic	10,375	12,060	5,299	5,532	11,460	6,907	34,323	8,151	10,470	7,859	12,057	20,957	24,137	169,038	179,463	
East North Central	21,619	20,141	19,911	21,840	23,667	21,547	28,233	18,721	26,044	17,477	16,401	27,411	21,658	275,028	201,808	
West North Central	17,477	3,071	8,333	7,050	9,257	11,561	5,608	3,818	11,277	6,706	6,673	10,804	8,636	165,603	100,282	
South Atlantic	17,473	13,126	17,759	7,719	13,759	10,040	10,446	8,967	13,759	15,099	13,191	11,377	19,000	179,635	105,666	
East South Central	6,549	14,687	12,899	12,280	10,305	7,004	13,638	9,390	17,532	12,641	13,942	14,688	13,942	71,419	69,923	
West South Central	5,111	9,735	1,683	2,360	1,673	8,946	3,745	3,721	5,895	3,756	4,164	7,098	6,563	43,295	8,041	
Mountain	0	326	0	614	122	1,165	102	69	451	695	29	494	186	3,249	5,436	
Pacific	359	3,109	3,553	1,171	1,941	766	553	4,115	1,928	1,584	18,001	759	604	41,928	27,322	
Public works and utility buildings ⁸	9,458	8,809	6,341	12,878	11,368	10,429	8,777	7,308	9,507	17,039	7,119	11,607	120,721	122,901		
New England	1,002	624	1,214	1,814	2,476	1,367	100	1,200	272	279	119	161	941	6,478	16,012	
Middle Atlantic	1,154	3,185	1,635	1,635	1,554	313	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	27,851		
East North Central	2,225	3,370	1,861	7,682	3,580	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	29,585		
West North Central	1,825	889	758	3,076	1,534	247	1,014	730	323	1,534	226	2,233	9,314	11,327		
South Atlantic	127	324	173	674	917	650	465	299	842	1,769	340	835	105	7,658	22,281	
East South Central	250	0	92	331	26	549	10	181	11	647	70	370	3,316	7,223		
West South Central	512	1,727	550	762	421	829	1,289	803	4,310	254	433	543	13,646	11,944		
Mountain	240	240	126	18	370	68	0	495	38	0	125	180	338	2,705	2,586	
Pacific	1,408	1,064	455	2,749	2,586	1,458	1,968	1,966	3,211	1,457	1,538	19,597	26,059			
All other buildings ⁹	25,500	19,478	17,796	15,590	19,314	15,998	12,499	10,171	12,081	16,037	21,807	19,247	207,247	131,821		
New England	1,027	111	717	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	7,119		
Middle Atlantic	1,667	1,661	1,227	1,781	2,002	1,568	1,195	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	22,177	18,395	
East North Central	8,167	7,207	5,605	5,940	5,704	3,007	2,913	2,477	1,000	3,474	5,084	7,825	62,285	35,609		
West North Central	2,492	2,228	1,905	1,538	1,814	1,502	1,502	491	491	491	2,301	2,111	25,451	18,634		
South Atlantic	1,298	1,857	1,574	1,007	935	1,193	827	587	1,755	1,000	2,177	833	16,493	9,079		
East South Central	922	363	396	439	315	298	265	198	786	597	321	454	755	9,529	4,027	
West South Central	2,532	1,110	2,428	986	3,347	1,500	1,151	1,265	1,782	1,818	1,267	4,040	1,329	26,670	9,918	
Mountain	1,151	1,128	1,313	1,028	837	1,131	612	655	388	356	801	988	782	10,077	6,228	
Pacific	5,735	2,677	2,074	2,128	2,316	2,140	2,331	3,061	2,871	2,735	2,422	3,566	2,770	35,456	27,326	

¹ Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² For scope and source of urban estimated, see table F-3, footnote 1.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the sites of these and similar production plants.

⁶ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

⁷ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

⁸ Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

⁹ Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

¹⁰ Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other building not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed		Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm		
1925	687,000	752,000	185,000	687,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000
1933	65,000	45,000	20,000	63,000	48,000	15,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446
1941	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,625	2,825,625
1944	141,300	91,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	493,054	493,054
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,780,767	3,780,767
1947	849,000	479,860	369,200	845,600	478,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425
1948	981,100	524,900	456,700	913,500	510,500	456,500	18,100	14,500	3,200	7,263,119	7,026,980
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,800	436,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269
1950	1,306,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,565	11,418,371
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	189,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	16,100	300	1,287,228	1,189,640
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(7)	374,020	340,973
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,500	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270
March	69,400	35,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	530,430	491,397
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,837	2,007,963
April	88,300	49,800	38,800	85,000	45,700	38,800	3,300	2,800	500	665,969	637,170
May	95,300	52,900	40,000	90,500	40,500	40,500	4,000	3,500	500	710,401	679,965
June	92,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	5,500	4,400	1,100	678,359	641,371
Third quarter	298,600	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,108	2,133,937
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863
August	99,900	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,386	722,208
September	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(7)	768,373	748,866
Fourth quarter	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	5,800	5,500	300	2,073,008	2,023,129
October	104,300	60,600	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	778,674	756,712
November	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,997	704,220
December	78,300	49,000	39,300	77,600	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,232	562,197
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565
January	78,700	48,200	37,700	80,300	30,500	90,900	900	900	0	589,997	581,497
February	82,900	51,000	82,300	50,900	31,500	60,600	200	200	400	637,753	632,690
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	954,675	924,378
Second quarter	426,800	240,200	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204
April	135,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,700	54,500	2,100	1,800	300	1,089,738	1,075,644
May	141,400	85,800	60,000	147,400	82,200	62,500	3,400	3,200	100	1,252,776	1,238,572
June	144,700	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(7)	1,253,340	1,210,745
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,900	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,193	1,230,238
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,490,355	2,321,880
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	45,100	1,700	1,700	(7)	915,865	902,190
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,800	34,200	1,600	1,600	100	762,625	724,878
December	93,600	62,300	31,500	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,514
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,500	112,500	248,800	137,000	111,800	11,500	10,800	700	2,293,974	2,191,459
January	85,900	49,600	36,800	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,100	33,400	4,100	3,900	200	716,629	681,607
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,100	47,500	42,600	3,700	3,700	(7)	821,745	788,865
Second quarter	329,700	192,300	137,400	248,100	148,400	131,700	49,600	43,900	5,700	2,974,723	2,549,238
April	98,300	51,400	44,300	98,300	50,300	44,300	3,700	3,500	200	869,978	837,939
May	100,600	55,400	44,700	97,600	52,600	44,200	3,400	3,100	300	822,669	805,309
June	132,500	85,000	47,500	90,200	47,800	42,400	42,300	37,200	5,100	1,185,764	825,590
Third quarter	266,500	(7)	(7)	260,900	(7)	(7)	5,600	(7)	(7)	2,465,849	2,415,417
July	90,500	(7)	(7)	84,200	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	822,668	791,783
August	85,000	(7)	(7)	84,200	(7)	(7)	800	(7)	(7)	785,532	776,739
September	91,000	(7)	(7)	89,900	(7)	(7)	1,100	(7)	(7)	857,649	846,895

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

² These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1948, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in Table F-4.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

³ Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

⁴ Depression, low year.

⁵ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁶ Last full year under wartime control.

⁷ Housing peak year.

⁸ Not available.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Preliminary.



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